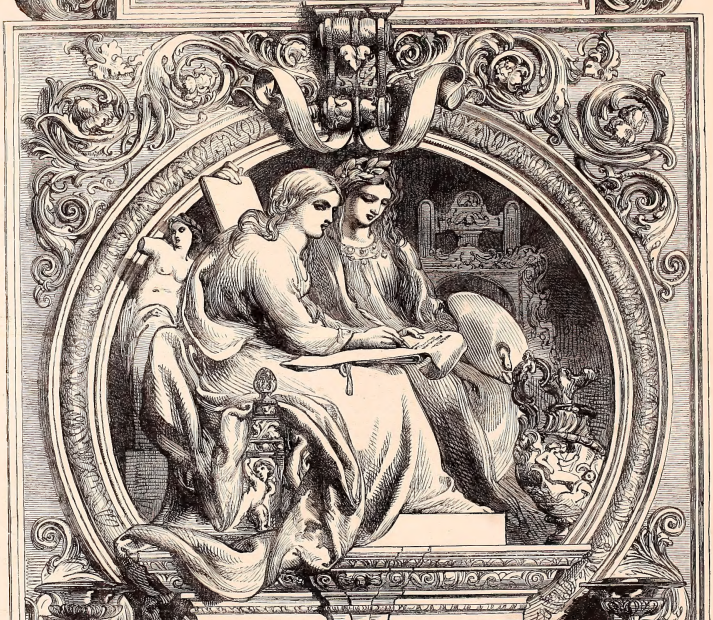
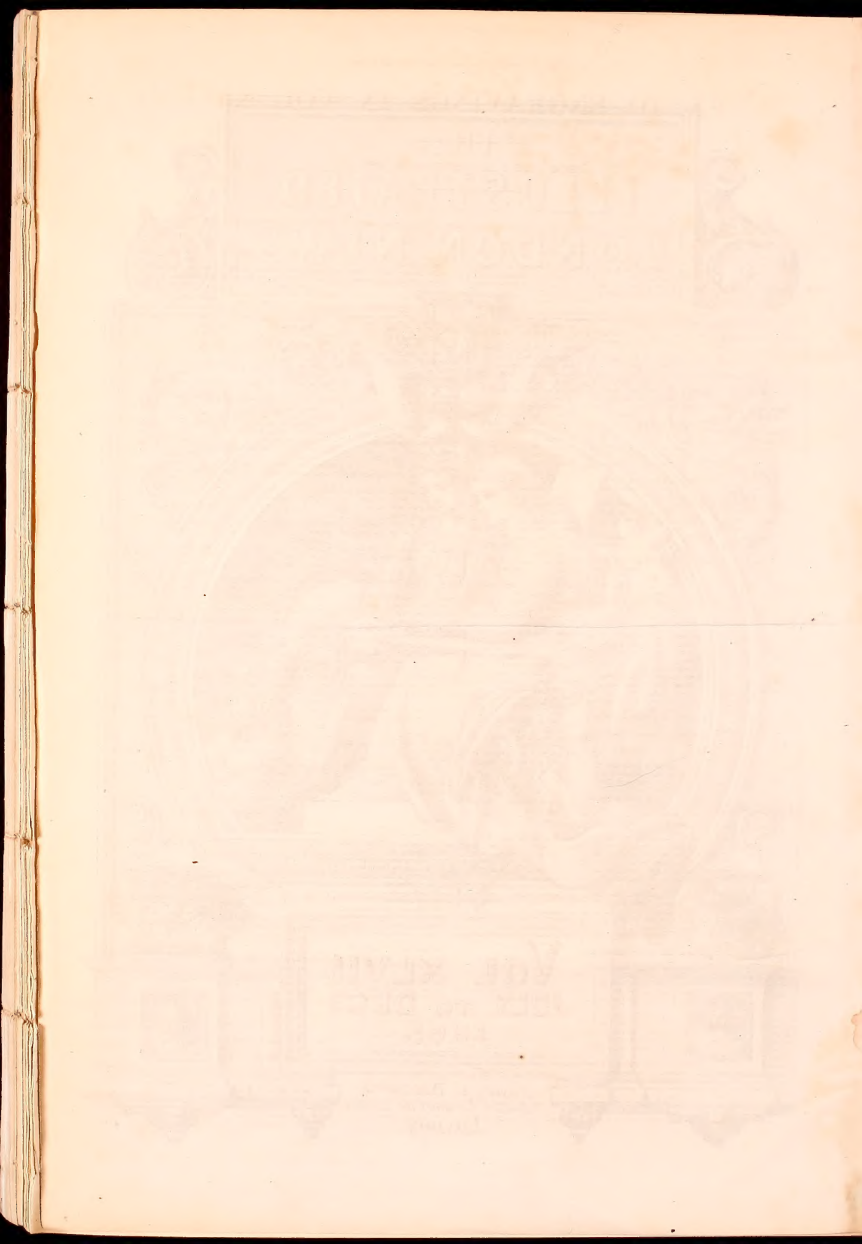
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INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. XLVII.

FROM JULY 8 TO DECEMBER 30, 1865.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.
FRONTISPIECE—The Children in the Wood, Dec. 23
The Interior of the Dublin Exhibition Building, Aug. 19

A

Aberystwith, Opening of the New Pier at, 384
Welsh National Eisteddfod at, 283
Africa, Sketches in—
Commoro, Chief of the Lalooka Tribe, Portrait of, 580
Homestead of Natives of Gundokoro, 585
Implements of the Tribes of, 586
Katchiba, King of the Obbo Country, Gudja as a Journey, 544
Weapons of the Tribes of, 586
Agricultural Exhibition of Lower Canada, at Montreal: The Showyards, 496
Agricultural Society of England (Showyards of the Royal), at Plymouth, 80
Albert Infirmary (Opening of the) at Bishop-Waltham, 477
Alexandra Park, Oldham (Opening of the), 249
Alguada Reef Lighthouse, Cape Negrais, on the Coast of Pegu, 585
America, The Civil War in—
Boil Run, Virginia, Dedication of the Monument on the Battlefield of, 48
Davis (Mr. Jefferson) Bidding Farewell to his Escort, Two Days before his Capture, 65
Signing Acts of Government by the Rondside, 65
Flight of the Confederates: A Sudden Alarm and Stampede, 64
Richmond, Virginia: Ruins of the Custom Factory, 68
Ruins of the Railway-bridge, 48
Train of the Confederates Crossing the Broad River, North Carolina, 64
Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Meeting of the) at Dorchester—
Corfe Castle, 153
Dorchester, View of, 152
Maiden Castle, 152
Museum, Temporary, 152
Roman Amphitheatre, 153
Sherborne Abbey Church, 153
Castle, 153
Winborne Minster, 153
Woolverton House, 153
Archæological Society (Meeting of the Sussex) at Amberley, 204
Arenenberg (The Chateau of) Switzerland, formerly the Residence of Napoleon III., 252
Arica, Peru, View of, 548
Railway-station at, 548
Arms of
Arnold, The Rev. Dr., 61
Blisbrop, Sir G. C., 658
Boothby, The Rev. Sir B. W. R., 328
Brooke, Sir R., 329
Burleigh, The Earl of, 27
Dillon, Viscount, 347
Dimsdale, Baron, 371
Easthope, Sir J., 658
Gort, Viscount, 451
Heywood, Sir B., 199
Johnson-Walsh, Sir R. H., 296
Johnston, Sir W., 139
Lawson, Sir W., 27
Leigh, Sir R., 451
Nothorpe, Sir J., 371
Palmer, Sir J. H., 295
Palmerston, Lord, 406
Pottinger, Sir F. W., 75
Strathmore, The Earl of, 298
Sullivan, Sir C., 586
Tempest, Sir C. R., 688
Thompson, Vice-Admiral Sir T. T., 347
Vere, Major F. H. de, 226
"Arrah-na-Pogue" (Scene from), at the Princess's Theatre, 25
Arthur (Prince) Inaugurating the Welsh Memorial of the late Prince Consort at Tenby, 125
Preparing the Health of the Welsh People, 141
Artillery Experiments with Granite Casemates at Shoeburyness, 592
Aspinwall, Central America, Lighthouse Point, 660
Train Starting from, for Panama, 660
Athletic Festival at Manchester, 144
Springfield Park, Lancaster, 139
Atlantic Telegraph, The Laying of the—
Breaking of the Cable on Board the Great Eastern, 161
Atlantic Telegraph (*continued*)—
Buoy (the First) Marking the Supposed Place where the Cable was Grappled, Aug. 3, 721
Second (The), Marking the Exact Place where the Cable was Grappled, Aug. 8, 221
Cumbira (Watching the) Going out to Sea with the Shore end of the Cable, 121
Chart of the Movements of the Great Eastern during the Search for the Broken Cable, 212
Examining the Cable after Raising it on Board the Great Eastern, 184
Great Eastn n (The) off Brighton on her Return Home, 221
Loot Cable, Preparing for the Final Attempt to Grapple for, 216
Messages from the Great Eastern (Receiving) in the Instrument-room of the Telegraph House at Foilhommerum, Valencia, 117
Paying-out Machinery (The) on Board the Great Eastern, 221
Peel (Sir E.) Addressing the Bystanders after the Taking of the Shore End of the Cable to the Telegraph House at Valencia, 124
Shore End of the Cable (Landing the) from the Caroline at Foilhommerum, 120
Workmen of the Telegraph Company (Encampment of) on the Road between Killarney and Valencia, 117
Australia, Finding the Remains of the Explorers of North-western, 592
Austria (Visit of the Emperor of) to Hungary: Regatta on the Danube, 88
Aylesbury, Opening of the New Corn Exchange at, 384
Ayr, Unveiling the Statue of the late Lord Eglinton at, 468

B

Baden-Baden, The Season at—
Place de la Conversation, The, 241
Salon de Conversation, The, 118
Theatre, The, 103
Trink-halle, The, 241
Ballden (Admiral Sir Mr. Caswell's Great) from the Grounds of the Crystal Palace, 389
Bank and Share-market (Oriental), Bombay, 360
Bards (Meeting of Welsh) in the Vale of Conway, 192
Baths of Diocletian, Rome, Chamber in the, 137
Belgians, Funeral of Leopold I., King of the—
Body (The) Lying in State at the Royal Palace, Brussels, 97
Taken into Brussels by Torchlight, 97
Church (The) at the Chapel at Laeken, 641
Funeral Car (The) Passing the Column in the Place du Congrès, at Brussels, 640
Belgians (Leopold II., King of the) Entering Brussels, 644-645
Entering the Town of Ostend, 645
at Brussels, 649
Taking the Oath before the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, 648
Belgian National Rifle Association (Meeting of the), at Brussels—Firing-point, 328
Practice-ground, The, 345
Targets, The, 344
Bhooton, The War in: View of Buxa Fort, 585
Bingley Hall Industrial Exhibition, 284
Birmingham Central Free Library, Opening of the, 256
Crown Dress (The Old), at, 248
Industrial Exhibition, 284
Poultry Show: Prize Birds at the, 285
Skip Inn (The Old) at, 260
Birkenhead Park, Opening of the, 352
Bishop-Waltham, Opening of the Albert Infirmary at, 477
Unveiling the Statue of the Prince Consort at, 477
Blackburnes (New) Bridge, The Lord Mayor of London Laying the Foundation-stone of the, 77
Blackfriars (Old) Bridge, Sir T. Chitty, Lord Mayor of London 1700, Laying the Foundation-stone of, 88
Boat-race (Naval) in Cork Harbour, 456
Bombay Oriental Bank and Share-market, at, 360
Bonsor Bay, New South Wales, 676
Boulogne, Statue of Dr. Jamar at, 301
Bournemouth, The Earl of Pembroke Laying the Foundation-stone of the Herbert Memorial Hospital at, 317
Bradfield College, 336
Brazil, the Quay of Boa Vista, at San Louis. Polzo do Rio Grande do Sul, 549
Bridge (Lattice-girder) over the Wye, 460
Laying the Foundation-stone of the New), at Prague, 513
Brighton Sanitary Fete, 142
British Association (Meeting of the), at Birmingham—
Malvern and the Wrekin, Excursions to—
Malvern Priory Church, 281
Severn Valley Field Club (The Secretary of the) Reading a Paper on the Geology of the District, 281
Thoroughs in the Woods to the Wrekin, 281
Wrekin, The, 281
Wytch (The), near Malvern, 281
Photography by the aid of the Magnesium Light, 256
President Phillips Delivering the Inaugural Address in the Townhall, 253
Reception-room, The, 280
Soiree in the Townhall: The Refreshment-room, 280
British Channel Squadron (The) at Cherbourg—
Ball at the Hôtel de Ville, 209
Display of Fireworks in the Inner Harbour, 197
English Squadron (The) Entering the Harbour, 200
Saluting in Honour of the Emperor's Fete Day, 212-213
Illumination of the French Ironclad, Magenta, 208
Officers Returning from the Banquet at the Hotel de Ville, 208
Review of French Troops on the Place Napoleon, 201
Vessels (British) dressed in Honour of the Emperor's Fete Day, 208
British Channel Squadron (The) in Scarborough Roads, 200
Broughan (Lord) Opening the Social Science Congress at Sheffield, 268
Buda-Pesth, Regatta on the Danube at, 88
Bumling (Boat of the late Mr.), City Barge, 628
Burke and Wills Monument at Melbourne, Australia, Inauguration of the, 76
Burning of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral at Sydney, New South Wales, 309
Byrell, Northumberland, Harvest-home at, 341

C

Calais, English Excursionists at, 9
Calino, The Spanish Iron-clad Frigate (Arrival of the), Dec. 23, 813
Canadian Agricultural Exhibition at Montreal, 496
Cape of Good Hope, Wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus on the, 332
Cattle (Foreign) on Board the Saturnia, 325
Inspection of, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, 345
Landing at the British and Foreign Wharf, near the London Docks, 185
Cattle Show, Prize Animals at the Smithfield, 600-601
Championship of the Thames, The Race for The, 152
Channal Squadron (The British) in Portland Roads, 200
Chapels—
Birmingham, Aston Villa, Wesleyan, 256
Westminster, James-street, 341
Chester, Conveying the Statue of the late Field Marshal Lord Combermere at, 448
Chinese Junks Preparing to Attack Firsten at How-Chow, 409
Order of the Dragon, The New, 246
Chinese Pirates Attacked by the British Gun-boat Opossum, near Hong-Kong, 226
Christmas Illustrated Book, for, Engravings from, 688
Christmas Tales and Sketches, Illustrations of—
Bachelor's Christmas Dinner, The, 693
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur, 692-693
Christmas Holiday Lesson: The Curate to Uncle Everard's Comic Song, 613
Christmas Waits, 693
Christ's Hospital, Lord Lovel, 624
Outdoor Relief, 629
Papa's Story, 628
Private View, The, 616
To-morrow, The, 629
Uncle John with the Young Folk: "All Prizes and No Blanks," 617
Under-Graduate's Sketches, 628
Churches—
Acoldmfurs Dutch, 316
Barnsbury, St. Clement's, 241
Bradfield, St. Andrew's, 316
Carlisle, St. Stephen's, 73
Gloucester Cathedral, 297
Nave of, 296
Handsworth, 283
Jerusalem, Holy Sepulchre, 127
Nottingham, All Saints', 324
Pulborough, 293
Rome, St. Valentinian, 137
Romsey Abbey, 460
Shoreditch, St. Michael and All Angels, 297
Sydney, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Burning of, 309
Winchester, St. Cross, 481
Church Congress (Meeting of the) in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, 349
Civil Service Clubhouse, St. James's-street, 324
Coburg, Inauguration of the Memorial Statue of the Prince Consort at, 260-261
Colombo Market, Bethnal-green, 454
Cook's River Dam, New South Wales, 676
Combermere (Unveiling the Statue of the late Field-Marshal Lord) at Chester, 448
Cork, Model Schools in, 180
Cork Harbour, Boat-race in, 463
Corn Exchange at Aylesbury, Opening of the New, 384
Cotton (The Ship Glad Tidings with a Cargo of American) Entering the Port of Liverpool, 247
Coursing Meeting (The Wiltshire Open) at Stonehenge, 464
Cross (The Eleanor) at Chesing-cross, 140
Crow (Abyssinian White-necked), 460
Crown House (The Old), Birmingham, 248
Crystal Palace, The—
Balloon Ascent from the, Mr. Coxwell's, 389
Beehive (Mrs. Howard Paul's) at the Great Exhibition Cooking Apparatus, 389
Festival at the, 89
Handel Festival at, Sketch at, 1
Art-Union Prizes, 689

D

Doncaster Cup, The, 257
"Don Quixote," Illustration from, 613
Drinking-fountain at Barbadoes, 649
At Southampton, 261
Dublin International Exhibition, 1865, Articles Exhibited at—
Bronze-Art, A Pair of, 165
Cabinet, Carved, 168
Coral Seeks, A, 165
"Delilah," Statue, 180
"Difficult Lesson, The," Statue, 176
Medal, 587
"Fraternal Assistance," Painting, 172
Fountain, Bronze, 168
"Gillie and Hound," Group, 177
"Gost and Kid," Group, 176
"Important Question, The," Painting, 173
"Kiss of Judas, The," Group, 169
"Letter, The," Statuette, 172
"Mater Salvatoris," Alto-relievo, 169
"Minerva Repressing the Wrath of Achilles," Group, 180
"Penelope Awaiting the Arrival of Ulysses," Statuette, 172
"Pieta" (A), Group, 169
Parie-arms, Carved, 168
"Sleeping Faun and Satyr," Group, 165
Suite, A, Coral, 168
Timepiece with Figures, 177
"Venus, Stories, 176
"Virgin and Child," Group, 172
Dudley, Entertainment to, Four Thousand School Children at, 245
"Duke Donnan" (The Singing of) at Winchester College, 73

E

Eastern World, Telegraph Map of the, 4
Edinburgh New Theatre Royal, 633
Eglinton (Unveiling the Statue of the late Lord) at Ayr, 448
Eisteddfod (The Welsh National) at Aberystwith, 283
Eleanor Cross (The), in Front of the Charing-cross Hotel and Railway Station, 140
Elections—
Kilkenny, Scene at the, 113
Nottingham, Riot in the Great Market-place at, 23
Elections (The) in the Metropolitan Boroughs—
City of London: The Nomination at Guildhall, 33
Finsbury: The Nomination on Clerkenwell-green, 36
Lambeth: The Nomination at Kennington Park, 37
Westminster: The Nomination in Covent-garden, 16
Elephant, The Newly-imported African, 16
English Excursionists at Calais, 9
"Enoch Arden," Illustration from, 608
Extinct Animal (Remains of an) found in the Isle of Wight, 270

F

Fashions (Paris) for—
August, 89
September, 217
October, 321
November, 401
December, 545
Fenelon, 653
Fenian Brotherhood at New York, The Head-quarters of the, 187
Ferguson (Sir James) in Blackmoth's Shop at Cork, 322
Fine Art—
Alabaster Eve, 221
Anatomy, 435
Bible and the Monk, The 485
Building of the New Castle of the Tyne (The), 385
Christmas Time, 37
Esther's Banquet, 424
Fall of the Relchenbach, The, 429
First-Rate taking in Stores, A, 416
Foster Sisters, The, 317
Fraternal Assistance, 172
Geraldine, The, 484
Important Question, The, 173
Infant Orphan Election at the London Tavern—Polling, 8
Lady Gaieton Fitzpatrick, 188
Land's End, The: Sunset before a Stormy Night, 29
Military Train Crossing the Sands to Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, during the Time of the Civil War, 553
On the Road to Jerusalem, 137
Petit Minot, The, 189
Pilgrims in Sight of Rome, 192
Refectory, The, 405
Rubens, his Wife and Child, 268
Shooting Party at Compiègne, A, 580
Snowstorm on Mont Cenis, A, 417
Stonehenge, 152
Teufelskirchen, The, 320
Two Yorkshire Burns, 413
Whitefield Preaching in Moorfields, 40
Fire at Compton House, Liverpool, 268
Fireworks (Display of) in the Inner Harbour of Cherbourg, 197
Flint Implements found in Ireland, 670
Flore Castle, Echo, 465
Floral Festival at Springfield Park, Lancaster, 139
4th (King's Own) Regiment (Encampment of the) on the Penfentenyo, Malta, 661
French Protestants (The New Hospital for), Victoria Park, 40
Fruit (International Exhibition of) at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, 176
Funeral of Sergeant Bransfield, R.E., Instructor to the 1st Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers, 589

G

Gasworks at Nine-elms (Ruins of the) after the Explosion, 465
Guadaloupe, French West Indies, The Town of Basseterre, 593
Public Promenade of, 596
Gladstone, Presentation of the Freedom of the City of Glasgow to the Right Hon. W. E., 417
Gold Box in which the Freedom of the City of Glasgow was Presented, 470
Gloucester Musical Festival, 296
Gloucestershire Agricultural Society (Meeting of the) at Tewkesbury, 57
Goodwood Race Plate—
Chesterfield Cup, The, 124
Goodwood Cup, The, 124
Stewards' Cup, The, 124
Goole and Pontefract Life-boat, Lady Houghton Naming the, 633
Grass of the Desert, A Scene of Travel in South Africa, 537
Grayling-dock (Opening of a New) at Jarrow, on the Tyne, 301
Greenwich Hospital, Old Pensioners at Evening, 173
Guildhall, Exhibition of the United Horticultural Society at, 517
Interior of, 765
Gunpowder Non-explosive, Experiments with Nobleinatter for Rendering, 132
Gunton Hall, Norfolk, Visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, 565
Gymnasium in Myrtle-street, Liverpool, 497

H

Handel Festival (A Sketch at the) in the Crystal Palace, 1
Handsworth Church, Birmingham, the Burial-place of James Watt, 260
Hart Island, near N w York, 128
Harvest-home at Byrell, Northumberland, 341
Harwich, The Great Eastr: Railway Terminus and Hotel at, 184
Hayling Island Life-boat, The Bishop of Chichester giving his Benediction to the, 329
Hayti, H.M.S. Building in Conflict with the Fetiche and Forts at Cape Haytien, on the Coast of, 549
Heathfield House, near Birmingham, the Residence of James Watts, 248
"Henry Dunbar" (Scene from), at the Princess's Theatre, 497
Herbert Memorial Hospital at Bournemouth, The Earl of Pembroke Laying the Foundation-stone of the, 317
Hereth (Abyssinian) in the Zoological Society's Gardens, 400
Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Arrivals for the, 36
Prize Horses at, 61
Horticultural Society (Exhibition of the United) at Guildhall, 517
Hospital for French Protestants (The New), Victoria Park, 40
Proposed New Buildings for St. Thomas's Hospital, 377
Hotel, The Langham, 5

I

Implements (Flint) found in Ireland, 270
Industrial Exhibitions—
Birmingham, 284
Preston, 365
Reading, Opening of the, 277
Wakefield, 401
Industrial School (The Middlesex), at Feltham, Inspection of, 97
Isle of Wight, Remains of an Extinct Animal found in, 270

J

Jamaica, the Negro Insurrection in—
Courthouse (The Temporary) at Morant Bay, 652
Governor's House (The), Spanish Town, 649
Head-quarters of Officers and Sailors at Morant Bay, 581
Hordley Estate (Ruins), Morant Bay, 589
Kingston, View of, 108
Coaling a Royal Mail Packet at, 108
Maroon Town, Blue Mountains, 229
Morant Bay, 568-569
Town of, 512
Mulatto House and Plantation, Morant Bay, 593
Japan, Sketches in—
Cambets (Burying) in a Shop in Yokohama, 344
Envoys (The) of the Prince of Nagato Paying the Indemnity for the Affair of Simonoseki, 597

Japan, Sketches in (*continued*)—
New-Year's Day in Japanese Game of Battledore and Shuttlecock, 41
Officers (Japanese) Going to Pay Visits of Congratulation, 41
Yokohama, The, Spring Meeting Race of Japanese Officers, 34
Jarrow, on the Tyne, Opening of a New Graving Dock at, 361

K

Kelso, Roxburghshire, lately Visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, 449
Kennington Turnpike-gate, lately Removed, 561
Kilkenny Castle (Festivities at), on the Coming of Age of the Marquis of Ormonde, 393
Kilkenny Election, Scenes at the, 113
"King John" (Scene from), at Drury Lane Theatre, 856
King's Lynn (Levelling Match at), between Kelley, Cooper, and Chambers, 197
Kunchkine Vladuct, Central Wales Railway, 592

L

Laeken (The Palace of), Brussels, the Residence of King Leopold I., 884
Lancaster Floral, Musical, and Athletic Festival at Springfield Park, 193
Langham Hotel, The, 5
Lattice-girder Bridge over the Severn at Ryde, 409
Launches—
Albemarle (The), Iron-clad Corpolo Frigate, Built for the King of Italy, at Millwall, 469
Victoria (The), Iron-clad Frigate, Built for the Queen of Spain at Blackwall, 480
Leaves from a Sketchbook—
Munich, Sketches in, 129
Jaer, On the, 129
Market-place, 129
Streams in, 129
Wells, On the, 129
Life-boat (Hayland Island); The Bishop of Chichester giving his Benediction to the, 320
Pendelrael and Gods (Lady Houghton Naming the), at Ferrybridge, Knottingley, Yorkshire, 589
Light-ship (The Algenda Reef), on the Coast of Fogs, 585
Lisbon Royal Yacht Club Regatta, 321
Lisle (Frank) Conducting the Performance of his New Oratorio at Leeds, 297
Liverpool, Gymnasium in Myrtle-street, 497
London City Mission, Entertainment, at Leytonstone, to the Agents of the, 32
London, The Wall of Old: Remains of, in Newcastle-street, Aldgate, 161
Tower in the Rear of Castle-street, Falcon-square, 161
Lord Mayor (The) Laying the Foundation-stone of the New Bridge at Blackfriars, 77

M

Malta, the 100th Regiment Encamped on the Glacis of Fort Manoel, 300
Sanitary Encampment of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment on the Floriana, 401
Manchester Athletic Festival, 144
Map (Telegraph) of the Eastern World, 4
Margate, The Sailors' Club at, 324
Masonic Institution for Boys (New Building for the), at Tottenham, 62
Temple at Shanghai, Laying the Foundation-stone of the New, 488
Masterpiece, The, 189
Medal, The Dublin Exhibition, 842
Melbourne, Australia, Inauguration of the Burke and Wills Monument at, 76
Melford Hall, Suffolk, Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to, 525, 541
Mercy Ship, The, 81
Mersey Yacht Club (The Royal) Schooner Prize, 79
Middlesex Industrial School at Feltham, Inspection of the, 97
Midland Counties and Nottingham Industrial Exhibition, 332
Monuments—
Burke and Wills at Melbourne, Australia, 76
Egmont and Horn (Counts) at Brussels, 148
Mule and Donkey Show (The Islington), Pair of Donkeys in Harness, Exhibited at, 100
Music, Christmas Waits, 632
Musical Festival at Springfield Park, Lancaster, 193
Muswowah, The Isle of, 409

N

Naval Boat-race in Cork Harbour, 466
Naval Brigade (Presentation to three of the) on Scotscraw-common, 233
Naval Festival at Portsmouth, The International—
Ball at the Naval College, 272
Given by the Town of Portsmouth to the Officers of the French Fleet, 272
British Admiral's Flagship (The) Returning the Salute of the French Fleet, 264
French Fleet, Arrival of the: The Sufferins Saluting the British Fleet, 249
French Fleet (The) Leaving Spithead, 273
Illuminated Fountain at the Ball given by the Mayor, 265
Illumination of the Allied Fleets and Flight of Rockets at Spithead, 265
Mayor's Banquet (The) to the Officers of the French Fleet, 265
Minister of Marine (Reception of the French) on Board the Victory, 252
Minister of Marine (The French) Admiral Penaud Inspecting on Board the Reine Hortense 257
Reine Hortense (The) and the Osborne, The Meeting of the, 256
Reine Hortense (The) Leaving the Commercial Harbour, 265
Review on Southsea-common, 260
"Never Say Die to Me!" (Scene from) at the Princess's Theatre, 272
Newington, Vestry-hall of St. Mary's, 824
New South Wales, Botany Bay, 576
Cook's River Dam, 574
New Zealand, the Enquiring Party on the West Coast of—
Taranaken River, Crossing the, 552
Taranaken Valley, 552
Taranaken Valley, Encampment in the, 552
Wanganui River, Mouth of the, 353
New Zealand, Sketches in—
Murder of a Missionary by the "Maories at Opotiki, in 80
Capture of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, 60
Departure of Lieutenant-General Sir D. Cameron from Auckland, 460
Savage Dance of the Pai Marire Fanatics, 60
Scene of the Murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, 60
Thompson, The New Zealand Chief, Negotiating with Brigadier-General Carey, 228
Surrendering to Brigadier-General Carey, 228
Nine-elms (Ruins of the Gasworks at) Consequent on the Bursting of the North-East London Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Opening of the, 204
Nottingham and Midland Counties Industrial Exhibition, 332

O

Oldham, Opening of the Alexander Park at, 149
100th Regiment (The) Encamped on the Glacis of Fort Manoel, Malta, 300
Oporto, The Crystal Palace of the Portuguese International Exhibition at, 460
Ouse, The River at, 460
Order of the Dragon, The New Chinese, 29
Organ (New) for Bombay Cathedral, 148
Oriental Bank and Share Market, Bombay, 360
"Our Life," Illustration from, 608

P

Palmerston, Death of Lord—
Brocket Hall, Hatfield, Herts, where Lordship Died, 397
Broadlands, Hants, the Country Seat and Birthplace of his Lordship, 404
Cambridge House, Piccadilly, the Town Residence of his Lordship, 404
Palmerston (Lord) Father and Mother, Tablet inscribed to the Memory of, 470
Palmerston, Funeral of Lord—
Chapel (The) Receiving the Body at the West Door of Westminster Abbey, 429
Hearse (Arrival of the) at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, 448
At the West Door of Westminster Abbey, 441
Leaving Brocket Hall, Hatfield, Herts, 445
Procession (The) Passing Charing-cross, 448
Westminster Abbey, The Ceremony in, 436-437
Palmerston's (Lord) Study at Broadlands, 453
Paris, Universal Exhibition of 1867—
Building and Grounds, Bird's-eye View of the, 520-521
Plan of the, 372
Pantomimes, Scenes from the Christmas—
Covent Garden, 656
Drury Lane, 656
Sadler's Wells, 657
Surrey, 657
Pembroke (The Earl of) Laying the Foundation-stone of the Herbert Memorial Hospital at Bournemouth, 517
Penh's Manner Factory and Greenwich, A Visit to—
Crank Axle, Turning a, 328
Cylinder for a Marine Engine, Casting's great, 329
Engines Building, The, 376
Machine Shop and Turnery, The large, 376
Paddle Shaft for a Steam-ship, Turning a, 376
Pensioners Leaving Greenwich Hospital, 573
Pheasant, Sportsmen's, 289
Plymouth, Showyards of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at, 85
Plymouth Sound, Vessels Ashore in Batten Bay, 533
Pneumatic Dispatch Tube, The: The Station at the Post-office on the Opening Day, 493
Pontefract and Goole Life-boat, Lady Houghton Naming the, 589
Portland Roads, The British Channel Squadron in, 361
Portraits—
Aytoun (The late Professor), of Edinburgh, 161
Baker (Sir. S. W.), the African Traveller, 161
Belgians, The late King of the, 861
Bowen, The late General Sir G., 257
Brand, the Chinese Giant, 364
Chang, Attendant Dwarf of the Chinese Giant, 364
Cochrane, The Hon. and Rev. Canon, 165
Cooke, The Hon. Mr. A., 257
Dupin, Sen. (The late M.), Senator, and Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, Paris, 49
Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, 141
Haliburton (The late Judge), Author of "Sam Slick," 240
Herring (The late J. F.), Animal Painter, 361
Hooker (The Right Rev. J.), Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, 189
Jacobson (The Right Rev. Dr.), the New Bishop of Chester, 17
Kin-Foo, the Wife of the Chinese Giant, 364
Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the late King of the Belgians, 581
Mackenzie (Alick), Master of the Schooner Kellgee, 61
Lindley (The late Dr.), Professor of Botany, 855
Lush, Mr. Justice, 313
Mansel (The Rev. Dr.), Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, 337
Mérode (M. Dr), lately the Pope's Minister of War, 501
Palmerston, The late Lord, 432
Pelham (The Right Rev. Dr.), Bishop of Norwich, 49
Phillips (Professor), President of the British Association, 288
Phillips (The Right Hon. B. S.), Lord Mayor of London, 456
Sharman (Mr.), The Winner of the Queen's Prize at the National Rifle Association's Prize Meeting at Wimbledon, 1865, 93
Smyth, The late Admiral Sir W. H., 317
Stewart (The late Lieut.-Col.), Director-General of the Indo-European Telegraph, 20
Taylor, The late Mr. J., 189
Wallace (The late W. V.), Musical Composer, 456
Portuguese International Exhibition Building at Oporto, 460
Poultry Prize, The Birds at the Birmingham, 265
Prince Consort (The) Visiting the Statue of the; at Bishop-Waltham, 477
Memorial at Truro, Prince Arthur Inaugurating the, 125
Pragoe, Laying the Foundation-stone of the Memorial Church, 513
Preston, Industrial Exhibition at, 365
Pulborough Church, 293

Q

Queen (The) Going Down the Thames to the Nore, 149

R

Race Cup, The Brighton, 162
Race for the Championship of the Thames, The, 152
Railway Accident at Penmoss, Scene of the, 568
Railways—
Abernethy Branch of the Highland: Strath Tay, 104
Tunnel Viaduct at Logierait, 104
Aries Station, Peru, 548
Central Wales, Kunchkine Viaduct of the, 592
Crystal Palace High-level Station, 205
Railway of the, 204
Great Eastern Terminus and Hotel at Harwich, 184
New Zealand Great Southern (Cutting the First Turf of the), 46
Rochester, Canterbury, 216
Ram, Marine, 61
Reading Industrial Exhibition, Opening of the, 277
Regatta on the Danube at Buda-Pesth, 376
Richmond, Virginia (Panorama of), after its Capture by the Federals, 380-381
"Rip Van Winkle" (Scene from), at the Adelphi Theatre, 520
Rocket-line Exercise of the Tynemouth Volunteer Artillery, 536
Romney New Cemetery, with the Vault Opened for the Interment of Lord Palmerston, 441
"Round of Beef, A," Illustration from, 608
Royal Insurance Buildings (The), Lombard-street, 604
Ruins of the Gasworks at Nine-elms After the Bursting of, 205
Rupert's Head-quarters at Birmingham, the Old Ship Inn, 280

S

Sailing-barge Race on the Medway, 192
Sailors' Club (The) at Margate, 324
St. Thomas's Hospital (Proposed New Building for), at Lambeth, 477
Saloon Steam-packet Company's Vessels at Alexandria, 92
Saltaire, Yorkshire, 216
School Children (Entertainment to Poor) at Bournemouth, 545
Schools—
Industrial (Inspection of the Middlesex, at Feltham, 97
Anglican-street, Cork (Model), 180
Wandsworth-common, Clarke's Crypt-don, 577
Scuttle-match between Kelley, Chambers, and Cooper, at King's Lynn, 197
Sculptors—
Dillah, 180
Difficult Genius, The, 176
Gillie and Hound, 177
Goat and Kid, 176
Joy of Success, The, 169
Letter, The, 172
Mater Salvatoris, 169
Minerva Bursting the Wrath of Jupiter, 180
Penelope Awaiting the Arrival of Ulysses, 172
Study, A, 180
Sleeping Faun and Satyr, 165
Virgin and Child, 172
Sham Fight of the Dover and Shorncliffe Garrisons, at Round Down, Folkestone, 369
Share-market and Bank (Oriental), Bombay, 360
Ships—
Albemarle (The), Iron-clad Corpolo Frigate, 469
Alberta, The New Royal Yacht, 149
Alexandra (The), Thames Saloon Steam-packet, 32
Arthur (The Sergeant-vessel) Driving up the Cutwater, Dysmith, in Sake, 521
Athens (Wreck of H.M.S.) in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 109
Bulldog (H.M.S.), in Conflict with the Flotilla and Forts at Cape Haytien, 192
Duncan Dunbar, Australian Passenger-ship, 333
Glad Tidings, American Cotton-ship, 449
Hibernia (The), Dundee Screw-ship, 385
Leopard (H.M.S.), in Dock at Shanghai, 288
Models of, in the South Kensington Museum—
Agamemnon, 1852, 337
Caledonia, 1808, 337
Queen, 1839, 337
Numancia (The), Spanish Iron-clad Frigate, 313
Rushini (The Twin Screw-steamer), one of the Russian Line of Australian and New Zealand Mail-packets, 333
Shenandoah (The late Confederate Cruiser), in the Mersey, 61
Victoria (The), Iron-clad Frigate, 480
Victory (Ball on Board H.M.S.), at Portsmouth, at the Centenary Festival of the Battle, 97
Wyvern (H.M.S.), Double-turreted Iron-clad Steam-ram, 572
Ship Inn (The Old), Birmingham, 280
Shoeburyness, Artillery Experiments with Gun-cotton Cartridges at, 581
Slam (Admiral King's Visit to the King of) at Bangkok—
Dosis (Procession of) up the River from the British Consulate, 312
Procession from the Royal Landing-place to the Palace, 312
Smithfield Club Cattle Show, Prize Animals at the, 600, 601

Social Science Congress at Sheffield, Lord Brougham Opening the, 368
Somerset, The Duke of—
Cursorjus (Sir M.) Delivering his Essay on Education in India, 389
Somborne in the Garrison Sea, 17
Speech Day at Wellington College, 49
Spread Eagle Tavern (The Old), Greenchurch-street, 609
"Stateman's Corner," North Transept, Westminster Abbey, 461
Statues—
Barry, the late Sir C., 17
Combermere, 448
Eglinton (Lord), at Ayr, 448
Eugene (Prince), at Vienna, 509
Jenner, Dr., at Boulogne, 304
Kruger (The late Prof.), Director-General of the Army Medical Department, 401
Prince Consort, at Coburg, 260-261
Verdegrieglis, the Gaulish Chieftain, 344
Wilson (The late Right Hon. J.), Finance Minister for India, 488
Stonehenge, The Wiltshire Champion Meeting at, 464
Storm in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Effects of the, 112
Surrey Gardens, Music, Chinley, near Guildford, 309
Sun, Spot on the, 101
Sussex Archæological Society (Meeting of the) at Amberley, 204
Swansea, Scene of the Railway Accident at, 568
Swindon's Pleasaunce, 289

T

Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Effects of the Storm in, 112
Tablet Inscribed to the Memory of Lord Palmerston's Father and Mother, in the Romsey Abbey Church, 470
Tenbosch—
Chaigneau (Admiral), Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the Brazils, 266
Jackson (Mr. W.), of Birkenhead, 266
Phillips, Member of the Corporation of the City of London, 148
Telegraph, The Indo-European—
Elphinstone Inlet, Persian Gulf, 21
Transmitting the Cable and Landing the Cable in the Mud at Fao, Persian Gulf, 21
Telegraph Map of the Eastern World, 4
Tewkesbury, Meeting of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Society at, 97
Thames, Race for the Championship of the, 152
Thrverton, Devonshire, for which Lord Palmerston was in the House of Commons, 433
Torquay—Bishop Cobham, Experiment with—
Blowing-up of the Torpidcheer by a 10-pounder, 64
Section of the Hull of, Showing the Effects of the Explosion, 100
Explosion of a 40-pounder, 350
Tottenham, The Masonic Institution for Boys, 62

V

Valparaiso, The Plaza de la Intendencia, 521
Port of, The, 504
Vessels Ashore in Batten Bay, Plymouth, in Sake, 533
Vestry-hall of St. Mary's, Newington, 824
Victoria Cross (Presentation of the), Colonel Thompson, 228
Victoria Park, The New Hospital for French Protestants, 49
Volunteers, Review of—
Artillery Association (Meeting of the) at Shoeburyness—
Marking-point (The) on the Sands, 145
Practice-ground, with Targets and Marking-poles, 141
Calcutta Rifles Marching on Barrackpore, Prince and Prince-winners of the, 17
Cogewell Challenge Cup (The) of the British South American Rifles, 13
Dorchester, Encampment of Rifles at the Kingston Hill, 17
Dragon Cup of the St. George's Rifles, 13
Echo Challenge Shield, The, 13
1st Middlesex Engineers, Inauguration of the New Headquarters of the, 584
1st Surrey Engineering of the New Head-quarters of the) at Camberwell, 49
International Challenge Trophy, 72
National Rifle Association Prize Meeting at Wimbledon, 1865—
Evening Bugle in the Camp, 99
Fast-race, 86
Highland Games, 96
Picket-Going Camp Bounds, 97
Running and Leading for the Hornlie Rose Prize, 97
Spectator Prize, The, 93
Telegraph Prize, The, 70
"A Wonderful Woman" (Scene from), Performed by St. George's Rifles in the Camp Theatre, 93

Volunteers (*continued*)—
New Zealand Rifles (Inspection of) at Christchurch, Canterbury, 128
St. George's Rifles' Dragon Cup, 13
Suffolk Corps (Encampment and Review of the) at Lowestoft, 45
Tynemouth Life Brigade Exercising with the Rocket-line, 536
20th Middlesex Rifles (Presentation of Prizes to the) at Guildhall, 517
W
Wales (Visit of the Prince and Princess) to Gunton Hall, Norfolk, 365
Wales (Visit of the Prince and Princess of) to Liverpool—
Reception at the Railway, 472
Free Library, Their Royal Highnesses at the, 469
Landing-stage, Departure of their Royal Highnesses from the Prince's, 469
Procession to St. George's Hall, 473
Wales (Visit of the Prince and Princess of) to Melford Hall, Suffolk—
Arrival of the Prince and Princess, 525
Bonfire on the Green, 541
Shooting-party Counting the Head of Game, 541
Wales (Visit of the Prince and Princess of) to the West of England—
Bull in Honour of their Royal Highnesses at the Royal Victualing-yard, Stonehouse, 165
Barnpool, Mount Edgcumbe, Their Royal Highnesses Landing at, 88
Botallack Tin-mine, Cornwall, Their Royal Highnesses Descending the, 109
Land's End, Cornwall, The Prince at, 112
Mount Edgcumbe, Visited by their Royal Highnesses, 88
Oaken (The Royal Yacht) Passing through the French and English Squadrons of Ironclads in Plymouth Sound, 85
Penzance, Their Royal Highnesses Landing at, 109
Plymouth Sound, with the French and English Ironclads at Anchor, 101
St. Michael's Mount, Their Royal Highnesses Landing at, 109
Showyards of the Royal Agricultural Society, Their Royal Highnesses in, 89
Tregothnan House, the Seat of Lord Falmouth, 112
Wakefield Industrial Exhibition, 289
Warehousemen and Clerks' School, (The) Croydon, 577
"Watch and Wait" (Scene from), at the Lyceum Theatre, 529
Watt (The Rural) Inn, Dalston, Meeting of Volunteers at, 529
Wednesbury Institute of Bursters, Exhibition at Cradley Towers, in Aid of the—
Picture Gallery and Armoury, 72
Wedgwood Ware in the Octagon-Room, 72
Wealden Dragon, Remains of a New, 279
Wellington College, Speech Day at, 49
Welsh Bards (Meeting of) in the Vale of Conway, 192
Welsh Memorial of the late Prince Consort at Tenby, Prince Arthur Inaugurating the, 125
Welsh People (H.R.H. proposing the Health of the) at the Banquet in Honour of, 141
Welsh National Eisteddfod at Aberystwith, 293
Westminster Abbey, "Statesmen's Corner," North Transept, 461
Westminster (The New Palace of), Clock Tower of the late Sir C. Barry in, 17
Wiltshire Champion Meeting at Stonehenge, The, 464
Winchester College, The Singing of Carols in, 74, 75
Workmen's Hall, Birkenhead, 392
Wrecks—
Duncan Dunbar, Australian Passenger-ship, on the Coast of Brazil, 533
Athens (H.M.S.) in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 109

Y

Yacht Club Regatta, Lisbon, 321
Mersey, Schooner Prize, 79
Victoria, The Commodore's Cup for the, 116
Town of the, 198

Z

Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, The—
Crow, White-necked, in, 460
Elephant (The Newly-imported African), in, 24
Hornbills in, 460
Pheasant (Swinhoe's) in, 289

TO THE BINDER.—The two-page Engravings should be pasted in at a little distance from the fold in the middle, so that they may be neither stitched through nor gathered in at the back when the volume is bound.

31

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1323.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

A DISSOLUTION of Parliament, when it is effected by mere lapse of time, calls public attention to the general principles on which the policy of the country has proceeded. An appeal to the constituent body necessitated by the defeat of the Government upon any particular question has this disadvantage, that it shuts out of view nearly the whole field of politics, with the exception of the one matter of urgency upon which an electoral decision is asked. That, happily, is not our case in the present instance. Seldom has it happened on a similar occasion that the question to be disposed of by the enfranchised classes was so wide in its scope, or so free from those surrounding influences which tend to envenom the contests of party. What is the present state of public affairs in the United Kingdom? To the operation of what causes may the existing condition of things be traced? What changes are needed, and how, and by whom, may they be best achieved? These are the broad problems which the predominant sense of the country is required to solve. We shall confine to the first of these questions the remarks we have to make. A rapid survey of the present situation is all that we shall attempt; for, when the occasion asks, as it does now, of the British people whither they would have the vessel of State steered, the first and most natural subject for consideration is, where is it now, in what direction has it been moving, and how far, therefore, is an alteration of the course desirable?

The Parliament just dismissed, whatever may have been its faults, has had the good fortune to pass off the stage at a moment of profound peace, of unusual contentment, of singular prosperity. Much of this gratifying result, no doubt, is the effect of causes for which the late Parliament can take no credit, and a fair proportion of it is due to causes which no Parliament could control. Still, the popular mind, never very nice in its discrimination, but not often essentially unjust, is ready enough to connect together a progressively satisfactory condition of public affairs with wise and beneficial legislation, and a prevalence of gloom and discontent with the contrary. How far the financial, the commercial, the social, and the international improvement, in which all parties alike rejoice, is owing to Ministerial



SKETCH A.—THE HANDEL FESTIVAL IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PAGE 1.

guidance and secretarial wisdom we leave to be determined by future historians, who will see the relative proportions of things much more clearly than it is possible for us to do. But the immediate influence which this sunshine will be sure to have upon the temper of electors in general must be reckoned as a piece of good luck, to say the least, as it regards the political reputation of the defunct body. It will undoubtedly moderate the tone of the constituencies. It will go far towards disarming criticism of the more trenchant writers. It will encourage placability of disposition. It will beget disinclination to violent changes. The voice of the country will be calm, and its resolution temperate. But then it will also effect general rather than incidental issues, and, on the whole, will perhaps settle for a longer time to come the direction of national policy, both at home and abroad, than has happened when Parliament was dissolved in stormier seasons.

The Parliament elected in 1859 has come upon its high functions at a period of great anxiety concerning our foreign relations, and throughout its entire course was compelled to deal with questions upon their treatment of which dependent the continuance of peace. The Italian war, the Polish insurrection, the Dano-German war, and the terrible civil struggle in the United States tested, in many ways, the diplomatic skill of the Government and the judgment and forbearance of the House of Commons. So difficult and delicate, indeed, were few people thought it possible for us to escape the overhanging tempest. What is now our position? Tranquillity reigns undisturbed and supreme. The clouds have rolled away. The political heavens are bright. Not a cloud flecks the sky—not even "a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand." Look wheresoever we will there is not only peace but every reasonable prospect of its endurance. Continental Europe presents no international questions calculated to engender any feeling of distrust. In America, while much remains to try the capacity of Transatlantic statesmanship, nothing is visible from which to infer danger of hostility between the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race. China gives us no cause of uneasiness. Japan, for the time being, suppresses her dislike of foreigners. We have not even an Abyssinian war on our hands; and the insurrection in New Zealand is at a temporary standstill. The contrast between the state of things at the opening and at the close of the late Parliament is most marked. It may be, as some affirm, that the Legislature had little or nothing to do in bringing about this result, and that, had it never met, things would have taken pretty nearly the same course. The consistencies, however, will be very likely to reflect that "the end crowns the work," and that, although the wisdom and keen vigilance of the power of Parliament to do much positive good, it might, if it had been so disposed, have done enormous evil. The highest wisdom and the purest patriotism will sometimes most conspicuously show themselves in a wise reticence. The power when not to stir is often as valuable a qualification as to know when and how to move. At any rate, it will be remembered of the House of Commons just expired that it advanced through a period of explosive agencies without permitting a single trophe, and that before it ceased to be all cause for apprehension had vanished.

If we look to domestic affairs, they exhibit a similarly smiling aspect. In all the phases of material prosperity the country is making manifest progress. It is waxing enormously rich. Peace, prudence, industry, and the bounty of Providence, have combined to diffuse affluence over a wide surface of society, comfort over a still wider. There never has been, in this kingdom, a time of greater plenty, greater enterprise and activity, or greater contentment. The fatness of our trade almost suffocates our politics. Two or three abundant harvests succeed to the scarcity of 1860-61, and they not only make these the sudden and protracted failure of employment in Lancashire and Cheshire occasioned by the cessation for a time of the supply of cotton, the diminution of trade caused by the American war, the uncertainty of prospects on the Continent, which for a considerable period paralysed commercial activity, and the high price of money more than once. In spite of all these drawbacks the country has prospered, the revenue has kept up to its normal level, and every great capital have reaped a fair reward, and the people have displayed no sign of either dissatisfaction or disloyalty. This state of things was prevalent during the greater part of the late Parliament, which, at any rate, passed several financial and economical measures intended and calculated to promote it. The Commercial Treaty with France, out of which have come similar treaties with other Continental Powers; the relief ministered to trade by the reduction of taxation; and the abrogation of several old restrictions upon the freedom of labour and of exchange, have unquestionably contributed in no small degree to the general well-being of the country.

Our colonies and dependencies exhibit much the same features. They have most of them been acquiring wealth with remarkable steadiness—some of them with great rapidity, and all of them value their connection with the mother country. At the present moment not a whisper of dissatisfaction is to be heard from any of them, which, indeed, is not strange, seeing that they have been mostly left to manage their own affairs and have received from home little besides paternage, protection, and pecuniary aid. Taking the entire empire, it must be admitted that the Parliament of 1859-65 has left it in a flourishing condition. It might have been done better than it has been done no doubt; but on a broad estimate of the whole case, the country will be disposed to consider that it cannot have done much amiss, so far as its material interests have been affected. In relation to speculative and party politics it may have a less gratifying account to render to its constituent bodies. But these are topics with which we do not intermeddle. We leave them to the electors of the United Kingdom, who, we are convinced, in choosing a new representative assembly, will not forget the tranquillity, abundance, and popular contentment which, in some measure, at least, flowed from the legislation of the Parliament now defunct.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Earl Cowley, and the Dutch and Belgian Ministers, on Wednesday, exchanged the ratifications of the Paris convention, concluded on Nov. 8, 1864, which will come into operation on the 1st of August.

Abd-el-Kader arrived at Marseilles on Thursday.

Upon the Budget being brought forward on Tuesday, in the Senate, Baron Dupin maintained the right of the Senate to discuss it. The President remarked that he regretted that the Senate could only exercise its constitutionality. The proposal of Baron Dupin would, he said, tend to transform the Senate into a Chamber of Peers. Baron Dupin replied that he considered that would be to perfect the Constitution. The President observed that a *senatus consultum* could alone perfect the Constitution. The Senate subsequently approved the general question of the Budget.

In the Corps Législatif, yesterday week, it was decided that the Universal Exhibition building should be erected in the Champ de Mars. On Saturday last, a message was brought from the Emperor, M. Baroche, necessity for a new loan was admitted by the Chamber, upon the Government entering into an engagement to receive the instalments of the loan in four years, although the loan for 250,000,000*l.* would be issued in a single year. The law for the loan to be raised in the city of Paris was passed by 170 to 50 votes—the exception of the Opposition being headed by Lares. The relative to the execution of new public works in Algeria was opposed, on Monday, by M. Picard, and supported by M. Jerome David. It was finally adopted by 222 votes to 31. The Senate, on Tuesday, by a majority of closed on Monday evening, after the adoption of bills relating to the Paris fortifications, mechanical inventions, and to railways, the effect of which certain questions of local interest were discussed. The Vice-President, M. Schneider, in his farewell address to the Chamber, said he would probably re-assemble early in January next. He pointed out the important public works completed during the session, the prosperity, and the liberty of the debates, "in which," he added, "political controversies have been largely mixed. Far be it from me to complain of this, since these controversies respond to that which occupies the public mind and enlightens the nation. They cannot but strengthen the Government such as that of the Emperor."

Marshal M'Mahon has received one of the two gold medals bestowed by the Prince Consort on the successful exhibitors and contributors of the "Exhibition" of Cologne, as being "a great encourager of Agriculture."

Rosa Bonheur has been commissioned to paint the portrait of Madame for the Empress's private gallery.

The prize founded by M. de Humboldt for the best work on musical science has been adjudged to Signor Lauderdale des Lauriers, to M. J. Evans, for his work, "The Ancient Coins of Britain: Lond., 1864." Falconer Atlee, Esq., Queen's Advocate, will proceed to her Majesty's Embassy, has been appointed also our Consul at Paris.

Count Paolo has had an interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

A fête was given in the Champs Elysées, July 4, in honour of Catalan, by Mr. Bigelow, the American Ambassador, in celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. Mr. Bigelow delivered a speech, in which he stated the conciliatory ideas entertained by his Government. Mr. Seward, he said, was the most conciliatory of the statesmen of American flags. In the evening there were fireworks, and among the several devices were Lafayette and Washington on horseback side by side, and the spread eagle with the motto, "The Union, now and for ever one and inseparable."

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the English Protestant Church at St. Peter's, at Chantilly, has recently taken place, in the presence of nearly the whole English congregation and a large number of the French inhabitants. The inclosure was decorated with flags, and in the centre, under the usual cloth, was placed a stone in white, formed a pleasing circle round the platform. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cazenove, performing a service in French, one of the proprietors of the domain, placed a notice of the ceremony, written on parchment, in a cavity of the stone, and the cloth was then lifted and then, laying this latter upon its bed, addressed a few appropriate words to the assembled crowd. A special evening service, which was very fully attended, concluded the day's proceedings. The church is intended principally for Dieppe service early in 1866. The English residents have subscribed liberally, and the proprietors of the domain, in addition to the site, have given 20,000*f.*

A commercial traveller in Paris has brought an action against Baron Nathaniel Rothschild for injuries received in stopping his runaway horses and carriage. Damages were laid at 2,000*l.* and £200 were awarded.

SPAIN.

The Queen and the Court left Madrid, on Saturday evening, for the Royal palace at San Ildefonso.

The Cortes have voted the Budgets for the Ministries of War, the Marine, the Interior, and the Colonies.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor returned to Vienna, on Sunday, from Ischl. His Majesty gave audience to Count Mensdorff, Baron Schmerling, and Count Belcredi.

In military circles at Vienna it is positively asserted that a Cabinet order has been issued to place the entire army on a peace footing. It is also stated that proposals are entertained for other reductions of the public expenditure.

All the reductions in the War and Naval Budgets passed by the Lower House have been approved by the Finance Committee of the Upper House.

The semi-official papers published at Agram deny the report that the Ban Jellachich intended to convoke a Diet at Agram, and that it had been merged into one. They also contradict the rumour that the Ministerial Council at Vienna had caused a change in the relations of Croatia to Hungary and to the whole monarchy.

UNITED STATES.

The blockade of all United States ports, including Galveston, has been raised, and ships are now open to foreign commerce.

Mr. Seward has announced that, in consequence of England not absolutely withdrawing her belligerent rights, the Alabama vessels will not pay the customary courtesies to vessels of the British flag. Mr. Seward has instructed Mr. Dudley, Treasury agent, to seize all of rebel cruisers, and claims the right to capture them under whatever flag they may be sailing.

President Johnson has appointed Andrew Hamilton of Texas, James Johnson of Georgia, and Lewis E. Parsons of Alabama Provisional Governors of those States, in accordance with the programme adopted by the Cabinet on the 9th ult.

Immense numbers of negroes, past work, have been expelled from the cities of Georgia. Great mortality prevails among the negroes in Charleston.

Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling a Convention to amend the State Constitution, to elect a Governor and Legislature, and to restore the complete rule of civil law. He has also called upon the citizens of the people to become loyal, good, and useful citizens. He officially announces to the coloured people their freedom, and hopes they will become industrious, as otherwise their race cannot escape extinction. He promises to by their friend if they do right, but declares that he will aid in enforcing prompt punishment upon the idle and vicious.

The message of the Governor to the Virginia Legislature urges the avoidance of all legislation calculated unnecessarily to irritate the people. He recommends fewer restrictions in the regulation of the white elective franchise. As neither himself nor the Legislature has the control of the negro suffrage, they will not deliberate on that question. An extra Session of the Virginia Legislature was convened on the 19th ult. at Richmond.

The Governor of Tennessee has ordered the election of a full Congressional delegation.

Orders have been issued to dismantle the defensive works around Washington, except twenty-two forts and three batteries, which are to be strengthened and permanently garrisoned.

The Government had ordered a further reduction of the army by 50,000 men.

The 23 per cent restriction duty on cotton west of the Mississippi had been removed.

The country is now divided into five grand military divisions—the Atlantic, under General Meade; the Mississippi, under General Sherman; the Pacific, under General Halleck; the South-west, under General Sheridan; and the Pacific, under General Halleck.

The grand jury at San Francisco has dismissed the complaint against the parties charged with having been engaged in expedition to Mexico.

Mr. Breckenridge and six others reached Cuba, on the 11th ult., from the Bahamas, in which latter place they now are.

Mrs. Lincoln has taken up her residence, for the summer, at Hyde Park, Illinois, 12 miles from Chicago.

Mrs. Seward, wife of Secretary Seward, has died of bilious fever, at Washington.

A delegation of Poles has had an interview with President Johnson. They say that the Polish exiles in the United States, and in America, efforts are being made to get them to settle in Virginia.

The grand jury at Washington, for the defence, in the conspiracy trials, was continued before the military court in Washington on the 21st ult. Mr. Bradley, counsel for Payne and Atzerot, admitted the guilt of Payne, but urged the Court to consider how far his punishment should be mitigated on account of his manifest conviction that he was acting in obedience to and supporting a lawful Act. Payne had, by reason of his Southern education, his participation at a tender age in the war, and by his obedience in district wherein the Secretary of War caused great devastation and suffering, become a deadly enemy to the North. He had consequently regarded Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, and Mr. Seward as a mortal enemy to the South and her institutions. He had therefore believed himself right in attempting to take life. The accused was, in his guilt, only a consequence of the evil influence of others, and was no blood lust, but a fanatic, and an enthusiast, and a hero. Apart from his crime, which he (Mr. Doster) deplored, he was moral in Payne's character to admire. Mr. Doster strongly urged the Court to consider the extreme youthfulness of the case before pronouncing sentence, although the prisoner deemed it his duty to die, and he (Mr. Doster) did not think he suffered any pain in crown of martyrdom.

On the following day, Mr. Doster claimed that the prisoner had, although at first he considered Booth's propositions, finally shrunk from participating in the conspiracy, and had endeavoured to arrange a save-of-expiation therein to escape Booth's indignation.

The defence was then concluded by Mr. Aiken in behalf of Mr. Surratt, and the Court adjourned. In consequence of her serious illness, Mrs. Surratt's counsel asked from her cell to more comfortable quarters in the penitentiary.

Mr. Bevens-Davis has submitted an argument denying the jurisdiction of the military courts for the conspirators.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

From Canada we learn that Mr. Dorion has had arrived at Quebec and had an interview with two members of the Coalition Cabinet.

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick has passed a resolution against the confederation scheme.

INDIA.

The *Bombay Times* of the 8th of June has the following:—

The survey of the Dhoi Pass has been the subject of almost attack, in May last, on Major W. G. Mainwaring has been tried and sentenced to be hung.

The panic in Bombay continues, and business is paralysed.

The Bank of Bombay has suspended payment, and numerous native merchants of Bombay have been settled by fixing the price of the cotton at 450*r.* per candy, and fell as soon as the paper over that sum, and the latter at 135*r.* a chest.

The firms of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Leslie and Co., of Bombay, and of Messrs. Passmore and Co., of Bombay and Karachee, are announced.

The troopship Shakespeare, with the 2nd Belooch Regiment on board, from Chilas, arrived at Bombay on the 1st; and the ship Ocula, with the 22nd Native Infantry, from Kurrachee, arrived on the 2nd inst., after a passage of over two months.

A report that the Maharajah has investigated the cause of the foundering of the ship Ellora just outside the harbour on her homeward voyage is expected to exist among the Sepoys, and has caused a fatal discontent.

The Governor of Madras has investigated the cause of the foundering of the ship Ellora just outside the harbour on her homeward voyage is expected to exist among the Sepoys, and has caused a fatal discontent.

A number of the Murree tribe and an accomplice are being tried at Sukkur on a charge of assassinating seven persons and wounding two others on the road opposite his marriage.

The Lahore Light Horse are to be broken up.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, April 26.

Australia is commonly supposed to resemble the mother country much in the same way as New York reminded Mark Tapley's friend of the village he was living to owing to extremely small. The Melbourne men, women, children, dogs, cats, and so on, with the tenacity of purpose for which the Britons are famous, have taken decisive steps in there certainly is a difference. It is not that where you are Englishmen are not, but that everything is wanted in Melbourne—only partially browned. Facing the Atlantic Ocean, after the second day of hot wind, the grass in the gardens and parks have shivered and set after sweltering at noon. But this last month, certainly, our disease has been a fever, and a certain Emperor ordained, "Fevers, free us from freezing to perspiration, and vice versâ, at an hour's notice. Yet few people die of fever in Melbourne, though we have no sewerage and much drunkenness, and that drunkenness upon the basis of the most objectionable compounds that human cupidity has ever hatched. Our water is not bad, with all deference—we are so wonderfully well fed. It is astonishing what a man can do in the way of living to earn a shilling when he has enough of fresh air. Though not practically built upon seven hills, Melbourne is a very up and down place, and since the railways have come to a standstill, the people live further and further away, so that it is causing no little stir in the Melbourne mind that we have with us 140,000 inhabitants, as from London with its 3,000,000. The chief difference is in the latter case, the gardens—acres are rare, where a Londoner would have half a rood—and in the flowers, and last, not least, in the trees. In the spring, when the hawthorn is in bloom, and when it rises are in bushes; the vines—which we have, and you have not—grow so luxuriantly that the tired wayfarer may find a shelter from the sun's rays, and the hot-weather-beaten green sward on which the pretty girls play croquet and the fat babies tumble about—we have it not, and never shall have it, despite a sheet of water in the very great glory of Melbourne, the Yan Yean, which inundates us with water. As Mr. Wyller reminded of the lukewarmness of ladies, "Never has otherwise provided."

It is not very wonderful that, with a population like ours, where, in honest truth, every man who chooses can earn a day's comfort by three hours' work, the Protection cry should drop a very slow length along. It never would have been started at all had not Melbourne, like Sydney, been a great overgrown head to a disproportionately small body. These Australian capitals are, like tadpoles, all head, All those whom we call "leaders" hang on to the capital like grim death. They regard it as a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground, and hence the streets are crowded with heavy, lounging lookers-on, waiting for the

fortune which never will come. These men—quarter tillers, quarter shearmakers, half something else—almost forget shearing, and as for the strength of standing upon two legs they have all votes, they are able to raise a duet (we Australians say as "corroboree—see how we are corrupting the language). But the days evenness in south Victoria at least, the signs of the times notwithstanding, will always be a favourable country.

Meantime the city, as a city, benefites itself every day. Dedotting Lesson, Constantinople, and other such locations, which Nature seems to have bent her mind upon making melodramatically beautiful, perhaps Gilbert's has. Melbourne has a way of running round or being a street of streets. The ground descends regularly along a gentle slope, and it is a wide and roomy street, with a fine, cheerful atmosphere, every church and house and almost every individual is remodel. It is on, as we, imperfect, Bull-mall, open space, and we are never such a sky as Pall-mall, alas! can never realise. At the head of the eastern rise is the statue of Burke and Wills, the explorers, which, having just been unveiled, stands by Exhibition Street, and is nearly in the presence of many thousands of people, on the 21st inst. The monument is considerably to the left of Exhibition Street; it is near Swan one end to the other; and, as a work of art, it reflects the highest credit upon the sculptor, Mr. Charles Summers. The figure of Burke, the taller of the two, stands 13 ft. high; and the whole group is cast, in one piece, in bronze, and weighs about 7 tons. The ceremony declared in his speech on the occasion, even effected by any artist.

In close connection with the subject of the Burke and Wills' monument is a movement of another kind, which is awakening a deep interest in Australia generally; and, being cosmopolitan, I earnestly recommend it to the attention of yourself and your readers. The people of the Australian explorer, little noticed compared with that of others, or of the unexplored Australia. After his return from one of his successes; but both the hot and the dry are constant, and anyone who goes into either knows what he has to expect. The explorer may die as it may be, either a Sahara or a deluge. The explorer may have one year to rain, when, again, he may have to see not a drop of water. The heat is normally ferocious—there is no better word for it. Into this wilderness, sometimes with too much water, pushed, in the unlucky year 1848, Leichhardt, the great explorer; and there he vanished. His previous successes had led to no great risk; no one doubted of his safety till two years had elapsed; but, with Australians, two years are as fifty years in Europe. Leichhardt seemed to be forgotten. After him came Kennedy, but not by the faithful few. At last the lines of his route have turned up; they have passed five hundred miles of the most inhospitable west coast of the former explorers, and then turned eastward into a region but as long as Europe, and which is all one wilderness, or a Golconda, for anything we know; and there, perhaps, he is, or at least some of his party are, and a very great effort is being made by a very few energetic afterents in Melbourne to start a new expedition, by the help of camels and tractes, and discover both the fallen hero and the new land he has penetrated. We have, however, spilt money in Victoria on the Burke and Wills' monument so heavily, that it is not very much, that the nearly sum (ten thousand pounds) will come in in very small sixteens.

Among the measures at present before Parliament is a bill to amend the Post Office Act. The chief object of the measure is to establish post-office savings' banks. Already there are fifty-five post offices, in connection with the savings' banks now established in various districts. Deposits of sixpence and upwards will be received, and interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

According to a return laid before Parliament a few weeks ago, the members of the Victorian Volunteer force numbered, on the 1st of January, 8,000. The total expenditure during the year 1884-85 was £80,000 had exhilled as effectives.

That enthusiastic work of the modern German drama, Hahn's "Gladiator of Ravenna," so much spoken of and so little known, seems doomed to meet with many difficulties in getting on the stage. For some reason unexplained, the author Munch von Bellinghausen declines to send a word to the pleuse of the public. The work of this distinguished dramatist sent this play anonymously to the Imperial Theatre of Vienna where it was produced in October, 1854, and immediately aroused national enthusiasm, and won, as it deserved, all sorts of rumours were, of course, immediately in circulation concerning the great dramatic unknown; and in the columns of the Vienna Printers' type, however, soon settled the question, and it required no critical penetration to decide between the genuine dramatic instinct and the dramatic genius and poetry of Hahn, in whose collected works the "Gladiator" forms a German play, perhaps the most remarkable and often spoken of by the critical journals as a fortrate play, alike for the study and the stage, the work has never exult the English heaps. Some time ago, two years ago, Mr. Wilkie Collins, the well-known journalist here, translated it for Drury Lane Theatre; but, through some of the vicissitudes of theatrical business, the piece was withdrawn. It has been reserved for Melbourne to introduce this fine work to a British public, and I rumour is to be produced at the Theatre Royal versions. The story goes that a Miss Cleveland, who obtained some popularity here about a year ago by a performance in Sardou's famous character of Leah was shown and became enamoured with Hahn's heroine, and would, accordingly making an arrangement with some German Princess, Thuesela. The story, then, seems to be this, that the actress learned the German original, and, with the services of a local author, produced another version. Powell and Bandmann, it is said, appeal, Mr. Jaffray, in self defence, took the play to the Royal, the manager of which was not slow to recognise the merits of it, and has been announced for performance at that establishment at an early date. From paragraphs published in the local press it appears that the public expect great things from this play, and the resources of the Royal is commensurate with its position. The part of Hahn has been sent to England (whither, I believe, he will himself shortly go), and will, no doubt, soon have the honour of being produced.

Parliament being in recess on account of the Easter holidays, there is little news to report. We have had a very dry season, which is telling upon all interests—mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Yesterday, however, rain set in, with every appearance of continuing.

Business has recently received a check from the failure of the notorious desperado, Morgan, who for two years has roughs-shod over the colony of New South Wales, in the exercise of his nefarious profession. Single-handed he would "stick up" house after house, murdering and plundering right and left. Many are the unpunished crimes laid to his charge. Latterly he got so defiant that he concluded that Victoria was too hot to hold him, and crossed over to the border, and came into Victoria, asserting, in his bookfardness, that in our wide land we had room enough for each one of us to live in. On the third day after entering upon Victorian ground, he stuck up a household of people in a township called Wangaratta. One or two of the servants got outside, and communicated the tillings that Morgan was within. The police were sent for, volunteers came forward, and the dwelling was surrounded. After keeping the occupants of the house in one room all night, and expressing his intention of remaining there permanently, to the amusement, Morgan took his departure at nine o'clock in the morning, preceded by a dozen or four naked blacks, and accompanied by whom he followed with revolver in hand. Whilst thus marching to the paddock, from which he intended taking a horse, he was shot dead by the men in ambush, one of whom fired and killed him on the spot. The news was immediately telegraphed to the chief constable in Melbourne the excitement, which ran high, was fed by the publication of second and third editions of our solitary penny print, with startling headings in large-sized type, after the manner of genuine Yankeedom. Now, after it is all over, of course, comparisons are instituted between the conduct of the people of the two colonies towards the bushrangers, how, this villain was shot down on the third day after his invasion of our territory, whereas in the sister colony, for two years and more, he did what he liked, setting both police and people at defiance. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

Through an accident to the machinery of the Madras, the English mails this month did not reach Melbourne till the 20th inst., or seven days behind contract time. The other colonies, with the exception of South Australia, will feel the effect of this delay more than we shall, as they will thereby be precluded from the advantages of replying by return of post. However, the delay and the consequent vexation will doubtless have the effect of hastening what we all so much desire—fortnightly communication with the mother country.

The northern part of South Australia is suffering from want of water. The runs there are literally parched up. Sheep and cattle have been dying in great numbers. On Yorke Peninsula, too, there are great complaints of want of water. Its price had been one shilling the hundredful, and even at this rate it was extremely valuable. The winter rains were being looked forward to with much anxiety. The harvest throughout the colony is reported to be very good. The total harvest to have been 4,250,863 bushels of wheat, or 11 bushels per acre, against 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels during the previous year. The Parliament had adjourned for a three weeks' holiday. On its re-assembling, a vote of £40,000 will be brought forward.

During the month, a considerable amount of business had been got through in both Houses of Parliament in New South Wales. The session has been a very long one, extending over three years approaching a final stage, and a disposition had been evinced on the part of the Government to bring it to a conclusion. Many important questions of greater urgency, particularly in their proposals for placing the finances of the colony on a satisfactory footing. The only questions that have been brought before the Assembly have occasioned prolonged discussion, and it is probable that the Session should be a short one did not seem likely to be reached.

The Land Appropriation Bill has passed through both Houses, and has been assented to by the Governor. The bill provides for the sale, leasing of the Crown lands, and for the punishment of those who afford them success or assistance in their illegal occupation. It seeks to take away peasen's licences or ammunition when in pursuit of the bushrangers. The Government proposal to grant a pension both in the Council and in the Assembly. It was disapproved of as a violation of constitutional principles, and as a dangerous precedent in promoting the capture of the bushrangers; and it was urged that, while rewards for the capture of bushrangers were proper, they should be offered and rendered more efficient. Shortly after the passing of the bill, the Governor issued a proclamation offering three of the most notorious bushrangers; and, informations having been filed by the Attorney-General in the Supreme Court, a summons was issued by the Chief Justice requiring the accused to appear—these proceedings being required by the Act, as preliminary to the outlawry of the bushrangers.

The Sydney Mint bill—making permanent provision for the establishment of the Royal Mint—has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. The object of the measure is to enable the gold coin of New South Wales to be of legal tender throughout the Empire. Another which concession has been promised by the Home Government upon proper representations being made by the Colonial Office. In the course of the debate on the second reading of the bill in the Assembly doubts were expressed as to the propriety of the Sydney sovereigns having a currency in England, as, being of greater intrinsic value than the English sovereigns, they were, on reaching London, melted and transmitted to the Bank of England in bullion.

DISCOVERY OF PETER THE GREAT'S REAL POLITICAL TESTAMENT

THE last number of the *Archives for the History of Saxony* contains an extremely important article by Professor Schmidt, which is referred to by Peter the Great's political testament, and which contains a plan for the subjugation of Europe, and especially of Germany, by Russia. The article, which is entitled "Peter the Great's Political Testament," is given in full in the original French. It was discovered by Professor Schmidt in 1847, that Peter the Great really did leave a political testament, but that it was not the one which had been published, and the document which he put forward at the time was a forgery.

From the diplomatic reports of Herr von Pussel, now first discovered, it appears that Peter the Great's real political testament was delivered in 1717, a Privy Council, presided over by the Empress Anna, was held at St. Petersburg, at which Count Andrei Ostermann, Russian Vice-Chancellor, Minister of the Czar, attended to certain political instructions left by the Emperor Peter the Great. These instructions, which were written in cipher, consisted of a letter addressed to the Czar's death, by Makowejew, his secretary, and of a memorandum in the Czar's own handwriting. Count Bitter, the Empress's favourite, then present, communicated its contents confidentially to Herr von Pussel, the Saxon Plenipotentiary, who wrote a report upon the subject to the Saxon Government. Count Vitzthum, Saxon Minister at the Court of Dresden, has published this report in 1879 (Art. II., Vol. I., Stuttgart), and publishes very important extracts from it in the above magazine.

The following are the leading points in the plan that Poland is to be pursued by Russia towards Poland, and which are in direct contradiction with Art. II. of the Treaty of Vienna, by which Russia guaranteed to the Kingdom—

"Perfectly good friendship must at all times be kept up in Russia with Poland, and no opportunity be looked upon as so favourable as to want to gain possession thereof by force of arms. Poland is to be left to the free, unfavoured, and well-peopled country, we must be more avoid driving her to dependence by the use of violence, and letting her think that she has become Russia, on the other hand, is not so populated, but is just as much exhausted.

"It would, however, be necessary to keep a close watch that Austria never would take in the conservation of the Poles, she herself, in case of necessity, would serve the Poles as a bulwark against Russia. The Polish nobles would stand ready to give help; and it would be just as easy for the former, by attaining the Imperial dignity, to subjugate Poland. This would have with effect as it would otherwise be difficult.

"Russia has also to take care that Poland remains in her present shape, and the means to that end are mainly these:—Followers of the Greek rite in Poland are never to be oppressed . . . . Commissioners of the Russian armies is most carefully to be avoided; and by the grant of certain pensions among the nobility, and by the use of the cause of Russia, whenever this was most respected, in order, with their help, to be able to advance or counteract, as the circumstances may require, the Diets.

"Further, Russia must establish a close and secret understanding with the King of Poland, especially in his character of Elector of Saxony. In this way possibly the Elector of Saxony would be induced to take the part of the Saxons advanced before Riga after the action at Narva, which terminated so disastrously for the Swedes, and would thus be induced to move thither and divert the whole thereon held to Poland, all ways of recovering herself would have been lost.

"It is now seen that the King of Prussia constantly lays by more money and collects troops, and that he is on the point of making himself master of Saxony, and that he is on the point of making himself master of Saxony, and one and the same interest with Russia to keep a watchful eye upon his neighbours, whose dispositions are not to be trusted. Russia must, therefore, on the same making any new conquests, in order therefore to anticipate the Prussian designs, and to be able to counteract them, and to keep up a close understanding with the Electoral house of Saxony."

We have reason to believe that the Great Seal has been offered to and accepted by Lord Cranworth.—*Globe* of Thursday.

Letters received from Constantinople to the 28th ult. state that the Grand Vizier, Rustem Pasha, was seized with an attack of danger. The Pasha of Egypt had been received with great honours. It is reported that the Sultan will confer upon him the rank of Generalissimo of the armies of the Ottoman Empire.

Havannah advices announce the arrival of General John C. Breckenridge in Cuba, after an adventurous voyage, in company with six other persons, in a small sailing vessel from the coast of Florida. Persons paying General Breckenridge were Colonel Wilson, an aid to Jefferson Davis, Captain Hood, Mr. Wood, Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. Ewing, a nephew of General Sherman. Mr. Ewing, who was a Federal officer, left Cuba when he refused to leave his master. General Breckenridge and Colonel Wilson were within forty miles of Havannah when they were seized by the Spanish. He was actually with him, but succeeded in making his escape, and on the following day reached the residence of the planter, and was conducted towards the coast. Crossing Georgia into Florida they descended the St. John's River, and on the 14th ult. reached the coast. Here they found a Federal steamer, from whom they secured a letter boat, which they sailed down the river to the mouth, and put to sea. Head winds prevailed, and the little party launched their boat. They had a narrow escape from being run down by a large steamer, which passed so close that the small boat was tossed about quite miles from the point of departure, in order to beat shillfish, which, with Indian corn, constituted their sole food on the voyage. A Federal steam-transport came in sight, and a boat put off towards the reef. Captain Hood and the two privates met the boat, some distance from the reef, and succeeded in convincing the officer in charge that the party consisted of paroled soldiers, who were looking down the coast for old wrecks, and they were left unmolested. After a voyage of three, or, according to some accounts, eight days, involving great exposure and privation, they reached Cardenas, on June 11. They were very kindly received by the people, and the authorities furnished them transportation to Havannah. General Breckenridge, Colonel Wilson, Captain Hood, Mr. Breckenridge, Breckenridge to the Captain-General of the island, who received him with cordial hospitality and great courtesy, and to that General, his aid-de-camp replied in the friend.

TELEGRAPH MAP OF THE EASTERN WORLD.

IT has been the practice of some modern geographers to divide this terraqueous globe, which we call the world, into the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres—the latter designation including the New World and South American continent, with the neighbouring islands; while the former includes not only Europe, Asia, and Africa, some parts of which were known to the ancients, but likewise the vast island or continent of Australia, with the Australasian and several Polynesian groups of smaller islands discovered more lately than America itself. In modern times, the art of navigating the Ship or Sea has improved to show the progress of telegraphic communication from England in the direction of the Antipodes. The first Telegraph Company in Australia may be styled a Telegraph Map of the Eastern World, but not of the Old World exclusively, since the youthful communities of the Melbourne, Hong-Kong and Singapore, with others of recent birth, constitute a New World much newer than that of the American continent. But in every case the progress of English commerce and colonisation in those distant regions, as well as to the political and military engineering of the Government at home, the prosperity of the East India Company was superseded by the direct rule of Queen Victoria after the mutiny of the Bengal native army, and the renewed energy of transmission of messages between London and the remotest of the British provinces in the East, have all the correspondent urgency for a telegraphic system embracing half the circumference of the earth. At the same time the practicability of such a project, which was proved by actual experiment in 1858, is now in process of final completion, linking the Eastern Hemisphere, or at least the whole of North America, so far as it is inhabited by people of English race, by submarine telegraphic communication with this country. We trust, in a few days or weeks, to be enabled to announce the successful issue of that gigantic enterprise, having already made our arrangements for providing a new map of the Eastern World, in addition from the pencil of an eminent artist who goes on board the Great Eastern to depict the most remarkable incidents of the expedition, from the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from Valentia to Newfoundland. The westward extension of telegraphy over the Pacific Ocean, just on the occasion we are looking eastward, and the present Number of our Journal, containing several Illustrations of the laying of the Indo-European Telegraph Cable in the Persian Gulf, commemorates an achievement which is second only to that of placing the wire-rope of international converse in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean. Indeed, as regards the fact, it is not denied that the construction of submarine telegraphs, with our present imperfect knowledge of the conditions of the sea bed, and of the distributing effect of tides and currents upon a slender line traversing its lower recesses, presents greater difficulties still to overcome than are to recover the fragile cord, is an enterprise of great risk. This has been most strikingly exemplified in Francis Galton's plan for very instructive table of statistics which he published not long ago, showing at a glance the fate of all the submarine telegraph cables yet laid down; three which are now at work being, with the exception of the Persian Gulf line and of that from Malta to Alexandria, exactly a quarter of the whole. Of the rest, half at a moderate length, and were shorter and stronger than many which have failed or have become useless. But the consolation remains that no deep-sea telegraph of any great length has yet lasted more than two years, except, perhaps, the Red Sea cable, which, after working well for 110 miles long, at a depth of 100 fathoms to 325 fathoms, was of the opinion that the insulating material had remained good, after working order for ten years. The Persian Gulf cable, of which we have spoken, is 100 fathoms deep, and the depth of the Red Sea ranges up to sixty fathoms. It appears that, although cables have been raised to the surface, for repairs, from a depth of 300 fathoms or more, it may generally be considered impracticable to repair them at any depth over 200 to 100 fathoms is a moderate and convenient depth for cable repairing, and we have yet to see how far 300-fathom cables have, in this situation, been found permanently successful and effective. From the Persian Gulf submarine telegraphic cable with the Eastern world, soon to be extended to China, will therefore be tolerably secure. From the Chinese province of Indo-China, and from Saigon, to the great commercial port of Singapore, a cable will be laid, at no great distance from the coast, of which the depth of water does not exceeding 50 fathoms; and the same depth prevails from Singapore to Batavia, the capital of Java, to Hong-Kong and Shanghai. But with regard to the Australian branch, we are not yet possess sufficient information to speak confidently of an early realisation of the project, which is urged by the Colonies in the Mercantile Marine. The Lords of the Admiralty, having been requested, a few months back, to survey one of the channels between the Malay Islands, for taking soundings between the east end of Java, the isle of Timor, and Port Darwin, on the north coast of Australia, declined to undertake police service, because the Directors of the Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph Company had not yet made application for the necessary grant, amounting to £24,000. It has, however, since been intimated that the Dutch Government, in the Straits of Java and Timor, will be prepared to act more liberally in this matter than the British Government, with all its rich Australian provinces. The lead telegraphs of Australia proper, from Melbourne to Sydney, from Adelaide to Albany, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Denison, are now at work; and the Governor of Queensland, Sir Henry Wylie Norman, has written to Melbourne and Victoria to join him in encouraging the scheme for a complete Australasian telegraphic system. The Imperial Government, doubt, therefore, of the ultimate accomplishment of this great object.

The Brazilian Government has granted over to Earl Dundonald the cession of his claim for services rendered by his late father in the name of the independence of Brazil.

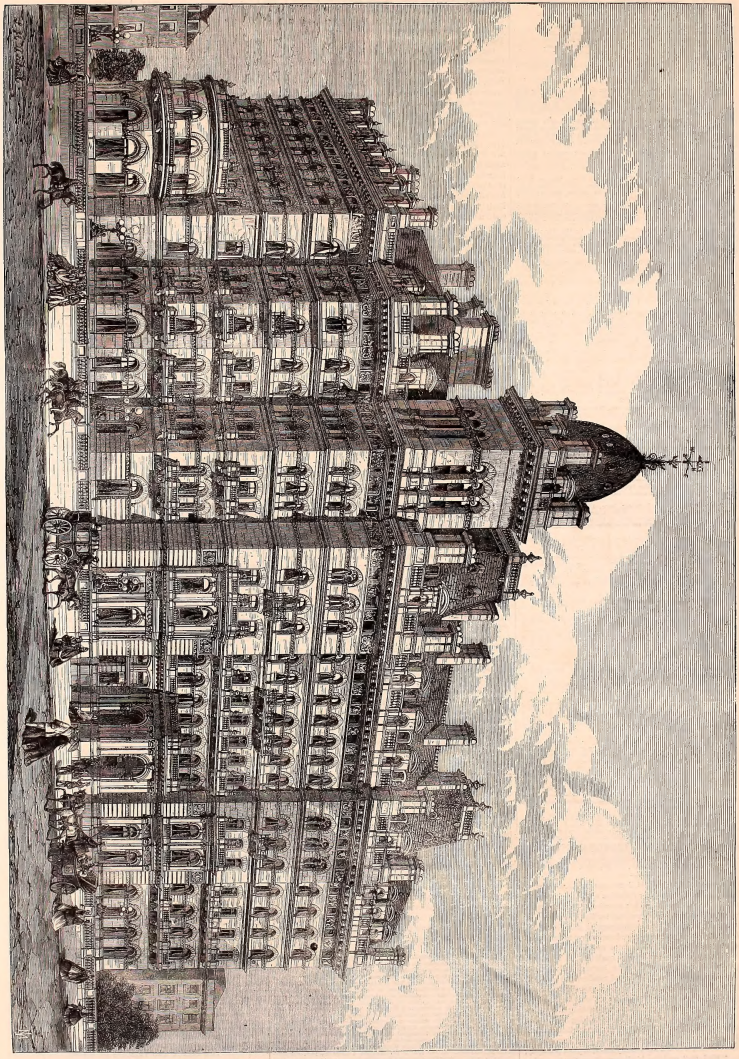
The war with Mexico is favourable to the new monarchy. The Imperialists had defeated Negrete at Matamoras with great loss, Negrete himself being wounded. Many of his men had taken Canadas.

Limbach, a Swedish pastor, who murdered several of his parishioners, has been found guilty, which he administered poison to them, has been sentenced to be beheaded.

A letter from Aden to the *Pays*, states that Captain Cameron has just been from chalest, and will shortly receive his liberty. Messrs. Stern and Rosenthal are also there, as still in prison with him.

The Transatlantic Mail Company's steamer Lafayette arrived at Brest, on Wednesday, from New York, bringing forty-four persons who had been picked up at sea by a vessel and that they were in a boat of about 400 emigrants, who had sailed from Antwerp on board the William Nelson, on voyage for New York. They were in the boat on the morning of the 30th of May. A reward of £7 was granted to the crew of the tubular life-boat of the International Institution of Life-saving, for services rendered on the occasion of the wreck of the ship Cheviot, off Cromer, on the 30th ult. The coat of this life-boat station, amounting to £600, was defrayed by a gentleman very much interested in the matter. It was reported that the Van Kost life-boat of the institution, at North Deal, was launched on the 30th ult., in case of distress, in the wreck of rescuing the crew of the schooner George, which was found abandoned and sunk on the Goodwin Sands, and towed into the Downs by the Ramsgate steamboat's crew. Other rewards were voted to the crews of shore-boats and other vessels for services rendered on the occasion. The Duke of Edinburgh presided, sanctioned to £450, were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. New life-boats and transporting carriages had been sent during the past month to North Shields and to Whitby. Both boats were gifts to the institution. The Deven and Cornwall Life-boat Banner, which was to be held at Portsmouth on the 8th and 9th of the ensuing month, under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was reported as likely to be a successful undertaking. Two benevolent ladies, who are known to each other, had expressed a wish to present to the institution the cost £400 of two life-boats, the amount is one to be presented to the Deven and Cornwall Life-boat Banner. The Duke of Edinburgh, who also sent to the institution, through keeping savings. A sailor's daughter has also sent to the institution a donation of £100. The Institution has received a donation of £100. The Institution has now 107 life-boat stations under its management, and during the past eighteen months it contributed to the saving of upwards of 1011 lives from various shipwrecks on our coasts.


TELEGRAPH MAP
OF THE
EASTERN WORLD.
THE DOTTED LINES (.....) REPRESENT THOSE PARTS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM PROJECTED BUT NOT YET CONSTRUCTED.
THE DARK LINES (_____) REPRESENT THE TELEGRAPH ALREADY IN OPERATION.
Drawn and Engraved by John Dower, F.R.G.S. Pentonville, N.



THE PANORAMA ROYAL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—SEE PAGE 7.

BIRTHS.

At St. James's-square, the Duchess of Marlborough, of a daughter.
At Elmer Lodge, Rockenham, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maude, of a son.
At Brighton, Lady Victoria Kirwan, of a daughter.
At 15, Cromwell House, the Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, of a son.
At Bolton-gardens, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Countess of, of a son.
At Dalkeith House, Dundee, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, of a son.
At Reckenham-street South, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, of a son.
At Dublin, the wife of the Hon. R. Handcock, of a daughter.
At Great Malvern, Lady Lambert, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at the Grange, Wood Mahoney, Surrey, the wife of William Buckingham of Almeida, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Cooper, B.D., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, Charles Lawson, of Borthwick Lawson, Esq., younger son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton Hall, Cumberland, to Ethel Mary Gillespie, younger daughter of the late Major Alexander Gillespie, of Clapham Grange, of Yarrowdale.

On May 27, at the Cathedral of Calcutta, by the Rev. Lucius Moore, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Stuart, Donald Cluney Gordon, eldest son of Donald Alexander Gordon, Esq., of Bargaddo House, Aberdeenshire, to Thomas, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ellis Cunliffe, second daughter of James George Davey, Esq., M.D., of Northwold, Gloucestershire.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. L. Shalford, Robert Thomas Ker, eldest son of H. R. Ker, Hackney, Esq., of Churchon House, Norwood, to Margaret Graham, younger daughter of J. P. Bacon, Esq., of Hackney and Bournemouth.

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DEATHS.

At St. James's-square, the Duchess of Marlborough, of a daughter.
At Elmer Lodge, Rockenham, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maude, of a son.
At Brighton, Lady Victoria Kirwan, of a daughter.
At 15, Cromwell House, the Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, of a son.
At Bolton-gardens, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Countess of, of a son.
At Dalkeith House, Dundee, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, of a son.
At Reckenham-street South, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, of a son.
At Dublin, the wife of the Hon. R. Handcock, of a daughter.
At Great Malvern, Lady Lambert, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at the Grange, Wood Mahoney, Surrey, the wife of William Buckingham of Almeida, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Cooper, B.D., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, Charles Lawson, of Borthwick Lawson, Esq., younger son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton Hall, Cumberland, to Ethel Mary Gillespie, younger daughter of the late Major Alexander Gillespie, of Clapham Grange, of Yarrowdale.

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of the Chapel Royal officiated. In the evening the Prince honoured the Archbishop of Canterbury with his company to dinner.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Major Grey, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Dr. Vivian, and the Rev. R. Harvey, were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Lord Harcourt, General Keighly, and Major Grey, proceeded by special train, via the London and South-Western, to the Royal Military College. Their Royal Highnesses, as president of the institution, presided at the ceremonial of the "passing out," and distributed the prizes to the successful members of the proceedings the Prince, conducted by the Head Master, inspected the cadets' dormitories. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the new chapel, and returned to town at twenty minutes to six. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a reception to the Queen of the Netherlands. The following were invited to meet her Majesty.—The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Teck, the Minister for the Netherlands, the Danish Minister, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Countess Cowley, Earl Russell, Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Hardy, Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. R. H. Meade, Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan, Sir Henry and Lady Howard, Count de Bondi, Admiral de Wecklerin, Baroness Patel and Baroness Delem (in attendance on the Queen of the Netherlands), Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Grey. The band of the Coldstream Guards (conducted by Mr. A. F. Godfrey) was in attendance.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince and Princess Teck, and Countess of Macclesfield and Major Grey, left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

Major Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, accompanied by the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley and Lady Alice Peel, arrived at Watling, visited the French and Flemish Gallery, on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Axel Alexander Edelgusky have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Paris.

Prince Louis Napoléon has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left town for the Isle of Wight, where they remain during the spring season.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have left their residence, in Eaton-square, for Holmpark.

The Countess of Litchfield has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Shugborough, Staffordshire.

The Earl of Dudley, M.P., has left the Lodge, Virginia, county of Cavan, for Underly Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.

The Right Hon. W. and Mrs. Hutt have left the Alexandra Hotel for Gibraltar.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor have left town for Beckett.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess de Paris received the Duke of Cumberland and a large party at Aldenham House, Elstree, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Appony entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dudley, the Prince of Teck, and a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday evening, at Chandos House. Later in the evening the Countess had a small and select reception. The ambassador was honoured with the command of the Queen of the Netherlands and a select company of the elite of society.

The Portuguese Minister and Madame de Soveral gave a dinner-party yesterday week, at their house in Prince-gardens.

The Russian Ambassador gave a grand ball, yesterday week, at Apsley House.

The Duchess of Sutherland had an evening party, on Monday night, at Stafford House. The reunion was honoured with the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands and a distinguished company of guests.

The Duke of Devonshire had a select party, on Wednesday night, at Devonshire House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn entertained Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, and a select party, on Saturday last, at Chesterfield House.

The Queen and Princesses of Westminster entertained the Queen of the Netherlands and a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Clarence House. The Queen of the Netherlands honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford received a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Charles-street, St. James's-square.

The Countess of Home had an evening party, on Thursday week, at the Berlin embassy in Grosvenor-gate, on the occasion of her birthday.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Francis Countess Waldegrave received the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a select circle, on Saturday last, at Strawberry Hill.

The Duke of Buccleuch had an afternoon party, on Saturday last, at Bentley House, Park-lane. Two hundred of the aristocracy were present.

Earl and Countess Spencer had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Spencer House, St. James's.

The Countess of Derby had an entantity, on Wednesday night, at the family residence in St. James's-square. Previously to the evening party, the noble Earl and Countess entertained a distinguished party at dinner.

The Countess of Yarborough had a dancing party, on Wednesday night, at her residence in Grosvenor-square-gardens, Pimlico.

The Countess of Gifford gave the last of a series of three afternoon parties, on Wednesday, at Chelsea Lodge, Highgate.

Viscountess Palmerston gave a brilliant ball, on Thursday week, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess de Paris, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince de Teck and Teck, and a distinguished circle. The entertainment was given for Lady Ida Saville.

Lady Howard's afternoon party, on Thursday week, at Craven Cottage, Fulham, was honoured by the Queen of the Netherlands, the Prince of Wales, and about 200 members of the elite of society.

Lady Cunliffe Owen gave a ball, on Monday night, at Hyde Park-gate South-gate. The Indian Princes, Hirza Syed Hassene Ali, Mirza Syed Hassen Ali, Mirza Syed Mohammed Ali, Mirza Syed Ahmed Ali, Mirza Syed Hadi, the Marquis de Cruz Inigo, the Marquis de Sofraga, and above 300 members of the elite of society were present.

Lady and Lady Edith Abney Hastings entertained a large party at dinner on Thursday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-place.

Lady Molesworth entertained the Count and Countess de Paris at dinner on Thursday evening.

Lord and Lady Wenlock had a dinner party, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Alderman Gibbons and Mr. James Figgins have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

On Sunday a lady, sitting on the grass in Epping Forest, was bitten by an adder, and died on the following day from the bite.

The Dramatic College fete and fancy fair will, as usual, take place at the Crystal Palace, on the 13th and 14th inst. The committee are making great exertions to render the meeting a success.

The annual conversazione of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held, yesterday week, in their rooms, Conduit-street, at the invitation of the president (Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope) and the council.

The Fancy Fair and Fête Champêtre in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held on Wednesday and Thursday in the grounds of the Asylum, Old Kent-road, and brought in a considerable addition to the funds of this excellent institution.

The Americans in London celebrated, on Tuesday, the 4th of July, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Ambassador the Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States Consul at London, in the chair, and a large company of guests and ladies were present.

The annual festival of the German Gymnastic Society was held at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, and proved to be a most successful meeting. The sports included foot-races, high leap, long leap, climbing the greasy pole, and a variety of other exercises.

The last of the fruit and flower shows held for the season by the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday, in the gardens at Chiswick, and was so successful in every respect as any of the preceding exhibitions. Many new contributions were received and shown, and the contributions among new novelties in plants and exotics were introduced.

The Duke of Sutherland entertained the members of the metropolis, at Stafford House, on Tuesday. Several noblemen who like his Grace are Metropolitan Police magistrates, were present, and among them Prince of Wales in helping to extinguish the fire at his own residence at Marlborough House some years ago, was honoured.

The Committee of Council on Education have appointed a committee to inquire into the question of the advisability of the organising works of fine art at the South Kensington Museum. The commission consists of Right Honourable Lyon Playfair, C.B., Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Mr. Percy, Dr. Fremantle, Colonel Scott, R.E., and Captain Donnelly, R.E.

A public meeting was held on Monday in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of taking steps for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Tooley-street. The meeting addressed the meeting, and the comparative absence of gas explosions, which was largely due to the Act of Parliament passed in 1860, which authorised the repeal of the Metropolitan Gas Act of 1860, and that the manufacture of gas should be in the hands of the local authorities.

Yesterday week a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Mansion House for the purpose of inaugurating a very important event in the history of those excellent institutions which have for their object the training of the young in the knowledge of their excellent institute, where not only the proper children of the city of London, but those of all parts of the metropolis, may be received, fed, clothed, and maintained and educated.

The Prince of Wales, on Tuesday afternoon, at Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales. It broke out in a ventilating shaft. The fire was confined to the basement floor, and consisted of a waistcoat, passed on buckets of water, and worked with all the zeal of a fireman. When the fire was extinguished it was found necessary for it to be securely recognisable.—On Tuesday night the extensive cane warehouses of Messrs. Pryer and Sons, Bermondsey-wall, Rotherhithe, were destroyed, were burned down.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club Union was held at Exeter Hall, and was presided over by Lord Brougham, the chair. The annual report was read by Mr. Hole, the secretary. It had been established during the year, under the auspices and guidance of the Union, Bankers' Hall, Mincing-lane, and Exeter Hall, and had been opened with a hall of active operations. There were about 50,000 ordinary members in these clubs, and about 20,000 of the class for whom the Union was formed in town and country. The proceedings closed with an address by the noble chairman, who said that he felt that the object of the Union of working men to a position for above that they formerly held.

The Queen's Birthday was kept on Wednesday in the gardens of Bloomsbury-square. The first flower show for the working classes of London was held in Bloomsbury-square. The Duke of Bedford offered for the prizes. The number of competing plants had increased to 1864 to 793, and this year there were 1,200 plants competing. The Duke of Bedford offered the prizes, and the show was in every respect a complete success. The movement, it was hoped, would be encouraged by a large number of persons in the large towns have taken it up. Prizes amounting to £30 for clean and tidy cottages were offered by the Duke of Bedford. The competition was to commence on the 1st of May, and to last for six months, improve the dwellings, and promote the social happiness of the inhabitants.

Earl Russell, K.G., presided, last Saturday, at the annual examination of the pupils of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, Deptford, situate Children, New-cross, of which the noble Earl is president. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, Examining Chaplain of the British and Foreign School Society; and the subjects embraced religious knowledge, English literature, history, geography, arithmetic, and writing. The result showed that the pupils had made considerable progress efficiency. The result showed that the training which the children are receiving is of the most practical character, and is well calculated to qualify them, to which the majority are called. At the close of the examination, a number of prizes were distributed by Earl Russell, and the noble Earl accompanied each presentation with a few encouraging remarks. Subsequently the noble chairman was thanked by a large number of the parents of ladies and gentlemen, at which Earl Russell again took the chair.

The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dakin, Executive Committee of the Corporation of London for laying the foundation-stone of the new London Bridge, and other gentlemen connected with the arrangements for the ceremony, which will be conducted by the Lord Mayor. As a precaution against accidents, the Corporation have determined that no stone but it will be entirely closed on the day of laying the foundation-stone, from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon. The City engineer, Mr. Alexander Binnie, C.E., and the contractors, Messrs. Mowlem and Co., have been engaged in the Guildhall, and present there in great state, headed by the Lord Mayor, to the Mansion House, where they were received by the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Teck, and the foreign guests of the Guildhall, before the proposed stairs, and in the following order Lord Mayor, following in the procession of the Lord Mayor, followed by a large body of the Corporation of the Guildhall

VOTE
VOTE
VOTE



ENGLISH EXCURSIONISTS AT CALAIS.—SEE PAGE 12.

"INFANT ORPHAN ELECTION."

THE picture we engrave on the opposite page is one of a clever and popular series, by Mr. Hicks, illustrative of London scenes and life, of which perhaps the most remarkable before the present work was a picture, also exhibited some years ago at the Royal Academy, representing the scene before the General Post Office at "one minute to six," the last "post-time." The subject of the present painting will be more or less familiar to a large section of the benevolent classes of London. It is one essentially pathetic and dramatic in the contrasts it presents, and yet one that is not devoid of food for innocent humour or even for satire to the censorious. The scene is the interior of the large hall of the London Tavern—a hall often redolent with the savours of good cheer and the still sweeter savour of philanthropy, and that often resounds to the music of the dance as well as to the calls of duty and patriotism. On an occasion such as this before us an opportunity is afforded for obeying the Divine injunction to "Remember the widow and the fatherless," and at the same time for enjoying all the excitement of a political contest. We strongly advise some of the candidates offering themselves for the forthcoming election—those especially who may be secretly apprehensive of failure, and who may have already discovered the general apathy of electors—to take a few hints from the practices here recorded to take place at an election of candidates for the Infant Orphan Asylum. Let those lacking local paternal support, influential sponsors, and backers boldly appeal to the pity of constituencies to be returned to the asylum of Parliament as public orphans. What an irresistible sensation header might be borrowed from one of the placards in this picture by some great unknown candidate: "No father, no mother! Second application!" Then, again, although the days have gone by when Duchesses canvassed for votes with kisses, what invaluable touters the ladies seem to be, according to Mr. Hicks! What might not be done by a few committees of such as these? Even children, it appears, may be employed as useful auxiliaries to storm the susceptible heart of Paterfamilias. Seriously, however, this picture has much that is pathetic as well as humorous. While we laugh at the tender-hearted old officer in the centre, charged upon on all sides by women, and dreading to listen for a moment, we smile at the consequential size of the mother on the left, while resolutely refusing to believe that she has any *arrière pensée* in regard to the pretty daughters she produces under such interesting circumstances; and, while we permit ourselves to be amused with the general bustle and excitement, and to admire the excellent discrimination of character shown, for instance, in the old gentleman wiping his spectacles, the Quaker, and other voters and business-like officials, we must not ignore the strong under-current of sadness which must be experienced on witnessing such a scene as this. What tales of bitter bereavement and dire distress might not be told in connection with some of the applications! Probably, too, only a small proportion of those applicants can be elected. This, if we read the picture aright, is plainly intimated by the anxiety of the young widow on the left, though well supported, and by that of others elsewhere, but still more in the heart-broken disappointment depicted in the attitude and expression of the poor woman on the right, with her unconscious child playing at her side.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IT there had been any other incidents in Parliament to strike the eye or exclaim the attention they would have all paled and shrunk before the interest which has attached to the practical impeachment and virtual condemnation of a Lord High Chancellor by the Commons' House. As faithful chroniclers, we are, however, bound not to omit mention of an event which was not without its singularity, and which, under other circumstances, we should probably have made much of. Allusion is thus made to the delivery of the Indian Budget. Everyone knows the ordinary features and characteristics of Parliamentary occasions, not to say delusions. But this time the features were exaggerated specially for the occasion, wonderfully, the Indian revenue accounts are stated, though by no means explained, to an audience of twenty-five members, on this occasion the gathering was exactly seven. Generally, the spectators—for "listeners" would be an impropriety word to apply to witness what appears to be a struggle between Sir Charles Wood's sense of duty and a latent desire to avoid the whole subject of Indian affairs; so that the impression that is ordinarily brought away is that there are at once three struggles—that of the spectators, that the revenue has increased and decreased, and that the expositive has disclosed—yet it continues to be a mystery—what the quality of the Minister for India was supposed to have culminated in the fact that he had been, and was, suffering from severe bronchitis. Most of this evil came singular good; for though at times racked with fits of coughing, Sir Charles absolutely never stopped speaking, and was even able to enunciate every word, and was deliberate in his utterance; while by some happy organization, a large half the audience was enabled to be stated distinctly, and so that everyone could understand, all the story of Indian finance, and successfully digested the whole of the statement. For such a feat Sir Charles deserves to be returned to the new Parliament for two places, as means he will be sure to have, and to be accepted by Ripon, he is being earnestly wooed to go back to his old love at Halifax.

After the miserable mess which had been made of the accusations against the Lord Chancellor by an Irish member, whose name most who heard it will have gladly forgot, it was thought that the Government would hardly like to reopen the question. But a stern sense of public duty—a general election pending—compelled Lord John Russell. Lord Hunt gave notice of a killing motion everyone knew that the affair would be quietly prosecuted by the Ministerial party, and that party and in the house is such that it was evident he had been deliberately put forward as a representative gladiator. The discussion was to be given on the Friday for Monday, it may easily be imagined how busy all the staffs of the parties were in order to bring back to town such a House as would give any vote which might be asked for—a House and an authority which would have been out of the question if that election which has been sitting for the last month had been allowed to act in the matter as a living body. Accordingly, on the Monday evening more than hundred members were present—a most respectable House; and during the whole evening, and up to the latest moment before the division, small relays were coming in, so that more than three hundred and fifty or so was attained. It was evident from the first appearance of things that the Lord Chancellor was prepared. He arrive rating in unison and as a party. They crowded forward all together like a flock of sheep. Of course gymnasts, when Mr. Bouverie rose to give notice of an amendment; for they knew the whole proceedings often rise as an agent of the Government in Parliamentary movements which the Ministry themselves are not to formally originate. The earlier part of his amendment, as it was read, justified an expectation of some such movement on his part; but when it came to the last paragraph, and it was found that he had adopted the very words of Mr. Hunt's former motion of censure, there was a sort of gasp of surprise, which if it could have been converted into language would have resolved itself into the cool question, "Is he going to divide?" And it is certain that Mr. Hunt's speech, as delivered, was curiously ineffective. Clearly he meant and wished to do his work well; he was slow, broken, apparently inconsequent, and his points stood like rocks in a vast desert of quotation from the bluebook containing the evidence, which he held in his hand, and in which he was continually losing the extracts which he had marked in the unhandy volume, and which he could by no means cajole out in order to read. He was not able to read them, texts as they were for his argument, freely and readily; and, in short, most people felt that the whole case was thrown away, when one would have suffered if Mr. Hunt had condescended to employ a part of the assistance which Mr. Bouverie's speech had a deadening effect on the House and they went to dine in a regular and systematic fashion when they had heard the case for the prosecution of Dr. Pritchard, the murderer, to defend the Lord Chancellor himself, through his very long and ingenious dissertation, the hearing of which caused some people to think that they had not been a great advantage to Pritchard if he could have obtained the exercise of the learned Lord's powers of mind for his own defence. Positively, when this the second speech of a debate which had brought ahoals of members from the city and the country, and occupied a night, the discussion seemed about to lapse; but the perpetual, the never-ending, the still-beginning, always-to-go-on-to-the-end speech of the subject Mr. Hennessy—the very Figuro of Parliament—intervened with some of his quips and cranks, and gave the House a fillip. Those who, tetanised, as he almost stated, by a desire magnanimously to close for the Lord Chancellor the case of the day, had got up with that fractionary for having once sneered at him in a young lawyer, were induced to get into something akin to a passion in his efforts to prove the necessity for the proposed motion. Again a pause and a prospect of collapse, when Mr. Bouverie, in a passion as much as that of the previous speaker, but differently simulated, went in for a denunciation of the Lord Chancellor, which no member of the Opposition—and certainly no member of the Ministerial Irish member who first stirred in the matter of the Lords Bankruptcy affair—would have ventured to utter, and which was felt to be severe as the crisis of the debate.

In the mean time there must have been an undercurrent of discussion going on amongst the leaders of the Opposition, which left to Mr. Hunt's former offer to withdraw his motion and substitute Mr. Bouverie's amendment for it; the reason of which was afterwards shown Mr. Henley stated that he would not have voted for the first section of Mr. Hunt's motion which, like the Lords, was a strong faculty generally for the exercise of improper influence in obtaining appointments in the public service. Money, had been improperly paid, had been in office, and hoped to be in office again to be asked to agree to such a sweeping censure. Lord J. Russell seemed to have forgotten when he framed it that he himself may one day be a distributor of patronage. Any way, he was not to be committed to the clearly indicated; and, worse still, the result was doubtless known to the Government—"whips," as they were called—and the tone of Lord General but splendid declamation enforced by marked emotion, which, one is sorry to say, was treated by a portion of the House in a good taste, for they seemed to think an exhibition of feeling, highly creditable to the Honourable Member, his subject of derisive laughter. This spirit of outrageous had by this time got into the House, and it was even to be serious or considerate in their demonstrations; and a great deal of the remainder of the discussion was but a repetition of matters that even Mr. Bowes, the Chairman of the Lords Bankruptcy Committee, had pointed out at the first of the debate, when he had signified that the opinion of the Committee was not to interfere in the matter now contended for. Nevertheless, at length arrived—the last hopes of the Ministerial "whips" had passed away with a report of the state of the House—the Ayes from all parts of the country without the accession of a single vote, and the division could no longer be delayed—and the question as to the Government were palpably in a minority. Many of their own adherents were about to follow Mr. Bouverie in his imaginary apostacy, and to swell the ranks of the Opposition, already rampant with the prospect of success. The good genius of Lord Palmerston did not desert him at such an emergency. With perfect composure, but yet with a manner which did not conceal that he was playing a Parliamentary game, he proposed the adjournment of the debate. He hardly affected to believe that everyone could not see that if that was managed there could be only the drop of a House next day, instead of the bumper then in presence, and the motion would be at his mercy; but his real object was—and it was attained—to get a division on the question of adjournment, for which many of his usual supporters would vote as a personal concession who would have seceded from him if the motion of censure had been put and carried. As it was, by accepting the division on the motion for adjournment as the opinion of the House the numbers of the majority were considerably cut down, ment still, which would have gone to magnify the vote against Ministers. Besides, the result was neutralised so far as immediate demonstration was concerned, though there was no doubt of the feeling from the Opposition when they saw Mr. Brand take the wrong side of the lobby when they came up to be counted. The Ministers, assuming, inevitably no doubt, as he always does in such a case, the air of a contrite culprit, Lord Palmerston could have been more decorous than in the reception which both Houses gave on the following day to the announcement of the resignation of the Lord Chancellor, nothing could have been more dignified or in better taste than the brief speech in which he moved proceedings to be in Progress in withdrawal from his high office. There was not a man who heard it who would not feel that his services may have been his errors "most grievous had the expiation been."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord Brougham, referring to comments which had been made with regard to his views on the subject of slavery, denied that he had ever been favorable to the slave trade, or to any measure of the kind proposed.

The Duke of Argyll moving the Committee on the Trusts Administration (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, agreed to.

Lord Redesdale moved for returns on the Post and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

Their Lordships went into Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill in the Lords-Sessions on Roads Bills.

The Lord Chancellor moved that the Colonial Governors (Retiring Pensions) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Penalties Law Amendment Bill, and the Public Works Loans Bill should be read a second time.

The Poor-Law Board Continuance Bill, the Registrar Laws Continuance Bill, the Poor-Law Board Continuance (No. 2) Bill, the Union Assessment Committee Bill, the Consolidated Supplemental (No. 8) Bill, the Clitter Canal Transfer Bill, the Falmouth Harbour Bill, the Penalties Law Amendment Bill, the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act (1857) Amendment Bill, with an amendment, were read a third time and passed, as also were the Lord Chancellor's Regulation of Proceedings in Bankruptcy Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway (Deviation, &c.), the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway (Deviation, &c.), the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway, the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway; the Pontypool, Caerleon, and Newport Railway, the Lancaster Improvement, and the Lancaster Improvement (Extension).

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Lord Ebury moved that, in the opinion of the House, the evils arising from the present state of the Established Church in England and Ireland demand the early attention of Parliament. The noble Lord expressed the belief that if the Bishops were to liberally disposed of their patronage the difficulty was that the majority of the clergy were opposed to any alteration of the present state of things. The noble Lord concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Bishops should, out of the Session, when the greater portion of the Right Rev. Bench was absent, appoint Lay Readers to assist the clergy in their duties. The noble Lord then proposed to issue a Royal Commission to consider some of the rubrics, but the Duke of Argyll opposed the motion. The Bishop of Oxford also opposed it, as did likewise by the Bishop of London and Earl Grey; and, Lord Ebury persisting with his motion, it was negatived by 61 to 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Naval Discipline Bill was read a second time and recommitted.

The Forfar Election Act Amendment Bill and the Lord Advocate's Vicarage Bill passed through Committee.

The Lord Advocate moved the Local Government Supplemental (No. 4) Bill and the Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Bill were considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The Lord Chancellor announced the receipt of the following letter from the Queen:—"Osborne, Isle of Wight.—I have received from the Lord Chancellor a letter in which he has informed me that he has come to the resolution of resigning the Great Seal, and has stated before a Committee of the House of Lords in the case of Edmonds v. Blake, and in which he is himself a party, that he has been under a want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of an exclusive privilege to a publication of the nature of that which is now impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, without sufficiently guarding the interest of the public therein, and that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, is a matter of such grave importance that he considers himself bound to resign the Great Seal. Under the circumstances, and as the reasons here assigned are real and substantial grounds for it, he should be satisfied with Lord Chancellor's resignation. I feel that he should not have taken such a course without the most authentic. This, coupled with other circumstances, has showed a moral obtuseness which renders him unfit to continue to hold the high office he now fills, distinguished as it has been while appertaining to his high office.

The Lord Advocate admitted that it behoved the House to be very jealous of the purity of those who were intrusted with the administration of justice, and he was prepared to support the motion of the noble Lord, which would justify a vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor. The facts, as stated by the noble Lord, were extremely painful; and, moreover, that Richard Bethell had proved a source of great pain and mortification to his friends and to the bar. The Lord Chancellor had acknowledged his error in judgment in the matter, and the Lord Chancellor had no knowledge whatever. He urged that no unnecessary haste should be exhibited in the matter, and that the House should not be precipitate in its proceedings. The Duke of Argyll concluded by moving that the House do now adjourn.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, said that he did not intend to trouble the House at any length, but he could not allow the motion to be withdrawn without saying a few words. He had not intended to make any defence of his conduct in the matter, but he felt that he was bound to say that he did not impute personal corruption to the Lord Chancellor, but he thought that he had been guilty of great error in judgment in the matter. He had not intended to make any defence, but he had a right to expect at his hands, and that his conduct should be viewed with a favourable eye. He had been in office for many years, and he had never been known as taken an, or favolers or landlicked grounds, the censure would have been a very different one. He had not intended to make any defence, but he had not intended to make any defence, but he had not intended to make any defence, but he

in order to set up my own opinion in opposition to the kind feeling which I experienced and the judicious advice which I received, coming, as they did, from one whom I was bound to respect, and to whose authority I felt called upon to defer. I have made this statement, my Lords, simply in the hope that you will believe and that the public will believe that I have not acting to office (Hear, hear), much less that I have been influenced by any desire to retain office for the sake of office. I have felt that the position in which the House of Commons has pronounced I do not presume to say a wrong. I am bound to accept the decision. I may, however, express the hope that after an interval of time calmer thoughts will prevail, and a more favourable view be taken of my conduct. I am thankful for the opportunity which my honour of office has afforded me to propose and pass measures which have improved your Lordship's opposition, and which I believe—nay, I will venture from experience to predict—will be productive of great benefit to the whole country. With those measures I hope my name will be associated (Hear, hear). I regret deeply that a great measure which I had at heart—I refer to the formation of a digest of the whole law—I have been unable to inaugurate; for it is one which I feel sure would have conferred a boon of the highest value for that purpose. That great scheme, my Lords, I respectfully submit to your Lordships and to the successor (Hear, hear). As for the future, I only can say, as my colleagues will, it will be our endeavour to discharge the duties of a private member of your Lordships' House, to promote and assist in the practicable removal of all those reforms and improvements which the experience of practice which I feel yet remain to be carried out (Cheers). I may add, in reference to the question of jurisdiction of your Lordships' House, that I am happy to say it is left in a state which will, I think, be found to be satisfactory. There will not be at the close of the Session a single judgment in arrear, save one in which the arguments, after occupying several days, were brought to a conclusion only the day before yesterday (Hear, hear). In the Court of Chancery, I am glad to be able to inform your Lordships, I do not think that there remains a single case in which judgment is not either delivered or under consideration (Cheers). I mention these things to show that it has been my earnest desire from the moment I assumed the seals of office to devote all the energies I possessed and all the leisure I could find to the discharge of public service (Cheers). My Lords, it only remains for me to thank you, which I do most sincerely, for the kindness which I have uniformly received at your hands. It is very possible that by some word inadvertently said—and experience of many years may have given me, at least, an apology for such unfavourable opinion. If that be so, I beg of you to accept the sincere expression of my regret, while I implore that I may be in no circumstances may be erased from your memories (Cheers). I have no more to say, my Lords, except to thank you for the kindness which I may have listened to these observations (Loud cheers).

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At twelve o'clock the Imperial Parliament was prorogued, prior to dissolution. The Royal commissioners were Earl Granville, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Eversley, Lord Wensleydale, and Lord Sydney.

The Royal assent was given by the Commissioners to the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the bill for the regulation of dockyards, and to several private bills.

Earl Granville then presented the Queen's Speech, and a large number of Members of the House of Commons, then read the following message:—

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the Session now brought to a close.

We are further commanded to inform you that the present Parliament has now nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of Parliaments that you could not enter upon another Session without a message to the public interest, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament and to issue writs for the calling of a new one.

But her Majesty cannot take leave of Parliament without commanding us to express to you her Majesty's deep sense of the real and public spirit which, during the last few years of your existence as a House of Commons, you have displayed in the discharge of important functions, and tendering to you her Majesty's warm and hearty judgments for the wise and prudent measures you have submitted for her acceptance, and which have greatly conduced to the elimination of the public burdens and to the encouragement of industry; to the increase of the wealth and to the prosperity and to the general contentment of her Majesty's people.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long contest may be repaired, and that prosperity may be promoted in the States which have been the seat of war.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between her Majesty's North American Provinces as to the best mode of union of those provinces in a confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces and would provide for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects.

Her Majesty sees at the continuance of the prosperous and progressive state of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of cotton, increased greatly through with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will promote the improvement of the fiscal resources, and the general and manufacturing population of some of the northern countries.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the alacrity with which you have granted to her Majesty for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

The Commercial Treaty with France has recently concluded with Prussia and the other States composing the Zollverein Commercial Union, by her Majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between France and Germany, and will remove the restrictions which on several countries which are parties to it.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty leaves her conduct assured to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours in the Session now brought to a close.

The Act for rendering the expenses incurred for the support of the poor chargeable upon the whole of a union instead of being confined to particular parishes will diminish the hardship inflicted upon the labouring poor by reason of removals from parish to parish.

The Partnership Amendment Act will tend to encourage the profitable employment of capital.

The Courts of Justice Building and Concentration Acts will, it is hoped, lessen the expense and shorten the duration of legal proceedings.

The Contagious Diseases Act, founded on the recommendations of a Royal Commission, will remove objections which have been felt to the number and variety of the Acts for the prescription and detection of contagious disease in the army.

The management and discipline of prisons will be improved by the Act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws on that subject.

The County Court Equitable Jurisdiction Act will give a useful extension to the local administration of justice.

The Act for Consolidating the Constabulary of the Exchequer with the Board of Inland Revenue will increase the efficiency and economy of conducting the public accounts.

The Act for Consolidating the Record of Titles in Ireland will render more easy and secure the transfer of land.

The Act for Amending the Laws which govern the Constabulary Force in Ireland will tend to prevent the recurrence of such disorders as happened last year at Belfast.

The Colonial Naval Defence Act has removed restrictions which have hitherto prevented the colonies from taking effectual measures for their own defence against attacks by sea.

Her Majesty has also gladly given her assent to many other useful measures of less general importance.

The electors of the United Kingdom will soon be called upon again to choose their representatives in Parliament; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend their proceedings, and may guide them towards the attainment of the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

Parliament was then formally prorogued until the 19th of July.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and commanded the House to the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given by Commission to certain bills.

The Speaker, having returned, read the Queen's Speech, and, having received the congratulations of the members present, the House was prorogued until the 12th of July.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The congregation of St. Mark's, Kennington, have presented to the Rev. Edward Wyvill, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late curate of that church, a purse containing fifty guineas. The rev. gentleman and family left Kennington on Monday.

On Thursday the Earl of Powis laid the foundation-stone of a new church, to be erected at Welshpool, in the room of the present old edifice, in Essex. After the ceremony there was a luncheon and a distribution of prizes, &c., to the children of the Welshpool National and Cherry Orchard Schools.

The Rev. Derwent Coleridge, Rector of Hanwell, preached at St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday morning. The other preachers for the month are:—To-morrow, the 9th, the Rev. Joseph Barnabas Hamilton, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth; 16th, the Rev. Charles Clerke Rowan Dibdin, Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Highgate; 23rd, the Rev. W. Calvert, Perpetual Curate of St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town; 30th, the Rev. C. Mackenzie, Rector of St. Benet's, Gerrard's-street.

The following appointments to livings and preferments have recently been made:—The Rev. W. Moore, late Curate of Otley, Bucks, to be Surrogate for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham; the Rev. John Mary Bird, M.A., to the Missionary, to be Rector of St. Peter's, Lagnan, diocese of Guiana; Rev. C. Hall, M.A., late Rector of Bishop's Tawton, to be Vicar of St. Mary's and Polsworth, Hants, Rev. W. Abbott to be Vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln; Rev. C. C. Carter to be Vicar of Hinckley, Leicester; Rev. T. Tudor O'Donoghue, Vicar of Twickenham, to be Incumbent of Walsden, Lancashire.

The Bishop of London has appointed Dr. Ogle, Assistant Physician at Guy's, and Dr. Andrew's Convalescent Hospitals, in connection with the House of Mercy, at Clewer, near Windsor. The said hospital is for the care and cure, on more than three years, in rented cottages in the neighbourhood of the House of Mercy, and is to be the first step in a system of female education in effort for its enlargement and permanent establishment; it is therefore proposed to erect a building, to be called "The Memorial Hospital to the House of Mercy, to accommodate twenty-four men, eighteen women, and fifteen incurable children, and to contain a chapel, in which the patients may have been actively engaged, with members of the council, in promoting its success.

The Rev. Edward Coleridge, B.A., Eton and Balliol, has been appointed by the Crown to the bishopric of Chester, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. John Graham, who was educated at Catherine College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827, when he took a second class in classics, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Merton. He was also Rector of Exeter College. In 1837 he became Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall; and in 1843, and again in 1847, he was Select Preacher before the University of Oxford, and public orator. In 1848, on the elevation of Dr. R. D. Hampden to the bishopric of Hereford, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, and was also a canon residentiary of Christ Church. In 1850 he was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Ewelme, near Wallingford, are annexed. For a short time previously to 1850 he was also a canon residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, of Ilfley, to which he was nominated by Archdeacon Clerke. He is the author of several theological works.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Luke, Cheetham, on Thursday morning, in the presence of a large congregation. The edifice stands on the site of the former one, in Bedford-street, which was built before anything in that region. It was erected at the cost of Mr. Robert Gardner, of Cheadle, the patron of the living, and Mrs. Gardner, in memory of the late Mr. Peter Ewart, of Mr. W. Atkinson, of Ashton Hayes, Cheshire, and who died in early life. The church is in the Gothic style, and will seat about 1,000 persons. The tower, 120 ft. high, contains nine and chancel, which together are about 90 ft. long; a north aisle, and a baptistery at the west end. The cost of the church was £7,000, of which £3 are free. The tower is prominently placed at the junction of Bedford-street and Cheetham-hill-road, and will be a landmark to the surrounding population, surmounted by a gilt cross and vane.

The Bishop of Manchester has had a conference with the London Diocesan Church-Building Society, the object of which comprehends a consideration of the necessity for increasing the means of church accommodation in the diocese of London towards building, enlarging, and endowing churches, building parsonages, providing schools, and other matters of ecclesiastical arrangements, and employing missionary curates in destitute districts, was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Thursday. The Bishop of London, in the chair, and the Rev. Sydney Smith, Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, the general secretary, was read by the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, the secretary, from the report of the Church-Building Society, and the annual statement of the Bishop of London's Fund. Although, however, no doubt a movement has been made in the right direction, the Bishop of London is simply an emanation from that society; and so that movement was not of a permanent character. The sum of £1,000 a year, which had been resolved to maintain this society as a permanent institution contributed by the Bishop of London's Fund, and the annual subscriptions and matter of the Bishop of London's Fund that the moneys contributed spontaneously by the clergy and laity were not sufficient to maintain the Metropolitan Church-Building Fund. Under that resolution the sum placed at the disposal of the Church-Building Society was £1,000 a year for five years, and the last of the years for the society's operations having been extended. The annual statement of receipts and expenditure from May 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865, it appeared that the receipts for the year had amounted to £1,000 for the year of £8,079, the total receipts had been £13,427. The payments had been in grants, £4,000; in annuities, £1,000; in salaries, £1,000; in contributions for special objects, £143; and other items; leaving a balance of £1,284 in the hands of the bankers. That balance was entirely adopted.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The ceremony of distributing the prizes in connection with the Faculty of Arts and Laws at University College, London, took place on Wednesday—Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., in the chair. Lord Brougham (President of the college) was present. The Dean (Professor Malden) read the report, from which it appeared that the number of students in the classes of the faculty during the session was 211, being an increase of 19 on the number in the last session. The new arrangements was 112. During last year a change was made in the application of the funds arising from the Hodgson Bequest. The report stated that—

The annual distribution of prizes at Marlborough College took place, on July 1, in the presence of the Bishop of Salisbury, the Provost of Eton, the Universities, and a large number of the friends of the college. The Bishop of Salisbury presided, and A. R. Cowell and M. E. Yeatman (equal) of the Junior Classical Scholarship, founded in memory of Mr. Bonamy Price (£30) to E. L. Bevan; the Modern School Scholarships (£30) to J. W. Harris and J. K. Cripps. The Hodgson Scholarship, which has been established this year to perpetuate the memory of one of the oldest and best friends of the college (Mr. Christopher Hodgson), was awarded to A. C. Bennett. For honours gained by former and present members of the school since Midsummer, 1864, have been numerous and important. Lord Brougham, among other successes, four Fellowships at Oxford; seven First Classes; the Chancellor University Prize for English Essay; and nine open Scholarships at Oxford and Scholarships Prize at Cambridge; and nine open Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge.

The Rev. Dr. Collis has appointed Mr. Henry Chevreul, B.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Pendlebury, Cambridge, to succeed Mathematics at Birmingham School.

The ratifications of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the Zollverein were formally exchanged yesterday week at Berlin.

On the 16th of June a stone monument, 27 ft. high, was erected, with due ceremonial, on a cross a little south of Henry-the-Fowler, in memory of the patriots who fell at Ball Run, July 21, 1861. The spot selected is where Bonnieclaus's division made their hardest fight, but were finally driven back by Kirby Smith. A considerable force of troops was on the ground, and the ceremonies were conducted with much solemnity. Governor Brough, some subordinates delivered, and then a public address was read by Captain Smith's Massachusetts battery on the same spot where Rickold's battery was captured. The battle-field itself presents few evidences of the engagement. Here and there a mound indicates a grave, but they are not numerous, and the only relic found was an old musket-lock.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. H. Blyth Hammond as Consul at Bangassi and Dual, and of Mr. John Somerville, Jun., as Consul at Lotin, for the King of the Belgians.

The inauguration of the Art-Exhibition at Alton Towers, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, has been postponed until Monday next, the 10th inst.

A fire took place on Tuesday night, at Aldershott. The camp fire-brigade was soon on the spot, and made great exertions to isolate the flames, but a good deal of damage was done. On Wednesday morning a fire took place at the Safety Powder Company's Magazine, Worce, Hanmore, Plymouth, where the factory, with much of the material, was burnt down, but no explosion took place and no lives were lost.

The town and harbour of Harwich presented a gay appearance on Wednesday, the annual regatta attracting a large number of visitors. The programme included a competition for a Thames six, and a match between Harwich and Ipswich fishermen. There were also prizes for dredging-boats belonging to Harwich and Walton, rowing-matches between galley-boats belonging to Harwich, Harwich pilot-cutter boats, and amateur boat-races.

A great demonstration took place in Scarborough last Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the opening to the public of the Clarence Gardens. Every public body in the town was represented in the demonstration. A ledge of rocks has been blasted away, and the Corporation have purchased Williamson to bar back in 1849, since the Corporation have purchased the intervening property to construct one. The bridge is now completed, with the exception of a few small details, and was opened as a public toll-bridge on Saturday, for the first time.

Yesterday week the annual show of the Bellfordshire Agricultural show was held, in union with that of the Floricultural Society, in meadows adjoining Castle-hill, Bedford. The show of roots was far more extensive than that of the previous year. Over 4,000 was given in prizes, £403 of which was given by the Duke of Bedford. Mr. James Howard, Mayor, was the principal promoter of the special effort made to bring this meeting into prominence. The dinner was held in the spacious picture gallery of the Britannia Works. Upwards of 300 persons sat down, the company including Mr. Howard, Mayor; Lord Ampthill, Lieutenant-Colonel Lort Charles Gilpin, M.P.; Hastings Russell, Esq., M.P.; S. Whitbread, Esq., M.P.; and Colonel Stuart, M.P., of Luton.

Mr. Coxwell ascended, on Monday, in his balloon "Research" from the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, at Belfast. He was accompanied by Mr. Bland, and the ascent was witnessed by about 10,000 persons. The balloon was covered over by a net, and the car, in which the voyagers sat, was hung on swing to the valve at the top not acting properly. Several persons were injured by the balloon and car being dragged along the ground. Two gentlemen succeeded in getting out, when the balloon suddenly went up again, and was soon out of sight. Mr. Coxwell, it is said, has not been heard of safely, though much shaken. The balloon was wrecked on the Antrim coast, and Mr. Bland was found lying on the ground, with his head cut and bruised; but there were hopes both would recover.

The Government emigration officers at Liverpool have completed their returns of emigrants who departed during the month from the Mersey. During the quarter ending June there sailed from Liverpool 147 vessels, with 1,710 cabin and 1,234 steerage passengers, of whom 1,000 were British, and 1,944 foreigners; in the month of June, 1865, there sailed from the United States twenty-four ships under the Act, with 28 cabin and 1,094 steerage passengers, of whom 941 were English, 1,217 Irish, 2428 Irish, and 1,761 foreigners; to Canada there were five ships, with 162 cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers, of whom 1,000 were English, 1,000 Irish, and 819 foreigners; to Queensland there was one ship, with 4 cabin and 161 steerage passengers, of whom 1 was English, 1 Irish, and 163 Irish; in all there were two ships, with 1 cabin and 401 steerage passengers, of whom 165 were English, 26 Scotch, 1,000 Irish, 1,000 foreigners; and to Natal there was one ship, and 1,087 steerage. Of "short ships," there sailed to the United States four, with 1,000 steerage passengers; to Canada, one ship, with 1,000 steerage; to Australia, one ship, with 1,000 steerage; to Natal, two, with 12 passengers; to South America, three, with 1,000 passengers; to Mexico, one, with 1,000 passengers; to Africa, one, with 25 passengers; total, thirteen ships and 4,037 passengers.

From census returns made out on the 10th of April we learn that the population of the district of Valparaiso amounts to 71,402 inhabitants, of which 36,000 are males, and 35,402 females, and in this number are 4,779 foreigners. The city of Valparaiso itself contains 70,168 inhabitants.

The report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education to the Queen in Council for the year 1864 has been issued in a blue-book. The number of schools in union, as compared with 1863, has increased by 1,102 principal school-rooms, 1,102 dwellings for teachers, furniture and apparatus for 1,102 additional pupil-teachers, and 1,102 additional schools were created for the reception of 1,102 pupil-teachers, who were duly examined, but not enlarged. The inspectors visited 11,818 daily schools, or 1,102 more than in 1863, and examined 1,102 more teachers. There were in them 1,321,291 children; 10,196 certificated teachers, 693 assistant teachers, and 11,712 apprentices. The number of schools examined was 11,818, but only 2,098 for girls only; in 3139 boys and girls were instructed together; 1795 were infant schools, and the remainder were mixed schools for 4,059 night-schools. Of the children, 633,810 were males and 499,451 were females. The inspectors report that the progress of education is very satisfactory. Students in preparation for the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. In 1864 there were 1,102 pupil-teachers, who were duly examined, and 1,102 were admitted to be apprenticed for the second year of apprenticeship, as assistants or certificates as acting teachers. Of the twenty-six reports on examinations which the inspectors have sent in, we are included in the volume, two thirds contain a decidedly favourable judgment of the working of the pupil-teacher code, so far as regards the change introduced in the mode of examination and payment. The less favourable judgments turn chiefly on questions of discipline, attendance, neglect of home lessons, and inexperience with pupil teachers. Respecting the income of the training colleges, the Committee remarks that it cannot help wishing that the act of income (1864) of £121,241, to which the State contributed £80,186, for the year 1863, had been more satisfactorily applied. The Committee has pressed on the attention of the managers of these colleges the annual return of the number of students in each college at the diocese, or religious communion, with which each college is connected, and on behalf of its other institutions would become better known to the public, and might obtain more general support."

OPEN SPACES IN THE METROPOLIS.—The second report of the Committee appointed by the Commissioners of Common Lands to inquire into the best means for the removals of the Committee extend over twenty pages of a blue-book, and contain a considerable amount of matter. That no inference shall take place under the provisions of the Inclosure Act within the metropolitan district, except with a view to application to be made for the preservation of commons and open spaces within the metropolitan area; and that the power of inclosure, in the case of public safety is concerned, should extend to all open spaces in the metropolitan area.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

We have on former occasions, often had to speak of the iron shield which Lord Elcho has presented to the National Rifle Association, to be competed for by the Volunteers of the United Kingdom, and of each yearly meeting on Wimbledon-common, and to be held, during the ensuing twelvemonth, in possession as a challenge trophy. A model of the shield has been exhibited, for two or three years past, at the annual shooting matches when the noble President has been accustomed to perform the ceremony of consigning it to the custody of the Englishman, or of the Scotchman, as the case might be, who had gained the highest number of points. The shield itself, an elaborate work of wrought iron, has now been completed by Messrs. Elkington, of Regent-street, the well-known electro-plate establishment in Birmingham. Its design (of which we publish an illustration) is from the pencil of Mr. J. Williams, the artist employed by them. It has the merit of being very intelligible, as well as noble and appropriate in its conception and execution. A medallion of the Queen, wearing her crown, occupies the centre; beneath this are two volunteer rifle-corps officers, standing, with their rifles at present, with a brotherly clasp of their hands, despite the ancient remembrances of Flodden and Bannockburn, sculptured on each side. The groups in relief on each side of the band of her Majesty represent Queen Elizabeth reviewing her troops at Tilbury Fort, and Queen Victoria giving the prizes to her loyal volunteers at Wimbledon. Above the heraldic insignia, and other emblems of nationality, which separate the lower from the upper compartment of the shield, is seen the august form of Britannia, with the Lion at her back, while Peace and Plenty, with other allegorical personages, are seated in repose at her feet. We may anticipate a good contest next week for the honour of possessing this noble prize, which will not be grudged to those whose superior skill may deserve it, whether hailing from the north or south of the Tweed.

ENGLISH EXCURSIONISTS AT CALAIS.

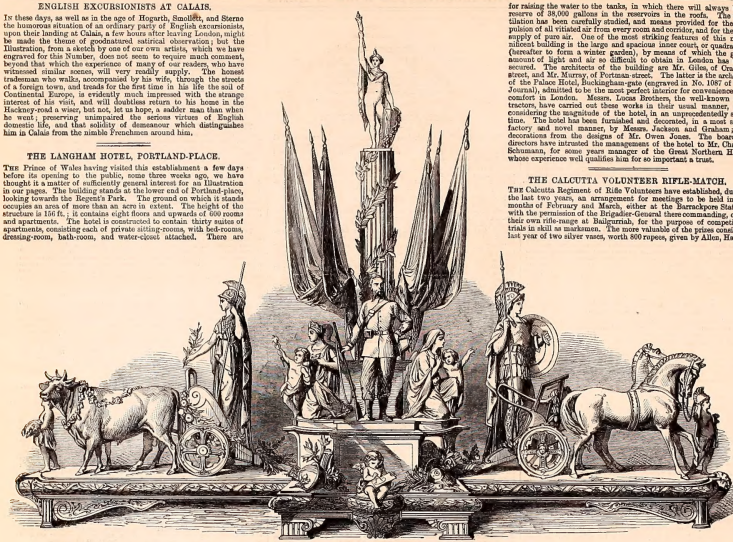
IN these days, as well as in the age of Hogarth, Smollett, and Sterne the humorous situation of an ordinary party of English excursionists, upon their landing at Calais, a few hours after leaving London, might be made the theme of goodnatured satirical observation; but the illustration, from a sketch by one of our own artists, which we have engraved for this Number, does not seem to require much comment, beyond that which the experience of many of our readers, who have witnessed similar scenes, will very readily supply. The honest tradesman who walks, accompanied by his wife, through the streets of a foreign town, and treads for the first time in his life the soil of Continental Europe, is evidently much impressed with the strange interest of his visit, and will doubtless return to his home in the Hackney-road a wiser, but not, let us hope, a sadder man than when he went; preserving unimpaired the serious virtues of English domestic life, and that solidity of demeanour by which distinguishes him in Calais from the nimble Frenchmen around him.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.

THE Prince of Wales having visited this establishment a few days before its opening to the public, some three weeks ago, we have thought it a matter of sufficiently general interest for an Illustration in our pages. The building stands at the lower end of Portland-place, looking towards the Regent's Park. The ground on which it stands occupies an area of more than an acre in extent. The height of the structure is 156 ft.; it contains eight floors and upwards of 600 rooms and apartments. The hotel is constructed to contain thirty suites of apartments, consisting each of private sitting-rooms, with bed-rooms, dressing-room, bath-room, and water-closet attached. There are altogether upwards of 300 bed-rooms, also dressing-rooms, and thirty-six baths, fourteen lavatories, and upwards of one hundred water-closets. The public rooms consist of a grand *salle à manger* 100 ft. long, with a width of 40 ft.; a spacious coffee-room, and rooms for public purposes, 50 ft. by 50 ft.; ladies' coffee and drawing rooms; billiard and smoking rooms; board-room and secretary's room; rooms for committee meetings; rooms on each floor for service. The entrance hall is 50 ft. square, and opening from it are two grand stone staircases, continued to the topmost floors. In the entrance hall is a post and telegraph office, an indicator clerk's office, whose sole business is to attend to bells of the various rooms; also porters' rooms. There is an ascending passenger lift, worked by hydraulic power, capable of carrying six persons to the summit of the building, and communicating with each floor. There are, besides the passenger lift, also luggage lifts, dinner-service lifts, and a coal lift, all worked by hydraulic power. There are two floors below the level of the pavement, containing large and lofty kitchens, scullieries, and pantries, fitted with all the most approved apparatus of the cuisine and every requisite for a building of its kind. The cellarage is unusually capacious. In the upper of these two last-mentioned floors bed and sitting rooms are provided for visitors' servants, and for the servants of the hotel in the mezzanine floor. The entire of the ground and basement floors are fireproof, also the whole of the corridors. The corridors on each floor encircle the entire building, and open on four different staircases, affording safe and speedy egress. There is always a large and constant supply of pure spring water, raised by a steam pumping-engine from an artesian well, constructed on the premises, nearly 300 ft. deep. The water is raised to capacious iron tanks in the towers, and thence distributed over the whole building, the daily consumption being estimated at not less than 25,000 gallons. There is also an extensive laundry on the premises, for the service of the hotel and convenience of the visitors. There are two 16-horse power boilers for supplying steam to the cooking apparatus, the warming of the building, and to the engine for raising the water to the tanks, in which there will always be a reserve of 38,000 gallons in the reservoirs in the roofs. The ventilation has been carefully studied, and means provided for the expulsion of all vitiated air from every room and corridor, and for the full supply of pure air. One of the most striking features of this magnificent building is the large and spacious inner court, or quadrangle (hereafter to form a winter garden), by means of which the great amount of light and air so difficult to obtain in London has been secured. The architects of the building are Mr. Giles, of Craven-street, and Mr. Murray, of Portman-street. The latter is the architect of the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate (engraved in No. 1067 of this Journal), admitted to be the most perfect interior for convenience and comfort in London. Messrs. Lucas Brothers, the well-known contractors, have carried out these works in their usual manner, and, considering the magnitude of the hotel, in an unprecedentedly short time. The hotel has been furnished and decorated, in a most satisfactory and novel manner, by Messrs. Jackson and Graham; the decorations from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. The board of directors have intrusted the management of the hotel to Mr. Charles Schumann, for some years manager of the Great Northern Hotel, whose experience well qualifies him for so important a trust.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE-MATCH.

THE Calcutta Regiment of Rifle Volunteers have established, during the last two years, an arrangement for meetings to be held in the months of February and March, either at the Barrackpore Station, with the permission of the Brigadier-General there commanding, or at their own rifle-range at Bailgurriah, for the purpose of competitive trials in skill as marksmen. The more valuable of the prizes consisted last year of two silver vases, worth 800 rupees, given by Allen, Hayes, and Co.; a Whitworth breech-loading rifle; a silver cup, timepiece, and tankard, given by Major-General Sir R. Napier; a prize of 1000 rupees, given by the Governor-General; a silver vase, given by Messrs. G. Nephew and Co.; a breech-loading rifle, given by Messrs. Lodka and Co.; and several other articles which are shown, as placed on the table, in our Illustration. The gentlemen grouped around this table are the successful competitors of the two last annual meetings—namely, Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, Captain M. J. Pearson, Lieutenant Fred. G. Teale, Private E. Lone, and Private J. Morrison, in the front row, sitting; Corporal Fink, Colour-Sergeant G. Robb, Sergeant Humphreys, Private Goebels, Private D. C. Creaton, Sergeant Dods, Sergeant Boggs, Captain John Rose, Sergeant Macdonald, Private Peate, and Private Hannah, in the back row, standing. No man was allowed to carry off more than one prize. For this year's meeting a Rigby rifle, given by Colonel Douglas; and silver vases, given by Dr. Barry, the Hon. W. S. Fitzwilliam, and the Hon. W. Grey, were added to the prizes of last year.



THE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER CHALLENGE TROPHY TO BE SHOT FOR AT THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.



PRIZES AND PRIZE-WINNERS OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCHES AT BARRACKPORE.

THE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER CHALLENGE TROPHY.

It should be understood that the International Trophy which is to be shot for annually at Wimbledon, with the volunteer regulation rifle, by sides of twenty English and twenty Scotch efficient volunteers, is altogether a different prize from the Elcho Challenge Shield; the competition in Lord Elcho's match being eight on a side, who may shoot with small-bore weapons, or any rifles beside those which are prescribed for ordinary volunteer use. The International Volunteer Match, shot for in 1864 for the first time, and permanently instituted at the Wimbledon meetings, will have the separate and distinct purpose of encouraging practice with the rifle which is put into every volunteer's hand. The prize contended for last year was nothing more than a documentary certificate; and though the spirit of honourable rivalry would induce many a crack shot to risk his reputation on the chance of winning a mere slip of paper, still it was thought desirable to have a substantial trophy which might be held in the guardianship of some great public institution, such as the British Museum. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay was requested to take the lead in this popular scheme; and the committee whom he called about him included some of the first names in England and Scotland. The designs of some of the best silversmiths in England were publicly exhibited at Willis's Rooms a few months ago. The number of designs submitted for approval was twenty-two. A committee of taste undertook to pronounce judgment; the names of Sir Charles Locke Eastlake, P.R.A., Mr. Daniel Maclise, R.A., Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Mr. Foley, R.A., and Mr. Layard, M.P., being among them. Their choice fell, most deservedly, on a design which had been sent in by Messrs. Elkington and Co., the merit of the invention being due to their artist, Mr. Auguste Willms. With one or two improvements suggested by Mr. Foley, and approved by his fellow-judges, this bold and pleasing piece of allegorical sculpture, adapted to the art-workmanship of the silversmith, is a very remarkable specimen of the art. Its design must be explained. In the centre of an oblong plateau stands a pedestal surrounded by figures, from the midst of which rises a column, surmounted by another figure. At each end of the plateau is an allegorical group—one illustrative of Peace, the other of War. Peace is typified by a representation of Minerva bearing the traditional olive branch, and standing in a car adorned with fruit and flowers. The car is drawn by oxen, harnessed with garlands, indicating the easy yoke of government in times of peace, and led by a youth who bears a sheaf as a sign of plenty. At the other end of the plateau, Mars, the god of war, rides in a car embellished with arms and laurels, drawn by horses, led by Valour in the form of a youth. The war group behind displays the badge of the National Rifle Association, and his attitude, full of majestic power, shows that he is calmly awaiting the signal of attack. Somewhat similar is the expression conveyed by the figures of two volunteers, one in the English, the other in the Scotch uniform, who stand on each side of the pedestal against the column. They "stand at ease," yet are ready for action. The sentiment is made still plainer by the motives inscribed on the shield, one under each of these figures — "Si vis pacem, para bellum," and "Defence, not Defiance." Spaces are left on the pedestal for appropriate inscriptions, which will be added from time to time; and in front of those spaces are seated figures whose accessories indicate the essentials of a good rifleman—correct judgment of distance and precision of aim. Four allegorical groups occupy other portions of the pedestal. Of these one side shows the blessings of peace, represented by two happy matrons with their children, surrounded by the attributes of Commerce, Navigation, Science, and Art. The evils of war are suggested by the figures of a woman who is endeavouring to restrain her boy from following the god of war to the field, and a mother consoling her son, who has met with reverses, indicated by his broken sword and desponding attitude. The central column takes the form of a bundle of fasces, bound with wreaths of laurel, and surrounded by flags, emblematic of the various nations who are united with the British Crown. On the top of the column stands the Genius of Patriotism, guarding the garlanded shields of England and Scotland.

The subscription-list in support of the fund for the cost of the International Challenge trophy will remain open, so that those who may feel an interest in so national and creditable a work, and who may wish to be identified with it, may have an opportunity of becoming contributors at any time. The list of subscribers will accompany the model to Wimbledon and be open for inspection. Our illustration represents the model as it now stands. The trophy will be completed, according to Colonel Lindsay's agreement with Messrs. Elkington, by the next meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1866, before which time it will be decided what national institution in Great Britain is to become its guardian.



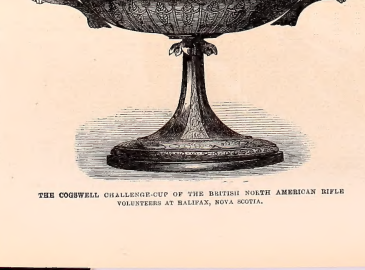
THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD TO BE SHOT FOR BY ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AT THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.—SEE PAGE 11.

CHALLENGE CUP OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

ONE of our Engravings represents a cup, given by Mr. James C. Cogswell, Major in the 4th Halifax (Nova Scotia) Queen's Regiment, for competition among the riflemen of British North America at the match to take place at Halifax this Midsummer. The cup, manufactured by Messrs. Phillips, of Newport-street, was designed by Mr. Cogswell himself. It is of silver, with bands of the same, heavily gilt. The lid is richly chased, and represents, in four spirited sketches, the chief elements of Nova Scotia's prosperity—viz., agriculture, fisheries, mining, and commerce; the whole being surmounted by a beautiful model of the ship May Flower, the provincial emblem. The handles are represented by dolphins. The crest of the donor, and the words on the front of the cup—"The Cogswell Challenge Cup"—are balanced on the reverse side by the arms of Nova Scotia. The value of the cup is eighty guineas. It is probable that this gift to our fellow-subjects across the water, given by one of themselves, may originate others of a similar class, and may perhaps beget, ere long, a Transatlantic Wimbledon, with prizes open to all comers. Should this happen, and should any of the riflemen of England be tempted to try their skill over there, it is possible that they will find among the competitors who will shoot for the Cogswell cup, some rivals whose prowess is not to be slighted; and who have added to the keen eye and the steady hand of the deerstalker all those Hythe rules and regulations which have made a science of a sport.

THE DRAGON CUP OF THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THIS graceful little cup has been manufactured by Messrs. Ortner and Houle, St. James's-street, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commanding the St. George's Rifles, by whom it was originally as a rifle prize, in connection with the St. George's Challenge Vase, of which we published an Engraving three or four years ago. The Dragon Cup is of antique form, and at the same time original in its details. The stand is surmounted by a bound barrel wreath, the stem of which is engraved with the words "The Dragon Cup," and the base is adorned with foreated leaves. The bowl of the cup is ornamented in the Grecian style, and embellished with bunches of the rose, shamrock, and thistle at intervals. On the front face of the cup appears a Norman shield, intended to bear the inscription relative to the successful volunteer in the contest. The lid is surmounted with a dragon grasping a scroll, upon which will be inscribed the year when the cup was won. The handles are formed of a pair of weirdlike and fantastic winged dragons, clinging to the sides of the cup with distended mouths. The cup is of sterling silver, and is embellished with gold reliefs. The Dragon Cup will be repeated annually, and form, as it now does, the prize of the second stage of the competition for the St. George's Challenge Vase.



THE COGSWELL CHALLENGE-CUP OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.



DRAGON CUP OF THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE anxiety to see Student and Robin Hood meet again after the Stockbridge dead heat, made a select company face the almost tropical heat on the July Stakes day. According to the betting, only these two were in the race, and so it proved; but Student was in trouble at the ends, and the handsome own brother to Buccaneer drew away from him and won as he liked. How Lord Portsmouth could have neglected to put a colt to Stockwell when breeding into the Derby and St. Leger is perfectly unaccountable; but Lord Zetland's Vedette has proved a fine one. On Wednesday "Robin" was first favourite for the Midsummer Stakes, and it would have required more midsummer madness to doubt his winning. Accordingly 9 to 2 was laid on him, but he was defeated cleverly by the Duke of Beaufort's Mr. Pitt, who ran very fast for the same distance—half a mile—at Stockbridge. "Robin's" friends vowed that "a short cut" is not his forte, and it may safely be added that three races on each day in round will be more than enough for a horse with native stock. The Duke of Beaufort had, as Hotspur says, "his usual 100 or so at a price which averaged 9 to 2." Most of the bookmakers left the Chesterfield Stakes to take care of itself, and winged their flight to Worcester; and it is also somewhat curious that the Stockbridge Meeting preceded their six o'clock express to London in his own special. The Cambridgeshire was attended by upwards of thirty horses. Old Caller On appeared again, and won the Queen's Plate in a canter, making, we believe, her thirty-second. The St. Leger betting may be said to be off; Ethnian has the call of Fille de l'Air on the Goodwood Cup; and the birth of an own sister to Gladiateur is announced at the Haras Borgo. Mr. Merry's Gladiateur colt has been sent over to Tattersalls' on Monday. It is said that Mr. Robert Smith may not improbably bring up his second string of Blair Athol's colts and fillies at the same spot in October, which will be a great point gained. He will have one or two of the sort to run for the Cesarewitch, and, indeed some horse attraction, as we hear that only one blood sire is entered for 2100 guns.

Englishmen, as their black brethren phrase it, "still keep running short in not to catch the fever." Accordingly, only 25 agreed to 18 at Broughton, and Carpenter 92 (not out) and Oxford has only to seat in two men, who got 25 between them, in order to beat Surrey in one innings. The great match of the season at Lord's on Our Queen's between the gentlemen and players. Although the latter did not play so many as seasons as they might have done, the Nottingham "Old Flaxet" had not stopped the way, still they were in great form, and T. Hearne* and J. Hampshire* (the latter has pushed up their pace score to 25), leaving the gentlemen (whose bowling was weak) 252 to win. Mr. Mitchell (of whom more anon) and Hodgson appear in this month's *Bendy* added 33 to his previous score of 38, and Mr. H. H. Walker was caught and bowled by Jupp* but still they failed by 116 at last. Although the Englebians fielded badly, they beat Marlborough by nine wickets. H. W. Verzie, 81 and 25 (not out), and the champion batter Bob Carpenter, 51 and 7. W. Neill made his Verelst was in equal form when the Rugby eleven met Charter House, and dispersed off them by 2 runs in one innings.

A silver pobbl, with 200 sovereigns in it, was presented, last week, to Charles Payne, on his having for nearly twenty years held the ball in been lead man for nineteen seasons. There were eighty subscribers; and his late name matter. Captain Osbaldeston was highly of his services during the season they had been together. George Rose has left the Rugby, and will be succeeded by a place has been taken by Richard Christian, late lieutenant to Mr. Hoare's, the what Yorkshire calls "Mr. Hill's still country." The streams in the north are becoming very pretty, and many of the pools had a good stock of fish. Accordingly, 14 guns, 1 rod, and 1 otter hound met at Mr. Neill made his Verelst was in equal form when the Rugby eleven met Charter House, and dispersed off them by 2 runs in one innings.

At the Henley Regatta, last week, the challenge cup for eight oars was borne off by the London Rowing Club, which beat the Cambridge Third Trinity and Eton College. The Third Trinity, however defeated the Radley crew for the latter honour, after a very close struggle on the part of the lads. The sailing-match of the second and third classes on the Royal London Yacht Club took place on Monday. The following contested:—Second class, 1 ton, Lucy, Lieut. Baldock and W. N. Rudge; Vampire, 20 tons, T. Cuthbert; Octoroon, 12 tons, T. H. Lancelle, 3; Camilla, 10 tons, Mr. Hall; Ione, Mr. Sikemi, 6 tons, Captain W. T. E. Rooksy; Algerine, 10 tons, F. A. Rossmar, Surprise, 8 tons, S. Harvey; Ariel, 10 tons, Mr. Hall. The Octoroon won the first prize, value thirty guineas; and Ione the second prize, value fifteen guineas. In first class Algerine won the first prize, value twenty guineas, and the Gipsy the second prize of fifteen guineas. In the second class of the third class belonging to the Royal Thames Yacht Club was sailed, on Tuesday, for prize value twenty sovs. Course—From Erith, round the Nore, and back to Erith. The following yachts started:—Cygnet, 20 tons, Mr. Cuthbert; Dudu, 15 tons, Captain Baldock and Mr. Rudge. The latter, however, had not a chance, as the prize was won by Vampire. The Corinthian match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was sailed on Wednesday, for a piece of plate. Gather Thames, presented by Messrs. Herbert C. Mandeby and H. F. Smith, value fifty guineas. It was open to yachts of any size or tons and not exceeding thirty-five tons, belonging to any Royal yacht club, and manned by amateur crews. The following contested:—Dudu, 15 tons Captain Baldock and W. N. Rudge; Vampire, 20 tons, T. Cuthbert. The latter sailed easily.

The fanciers of swimming (of which 10,000 were present) had a great treat, between seven and eight a.m., on the Serpentine, last Monday. It was a fine trial of the powers of Boyton and Paul Boyton, the champion two-mile swimmer, against the breast-swimming of Cuthbert, who won the Prince's Plate last year. Cuthbert was about a foot the taller of the two, and six years older; but Gurr's fleet style, and herculean exertions gave him the victory, and the winner by two yards. The 1000 yards were done in 16 min. 33 sec., which is said to be the shortest time on record for still water.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Lounge, 1. Mrs. Mostyn's Beauty, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Well Done, 1. Mackintosh, 2. Yarrow, 3.
Corby Castle Stakes.—Hussey, 1. Nothing Else, 2. Orville, 3.
Cumberland Plate.—Beatrix, 1. Brindle, 2. Rhino, 3.
Carlisle Handicap.—Nothing Else, 1. Lounge, 2. Gagoon, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sentry Handicap.—Miss Vulcan, 1. Jack's Alive, 2. Mackintosh, 3.
Athletic Handicap.—Lady of Carvedale, 1. Mdme. Tagliafico, 2. Curtain Lecture, 3.
Heath Hill Stakes.—Reverie, 1. Well Done, 2. Barbara Allan, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Yarrow, 2.
Coronation Turnpike Handicap.—Yarrow, 1. Gagoon, 2. Measure for Measure, 3.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Gnome, 1. Greenhilda, 2. Accordion, 3.
Hardwicke Stakes of 50 sovs each, with 200 added.—Lord Clifden, 1. Hastings Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Dual Duel, 1. Viper, 2. Convent, 3.
Hastings Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Dual Duel, 1. Viper, 2.
Flats of 50 sovs.—Pacella, 1. Heir-at-Law, 2. Qui Vive, 3.
July Stakes.—Robin Hood, 1. The Student, 2. Volley, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Musketeer, 1. Viper, 2. Anderson, 3.
Plate of £70.—Question, 1. Mirage, 2. Lady of Carvedale, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Oberon, 1. Jupiter, 2. Knight of the Whistle, 3.
Bunkfort Stakes.—Fustail, 1. Grace Darling, 2. Bayard, 3.
Midsummer Stakes.—Ballet, 1. Cambuscan, 2. The Colonel, 3.
Town Plate.—Atchieft, 1. Heir-at-Law, 2.
Rivet Hunt.—Mr. Pitt, 1. Robin Hood, 2. Grey Stockings, 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Beatrix, 1. Cambuscan, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Student, 1. Jack-in-the-Green, 2. Rose to Bind-on-the-Brow, 3.
£50 Plate.—Troublesome, 1. Lady Sophie, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Ambition, 1. Diadem, 2.

WORCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Sisyphus, 1. Thor, 2. Qui va Pis, 3.
Handicap Hurdle-Race.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Cuban, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Chicken Hazard, 1. Blue Bell, 2. Canthorides, 3.
Worcestershire Handicap.—Sisyphus, 1. Bonbon, 2. Scentless, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Normal, 1. Bonbon, 2. Banner, 3.
City Plate.—Turret, 1. Swift, 2.
Great Worcestershire Stakes.—Grandchester, 1. Sing-hound, 2. Foreign Slang, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Dorie, 1. Vicksburg, 2.

THE FARM.

THE long-wished-for rain burst over the country on Thursday week, but, although it did much towards saving the turnips, the ground was so cracked and burnt up that it would have taken thrice twenty-four hours of it to make much impression on the pastures. Another short rain, which went like a waterspout for nearly half an hour on Saturday afternoon, fell "in the right place," and "in the right direction of remembrance," has rather helped the men of the south. However fastidious the anti-malt-tax men may consider the dear Parliament, it will be long remembered with gratitude for having at last given the Right Honourable Milner Gibson the chance to bring his anti-free trade and the succession duty. At the wool markets, last week, the quotations were unchanged, but the sales were large, owing to the arrival of the Liverpool telegrammas, and then they were glad to take 20s. *Gardener's Edinburgh Circular* of June 30 speaks of a great business in white wools:—"At the Newcastle wools keenly sought after, &c." On crosses, bred, and half bred, an advance of fully 2s. to 3s. per stone has been realised, and the sales have been large." As to the cotton became so confirmed, the sales slackened immensely. The Liverpool quotations were—"At the end of May" 17¼d. to 17¾d.; "at the beggs, from Caithness, which has long been pre-eminent for its wool. The Lincoln Fair was held on the 26th, but the returns of the local members were elected. The entry list for the Inverness meeting is well filled, and it has been decided to hold the 1863 meeting of the society at Aberdeen. It has been generally thought the damage was too remote, but damages to the amount of £20 have just been awarded to a farmer who was run over by the express train at Birmingham, and putting them out of show condition thereby. The Duke of Hamilton better pleased with the last cross he made at Plymouth.

The Duke of Hamilton has, it is said, sold his Stirling first-prize Ayrshire cow to a Swedish gentleman for £180; but this is, after all, not to be named with the £1000 which Mr. Bell paid for his Cully Hill at Battersea. Captain Gunter, judging from Willis's Room sale, has not succeeded in regaining the prestige of his father. The prices for his Duchess 84th and her heifer calf, some three or four months since, as the latter was just rudimentally put on to the Second Duke of Wharfedale. G.and Duke 13th it at Wetherby. He is not to be used in the herd; but, if the rheumatism in his knees, which has been the dread afraid of him, will let him (and he can be got to look as seems great hope), he will be most valuable to it.

The Duke of Richmond's sale of his fine old race horse pairs was greatly strengthened by Means, J. and F. Howard's Essex bays and chestnuts, which were all sold at remunerative prices. The first, a brother Claret, once "from Clifton bins," but now the property of Messrs. Lay, Sedley Selma Spencer and Grace Howard being second and third. Mr. Lynn's Pride took the Town Cup, for which Claret did not oppose her, and Mr. Sedley's Selma Spencer won the cup at Oxford Down from the latter turn were, as usual, in great form, Mr. Sedley's Selma Spencer won the cup at Oxford Down from the latter turn were, as usual, in great form, as it has been at other meetings of the Suffolk Agricultural Association, which, with the exception of a somewhat thin show of Shorthorns, was fully up to the average. The Prince of Wales and the Emperor was beaten by Tatton Emperor. Ace of Clubs and Cleopatra were afraid of her, and the latter was beaten by Mr. Howard took the cob-size prize with a very good one. Evening Star. Lady Sophia Sutherland's Shetland ponies were also in force, and Messrs. Mr. T. Brown and Mr. Aylmer each won a first long-wolled cup prize; and Mr. Sexton took eight first and second pig prizes against Mr. Skeene's five. Mr. Sexton is the only exhibitor from Northampton-shire shows. The Hon. Colonel Pennant's Duke of Geneva (10,014) was the only Shorthorn exhibited. Mr. Jonas Webb and Mr. Beasley's Second Duke of Aosta beat the ten-year-old Shorthorn bull Duke of Oxford. Mr. Jonas Webb's Perfume was first among the three-year-old heifers; but Captain Oliver was too much for him with Cleopatra, who was also first in the class for Cannabella, by Seventh Grand Duke from a Booth's Vaisaco cow. Mr. Jonas Webb's Duke of Oxford was first among the aged bulls of a Cotheestone horse; and Mr. George Lynes of Preston Deanery took a first with the two-year-old hunting-colt Dovid, by King David from a Mr. Jonas Webb's Duke of Oxford was first among the aged bulls of a Cotheestone horse; and Mr. George Lynes of Preston Deanery took a first with the two-year-old hunting-colt Dovid, by King David from a mare by Sir Hercules. The mare of the old match stock were next to the winners in their classes.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has selected Robert Stephenson, M.P., to deliver the Telford Medal premium, in books, to Joseph William Bazalgette, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Main Drainage of the Metropolis, and the Interception of the Sewage from the River Thames." A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Edward Woods, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper entitled "Iron Ship Work: Illustrated by Reference to Two Bridges recently Built." A Telford Medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, for his "Description of the Great Grimsby (Royal) Docks, with a Detailed Account of the Method of Constructing the Entrance Locks." A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Captain Henry Wrigley Tyler, R.E., for his paper "On the Application of Machinery to the Manufacture of Fascines." A Telford premium, in books, to Joseph Taylor, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Construction of Railway Bridges, with Special Reference to the Use of Iron." A Telford premium, in books, to Henry Henderskeit, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his "Account of the Drain age of Paris."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A GREAT scarcity of bank notes characterises the returns for Home Securities (as ruled from Gothic mark), the whole of the week, and the quotations have had no upward tendency. The Bank of England has been unable to meet the demand, although it has the supply of bank notes very large.

The Bank of England has been unable to meet the demand, although it has the supply of bank notes very large.

Thirty days' bills ... 2½ per cent. | Four months' bills ... ... 3½ per cent.
Two months' bills ... 3 per cent. | Six months' bills ... ... 4 per cent.

The Consolidated money is in fair average supply. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate	Open market
	per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Hamburg	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Amsterdam	3½	3
St. Petersburg	8	7½

The bullion in the greatest activity has been in Australian gold. In the absence of any demand all imported for the Continent, several parcels of gold have been sold to the Bank. The Australian gold has been purchased by the Bank at 77s. 9d. per ounce, and the Mexican dollars at 4s. 11½d. per ounce. The Bank of England has purchased £1,000,000 of Australian gold, and has advanced upon bullion in the deposit for means of remittance.

The following is a statement of the amount of bullion in the United Kingdom during the week ending May 31, current year:—

Bank of England	£21,251,548
Coin and bullion	7,000,000
Joint-stock Banks	2,867,871
Private Banks	1,000,000
Total	£32,067,393

On Monday the Stock Markets were steady, but for the most part unchanged, in anticipation of the receipt of the Bank of England return, which was published after the close of business. The following is a comparison of the principal items in the return with the previous week:—Rest, Increase £1,000; Public Deposits, Increase £1,000; Other Deposits, Increase £1,000; Seven-day and other Bills, Decrease £1,000; Government Securities, Increase £1,000; Other Securities, Decrease £1,000; Notes unemployed, Increase £1,000; Coin and Bullion in both Departments, Increase £1,000. The Bank of England Reserve now stands at £11,000,000, and the Bank of England Circulation at £21,000,000. The Bank of England Reserve now stands at £11,000,000, and the Bank of England Circulation at £21,000,000.

The market for Foreign Securities has continued flat. As regards prices, the leading changes are in Mexican, Greek, Spanish, and Italian Stocks, which have declined. Mexican Stocks have declined, Greek, Spanish, and Italian Stocks have declined. Mexican Account, 36½; Bonds of 1851, 36½; Certificates, 36½; Greek, 1881, 14½; Italian, 1861, 69½; Spanish Certificates, 14½; Dutch Stock, 1887, 71½; Dutch Certificates, 71½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46 ex div.; Russian Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 86; Russian Five per Cents, 103½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 87½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1862, 87½; Turkish Four per Cents, 47 ex div.; Swiss, Federal, 101; Swiss, Cantonal, 101; Turkish Three per Cents, 1858, 58½; Turkish Three per Cents, 1860, 58½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 87½; Swiss, 1858, 101; Swiss, 1862, 71; ex div.; Swiss, 1862, 71; ex div.; Swiss, 1862, 71; ex div.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. SOTHERN'S LAST WEEK.—Shortly before the curtain rises on the performance of "Our American Cousin" this evening, Mr. Sothern stepped in advance across the front of the proscenium and addressed the audience. He said that the present week will be the last but two of the performances of the above-named popular comedy, as the Haymarket Theatre will be closed on Wednesday, July 19, for the usual annual repairs. On the following Monday, July 24, and during the week, in consequence of Benefits with MY WIFE'S MOTHER. After which, on Monday, SEPTEMBER 4th, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Stirling, and the whole company concluding with NO MORE LOVE. Mr. Sothern will Lessee and Manager.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Every Night, THURSDAY AND WEDNESDAY excepted, at Seven, the Drama of MILLER, MISS ST. JAMES; SOLOMON ISAACS, Mr. John E. Dibdin; and, at Nine, the Extravaganza of

JULY, NOW VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE.—Sole Search. The Screw Steamer Tropical Departures.

Hourly between Adelphi Stairs and Crystal Palace. Return Fare, 1s. Children and other favour-hole entrance with the most brilliant issue

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (Saturday), GRAND OPERA CONCERT, at Three o'clock. THOMAS, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Henry Schmitt, Signor Piatti, Signor Campanini, and Regondi (first time). Conductor, Mr. or by Guinan Stoun Ticket Free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXCURSIONS DAILY, and Loads of amusement for Excursionists. Monday—London Lights out of Odd Fellows. Bolton, &c. Tuesday—Bolton, Bury, and Preston. Wednesday—Derby, Nottingham. Thursday—Manchester. Saturday—DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE. Tickets beforehand, 1s. Fine Arts Courts, and Aquarium open as usual. Open at Nine. Last Train leaves at Eleven.

HORSE SHOW,—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.

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STODARE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.—Mr. Lee and Mr. Macready. Illustrious on the EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES of PANORAMA, and the ORIGINAL INDIAN RAREST FEAT—as only performed by Colonel Stodare and the Indian Rajahs, and by them only. Mr. Stodare will, at Eight and Nine, perform the Indian Rope Trick, and the Indian Basket Trick, in the Original Costume of Magic and Vagrabondism. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight, precisely. Admission, 1s. and 2s. Reserved seats on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 3s. Doors open at Seven. Carriages at Eleven. Mr. Stodare, 70, Old Bond-street, or at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, from Eleven to Five.

"The invocation of the season."—Vide Punch, June 3, 1865.

WESTBOURNE HALL, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, THE INFANT DAUGHTER; COMMODORE NUTT, and MISS'S WIFE. Morning Performances at the above Hall, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, at Three o'Clock. Commencing on MONDAY, JULY 10. Non-Entertainments each Evening. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Seven. Two Stalls can be secured under Cab, Half Price.

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—GALLERY NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. EVENING OPEN, at their Gallery, 26, PALL-MALL (next St. James's Palace), from Seven till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

C. C. CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—St. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, EVERY EVENING at Eight, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY Afternoons at Three. Programme, Sketches, and Refined Comic Illustrations—Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Mr. Christy's Sole Address, 26, Duke-street, Portland-place. St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Business Communications to Mr. Austin.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Conductor, Professor STERNDALE BENNETT. FIFTH and LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 10, at Eight o'Clock precisely. Overture, "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn); Symphony in C (Mozart); Overture in G, and Recitative and Aria, "Paradise and the Peri" (composed expressly for the Society), (Sterndale Bennett); Overture, "Der Freischütz" (Weber). Vocalist, Madame Rudersdorff. Leader, Mr. Willy. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Stalls and Square Gardens. Tickets at Keith, Prowse, Addison and Lonsy's, 159, New Bond-street.

JULY 13.—HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Sole Conductor, Mr. HENRY LESLIE. Principal Vocalists, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Eliasabeth, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Herr Carl Stepan, and Mr. Frederick Penna. GRAND MORNING CONCERT for the benefit of a member of the Choir who has suffered severe pecuniary loss by fire, on THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, at Ten, by Admission, 1s. At all Musicsellers, and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—SPECIAL EXHIBITION of PORTRAIT MINIATURES at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. The Exhibition will be OPEN DAILY (except Saturday) from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from Ten a.m. to 10 p.m. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.

Under the special patronage of her Majesty

THE QUEEN.

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN EVERY WEEK DAY.

Admission, One Shilling.

On application, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Return Tickets, available for Seven Days, will be issued between London and the principal Irish cities and railway stations, by the London and Dublin, at an abatement of fifteen per cent below the ordinary fares. Tickets will be issued from London to Dublin and return, by the London and North-Western Railway, at fifteen per cent abatement on the Exhibition for 4l. 4s., being twenty-five per cent under the ordinary fare.

Excursion Trains will be organised to meet the steamers at Holyhead and Kingstown every week-day, conveying back from Dublin on the 15th, from London by the 16th August, and from Manchester by the 17th August, the Return Tickets issued by the London and North-Western Railway, for the Excursion.

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STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY.

THE statue we have engraved was a short time back placed in the inner hall of the New Palace of Westminster, but the ceremony of "uncovering" did not take place till Saturday last. It was generally felt, on the lamented and untimely death of Sir Charles Barry, that a memorial to him should be placed in the great building he designed and to the erection of which he devoted the best energies and the best years of his life. Accordingly, a subscription was set on foot by the Royal Institute of British Architects; sufficient funds were soon raised, and the commission was given to Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., an artist now admitted to be—if we except Mr. Gibson—the first of British sculptors. The result is in every way satisfactory. Of the merit of the statue it will suffice to say that it is one of Mr. Foley's best works. Our Engraving may perhaps give some idea of the "motif," which is that of the architect seated, deeply absorbed, designing the Palace of Westminster. Having drawn the plan of the palace on the paper before him, the idea of the Victoria tower strikes him, and this he has just sketched as a marginal note. He then holds the drawing-board at arm's length, to judge the effect of his work. This excellent conception the sculptor has carried out with a lifelike truth of expression as well as character, a consentaneousness of the whole figure, and a degree of knowledge and skill in the modelling which are rarely seen conjoined in a contemporary work of British sculpture. The site the statue occupies is also a subject of congratulation. It is to be apprehended that during the life of Sir Charles Barry full justice was scarcely accorded to him by public opinion. To estimate rightly the relative measure of his success in the new Houses of Parliament we must try to realise the prevailing ignorance of every style of Gothic nearly thirty years ago, when his design for the palace was submitted in competition. Our surprise at the comparative purity and harmony of the design must be further increased when we reflect that Barry's own early studies had been pursued abroad, in Egypt, Greece, and Italy, and that his principal early works were in the Classical or Italian styles—as, for instance, the Manchester Athenæum, the Travellers' Club, the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club. Opinions differ and will differ as to the suitability of the peculiar, and in detail minutely monotonous, form of English Gothic at Westminster for a building so extensive as the Palace of the British Legislature must necessarily be. Its proportions and internal arrangements may be still more open to criticism; and it has certainly proved singularly ill-adapted for the exhibition of the paintings with which its walls are decorated. Yet, after all, it must be admitted to be one of the most imposing structures in Europe. Barry did not live to see his great work completed; but he had the satisfaction of seeing its noblest external and internal features, the Victoria Tower and the Royal Gallery, opened by the Sovereign in state. But even now the public can form only an imperfect idea of the complete design of the architect, and must continue to do so until the buildings which he proposed are erected, and which will extend from the Clock Tower westward along Bridge-street, and around New Palace-yard, besides covering the site of the present hideously disorderly law-courts. As we write we have before us the plan and elevation of the proposed extension of the Palace (forming part of a return to an address of the House of Lords, dated June 13, 1856), and it appears to us that this extension comprises several of the most decidedly picturesque and varied characteristics of the whole design. A gigantic archway with very high-pitched roof, flanking turrets and spires, forming an angular entrance facing the north-west, to the court that is to be inclosed before Westminster Hall, will present a most effective mass seen from Parliament-street, while the continuation along St. Margaret-street is broken up into bolder masses than any of the other façades, and the promise of richer effects of light and shade thus afforded receives an additional guarantee from a massive, broad-arched, arcaded footway or cloister beneath. In this extension the principal entrance to the Palace would be a marked and important feature, and a degree of unity would replace the disjointed, incongruous character of the building on the land side. The architect's final plan included the removal of St. Margaret's Church, and of blocks of houses in New and Old Palace Yards; the houses in New Palace Yard, are already demolished.



STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A., BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A., IN THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

THE ISLAND OF SOMBRERO.

OUR Engraving represents one of the Leeward Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, containing the richest natural deposit of phosphate of lime at present known. The island was first visited by an English gentleman about the year 1814, and again by him in 1825, on which latter occasion a report was made to the British Government, but did not meet with that consideration which subsequent events prove it to have deserved. In 1856 the Americans took possession of the island, and in the course of a very short time exported of the extent of 100,000 tons of this valuable fertiliser, to resuscitate the exhausted lands of the Southern States. Subsequently their proceedings attracted the attention of a British surveying expedition, at that time engaged in the West Indies, as may be learned from a communication to the Royal Agricultural Society



SOMBRERO, ONE OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS, IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

of England, by Sir Roderick Murchison, who, in describing the geological structure of the island, says —"I have often regretted that I have never had it in my power to communicate anything of importance to the British farmer; I am now, however, enabled to make an announcement which will, I have no doubt, be as acceptable to agriculturists as it is likely to become very valuable to the merchant and shipowner." It appears that the Americans have already quarried away a considerable part of the island, and sold the substance in New York. This transaction led to an official correspondence between the British and American Governments, and eventually the right of the British Crown to the possession of this valuable property was acknowledged by the United States Government. Sir Roderick Murchison considers our holding the Island of Sombrero to be of great national importance, in providing our agricultural interest, at a moderate price, with a plentiful supply of a good substitute for the guano of Peru.

FINE ARTS.

CHURCH'S NEW PICTURES.

In even an inferior painter were to depict, from his own independent studies from nature, the most remarkable phenomena and the most stupendous scenery of the New World, literally from the Equator almost to the Pole, considerable interest would attach to his representations. But how much would that interest be deepened if the painter were an artist of great ability and originality! Mr. Church has evidently undertaken the gigantic task we have mentioned hypothetically, and he brings to its execution the technical power and freshness of perception necessary to its worthy accomplishment. Moreover, we have here the actual realisation of being the productions of an artist generally esteemed at the first of American landscape painters. Already instalments of Mr. Church's new works have been exhibited in London—namely, the great pictures of "Niagara," "The Heart of the Andes," and "The Andes of Ecuador." And now we have to announce the appearance of three important additions, at present on view at M'Lean's Gallery, in Haymarket. These pictures are the "Aurora Borealis," as seen near the Pole; "Chimborazo," the monarch of American mountains; and "Cotopaxi," the highest of the huge Andean volcanoes.

The picture of the Northern Lights was painted partly from Mr. Church's own experience while collecting material off Labrador for his "Iceberg," and partly from the sketches of Dr. Hayes, the latest American explorer, and a pupil of Mr. Church. The scene represented is said to be the nearest point yet reached to the Pole. Behind a scarped basaltic promontory rises a pyramidal iceberg, discovered by Dr. Hayes "Church's Peak." The colossus of that explorer lies imbedded in the floe of the desolate, ice-bound sea, and wedged round with hummocks; the red fire-light from its deck-house windows forming a weird contrast to the dull blue of the moonlight on the long Arctic night, and the spectral iridescence of the aurora, which, while it spreads a veil of ever-changeful and shifting light before the stars, seems to embody but hardly dim those latent influences. It appears that the aurora in these high latitudes does not arise sheer from the horizon, but from a segment of undiscovered space. The fact is inferred from this that at the Pole it would present to the astonished gaze a vast ring of pyramidal fire, with the Pole for the focal point of view it is an immense low or arch, definite in its lower or concentric boundary, "indefinite" in its circumference, or an enormous altitude. In this arch luminous prismatic colours have a broad, serrated, waving, flaming band of phantasmal green, and there streaks and scintillant points of pale rose and gold and amaranth dance and play, expand and coruscate like fairy distortions of web and woof as if under the influence of mystical music unseen and of unequal power darting upwards with inconceivable rapidity. The beauty, however, the wonder and awe of the phenomena are beyond written description; and great praise is due to the painter for enabling us to realise it beyond the power of words. We also see in this felicity with which he has suggested its dancing and playful movements.

In the strongest contrast with the preceding picture is that of the two Equatorial subjects on the opposite wall. The view of Chimborazo is from the Guayaquil River, Ecuador. The rich, fertile foreground among lovely little islets, and through a wide alluvial valley, clothed with the truckles forests and the luxuriant undergrowth tangled together with tropical vines, is treated with what seems scarcely a glimpse of human occupation or habitation save the fisherman's floating raft-like moored to the shore in the left. Stretching along the middle distance beyond the valley, gleaming orange and pink in the afternoon sun, and with pale purple and blue shadows, and rising from the dazzling white mists at their feet, stand the vast, a wonderful look of reality, the lower zone of mountains called the Cordilleras. High over all, a hundred miles away, soars, mantled in evanescent vision, the supreme peak of Chimborazo, its sloping skirts quite lost in the blue of the lower denser atmospheric strata.

The picture of "Cotopaxi" is still more impressive, though the great altitude of the volcano is comparatively lost in that of the group to which it belongs. The painter is supposed to stand on the Hacienda or pyrame, about 8000ft. above the level of the sea, and which is sparsely covered with grass and shrubs and interspersed with the rich emerald of the rainy season. A lake filled from one of the chasms due to volcanic action occupies the centre of the foreground, and finds an outlet in clifts and fissures of the limestone rocks in the foreground, down which it tumbles in cascades and waterfalls. Above the general level of the middle distance the snowy cone of Cotopaxi lifts itself dark against the morning sky at a distance of about fifty miles. From the mouth of the crater below the snow-line rises (otherwise perhaps passed by explosions) lofty volumes of black smoke, which, rising slowly and majestically, roll and swell, and, becoming gradually diffused, are carried by the trail of the eye can reach, staining the sky a lurid, and darking over the whole landscape. The whole effect of these huge volumes of volcanic smoke and ashes the sun is seen behind them, and is but portrayed—the picture is painted in the noblest hide, which seems to glow like lava or molten copper. A space of clear morning sky, flecked with a few white clouds of the utmost purity and brightness, forms a most telling contrast to the obscured portion of the heavens.

These remarkable pictures are known to have been painted from many separate studies, and they present internal evidence of the fact. Hence much of their interest and value as works of art, despite deficiencies. The principle upon which they were executed, though perfectly legitimate, and one to be commended for realistic effect, is, to her sister, Poetry, is of perilous application to works so realistic in detail as these under notice. In the picture of Cotopaxi, for instance, a tensive typical character, which could hardly be found in any direct transcript from one particular point of view. A still higher degree of certain discordant and made-up appearance in the foregrounds of both the Chimborazo and the Cotopaxi. The distances, also, and all those passages which have been painted from a single impression are admirable in the extreme. But the foregrounds seem to have been composed in the artist's studio in New York, and, although highly elaborated and carefully studied in detail, they are, in the result, "feeling" always recognisable in work directly inspired by nature, they betray a lower degree of artistic excellence than the rest, and, besides, somewhat mechanical in execution. Some pictures of Rosador scenery lately exhibited by Mr. Danby, R.A., were open to the technical "quality," much greater unity, and, we should imagine, more legal colour; and yet they were not, Mr. Church's pictures belong, we should say, to the highest kind of intellectual and scientific—to definable—art, and not to that which is more comprehending grasp of or plastic control over nature. Nor can we admit that the painter has an unquestionable historical or special faculty in art that makes rules unto itself—such, for instance, as Turner's. Our American friends tell us that a picture of Church's exhibited between two Turners in New York has a damaging effect on the latter. But, supposing the Turners are fine and in good condition, a comparison between the two can hardly be instituted in fairness to either—certainly not to Mr. Church. The aims of the two painters are widely dissimilar; and the difference between them is one not only in degree, but in kind. We have said that Mr. Church is original; and his method appears eminently so when we think of the worn-out conventionalisms of the ordinary run of our contemporary landscape-painters. But those familiar with the productions of the Dusseldorf school will easily recognise conventionalisms of that school, mediately through the Dusseldorf Gallery in the Broadway, New York, in the present landscapes. The character of painting common in the German school, though at length disappearing, to which we allude is, however, far more conspicuous in a heavily and coarsely-painted picture, also in the Haymarket Gallery, of "A Bison at Bay," by Mr. Hayes, another American artist. We trust we shall not appear grudging in the expression of our admiration of Mr. Church's pictures when we say that they are somewhat too much in a mannered. Let us say, in conclusion, that we think them peculiarly interesting, deserving careful study, and entitled to respectful admiration. Above all, they present, both in selection of subjects and in fresh power of execution, a worthy basis for anticipation during this great exhibition of the existence of a vigorous and comparatively independent school of American landscape-painting.

MUSIC.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

LAST week we gave some account of the preliminary arrangements for the Handel Festival at Crystal Palace, and we have now to notice the principal occurrences during this great celebration. As has been already mentioned, there were three public performances—on Monday, June 30; Wednesday, June 25; and Friday, June 27—the first consisting of "The Messiah," the second of a selection from several of Handel's oratorios and other works, and the third of "Israel in Egypt."

The performance of "The Messiah" did not differ much from previous performances of the same work at the Crystal Palace, especially that which took place at the festival of 1857. The chief difference lay in the increased number of performers and the enhanced musical band, which was greater than it had ever been before. The chorus consisted of nearly 3000 voices, and the orchestra numbered about 400, the whole tuneful host exceeding 4000—a number unprecedented in the annals of modern music, and not likely to be surpassed soon. Mdlle. Adelina Patti, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley. The choruses were sung with a power and grandeur which showed the success of the efforts to raise choral singing to a degree of excellence never before attained. All the skilful training endeavours made to improve the great Handel orchestra and the arcs of the central trussed as a field locality, and the whole of the parts together with the full scales bestowed in instructing and training the choristers by means of the sight-reading classes, which have been established since the last festival, have contributed to bring about this result; and the splendid effects produced by the "Hallelujah" chorus will not be surpassed by those produced now. The great choruses, "For unto us a child is born," "Behold the Lamb of God," and, above all, the stupendous "Hallelujah," were clothed with a sublimity beyond the power of language to describe. The solo singing, however, though not inferior in point of talent, was much below the mark in effect. The attempt to perform the music of Handel in the area of the Crystal Palace, though a mere experiment, has proved a failure, and it will not, we think, have been successful in solo singing. It seems to be beyond the power of any single voice, however fine, to fill the area of the nave and transepts unless it is strained to such a degree as to destroy the delicacy, grace, and expression of the singing. Even the voice of Mdlle. Patti, powerful as it seemed, in order to make themselves heard in such a place. If our previous suggestion be carried out, and the solos be sung by a weak but effective compound to what they are in Exeter Hall, everybody knows that the fault is none of theirs. The audience make allowance for the fact that the music was sung in the "wrong" key, and actually doing, but for what they are well known to be able to do in a more suitable position. Nevertheless, the fine, rich, sympathetic voices, and those of the most clear and penetrating quality, were the most successful in the solo performances. Mdlle. Patti's voice was not audible beyond a narrow space, and three fourths of the audience might just as well have been at home for all the effect she produced. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington was also heard to disadvantage. Such was the case, not only in the performance of "The Messiah," but also in the selection from Handel's oratorios. The nature of the Crystal Palace as a musical locality have not yet been surmounted; but, considering how much has been already accomplished in this respect, we have little doubt where another festival now may not yet be done.

The performance of Wednesday was a selection from "Saul," "Samson," "Solomon," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Acis and Galatea," together with the coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," the day being the anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria. The selection was judiciously made, and was calculated to interest, in light and varied entertainment; but it could hardly have been satisfactory to those who took more serious views of the subject of view. At our great national festivals the introduction of "selections" has been a mere concession to the taste of the public. The Handel Festival confined performance, consisting of things jumbled together without coherence or congruity. The effect of the various pieces is injured by separating them from their proper place; the whole selection of an air or a chorus, in relation to what goes before or after, being often an important factor in the performance. The result is a monstrous and incoherence there were many instances which must have been obvious to all but the most unthinking. Taking this view of the case into consideration, the performance contained many grand and beautiful things, such as "Let the bright seraphim," sung by Mdme. Dolby, with Miss Hounsell and Mr. Cummings as the chorus, and "Let their celestial concerts all unite." From "Acis and Galatea" the pieces selected were "Love in her eyes sits playing," sung by O'Leary, whose merits numberless," admirably sung by Mdme. Dolby, whose power of sustaining her voice enabled her to be comparatively singing); and "Mourn all ye muses," by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, one of the greatest efforts of Handel's genius; and the famous "Hand Music," which was given with all the force and the most solemn and effecting funeral marches in existence. The selection from "Samson" was the air, "Let the bright seraphim," admirably sung by Mr. Santley; "Let the bright seraphim," sung by Mdlle. Patti

Mike's box, containing correspondence between him and Dashwood and evidence of Ruth's family and her right to great wealth. These are found by Jem, who makes confusion of them, and it is not till time Joe and Ruth have understood each other, and it is discovered that Kit Coventry is her long-lost brother. Incidents like these are, of course, artificial, and, on the stage, wholly conventional; but they are convenient to the ordinary playwright and constantly used. In other respects the drama is excellent; moreover, it is excellently acted.

At the Olympic, the new drama is by Mr. Tom Taylor. It is entitled "The Serf; or, Love Levels All." Though bearing some resemblance to the piece produced under the same title at Covent Garden, it is really original, though in all probability founded on a novel-story. There is an immense amount of scenery required for the new drama, and the action occupies an extensive area, both in space and time. It commences in Paris and ends in Russia. The Serf is of Russian birth and is seen by us first as Paul; but, after being educated and maintained as a gentleman, so that he becomes a great artist and obtains the love of a Countess (Miss Fanny Kate Terry). This heroine has certain aristocratic notions, which render serfdom odious to her, and Paul, who loves her, therefore sheet us to his origin. But the lady cannot be kept in this blissful state of ignorance, and her circumstances soon place her and him in painful relations with each other. The Countess is assaulted at the Opera by a Russian nobleman, Prince Ivan (Mr. H. Neville), and rescued by Ivan, who throws the aggressor from the grand tier into the orchestra. Satisfaction is afterwards demanded of Ivan, who vocally is the loudest (but the arrival of another combatant (Mr. R. Wigan), alters the complexion of affairs. The Count, seeing that he accepted it a set challenge to fight, and that Ivan was a stranger from the Countess, consents to tender an apology, which would naturally have the effect of making her despise him for a coward; but the thoroughly understands the whole matter, though prudently she conceals her feelings. To redeem himself, Ivan leaves his native country for Russia to claim his promised freedom from his lord, but on his arrival discovers not only that the latter is dead, but that Ivan is that lord's master. Horror-struck; for Ivan is reduced to his servile condition, and afterwards, for participating in a revolt of the serfs, is located in the prisons of the Countess. Her estate, on the Volga (a valley), also is subject to outrage, and the final deed so infuriates Ivan to a riot that a chiefly strong cause has been given for the serfs' revolt, other dangers are near. The palace is undermined, and old Kher is about to fire the train; but, as the Countess and Ivan escape, Ivan endeavours to prevent him, and the latter is slain. In his dying speech he reveals that many years ago he (Kher) had stolen the true heir to the estate, but had saved the younger brother, who was none other than Paul, who therefore is justly entitled to the property. The peril which the Countess and Ivan are in from the expected explosion removes all restraint from the lady, who declares her love for Paul, and of her love she is willing to die with him. Here are powerful sources of emotion, and the scenes are strongly cast and richly coloured. Miss Terry's acting is commanding. Mr. Neville's portrait is especially elaborate and the costumes particularly picturesque. The appliance of the invention of the drama is excellent, and promises a prolonged success.

On Saturday the new actor from America appeared at the New Adelphi, in an American play and an American character. Mr. Owens then, for the first time, presented himself before the British public, and produced a new drama, entitled "Solon Shingle." He here is an American farmer who, in paying a visit to an American village, makes himself at home everywhere, and is the occasion a familiarity so free and easy that he scarcely recognises any distinction between mean and base. The circumstances are commonplace and the character are very striking and novel; the make-up is admirable. The old man fondles about, and interferes in every thing, introduces himself into a merchant's store at a late hour in the evening, and even into the Court of Justice, standing up on a chair to see and hear all which he had nothing to do. In these different situations he spins a variety of yarns, in which the most is made of nothing, the peculiarities of character being brought out by minute touches, and not by any importance but as they illustrate an individuality. Altogether, this is a remarkable performance, and may last as a stock piece.

Mr. Creswick commenced a starring engagement on Monday at the City of London, in the character of Hamlet. He was hailed on his first appearance with a hearty welcome, and retained the best attributes of his former performance. The act is to be deemed, concerned, and finished by the 31st of December, 1865, and not after.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE following lists show the names of the candidates for the constituencies, with their politics and the places they aspire to represent, as far as they were known at the time of our going to press:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—Mr. Norris, L.; Col. Lindsay, C.
Andover—Hon. D. Fortescue, L.; Mr. Humphery, C.
Anglesea—Sir R. W. Bulkeley, L.
Aylesbury—Lord Brownlow, C.
Ashburton—Hon. Mr. Ashley, L.; Captain Dundas, L.
Ashton-under-Lyne—Right Hon. T. G. Gibson, L.
Aylesbury—Mr. Bernard, C.; Mr. Cobbett, C.; Mr. De Rothschild, L.
Barnstaple—Mr. Bremridge, C.; Mr. Bell, C.
Basingstoke—Mr. Cave, L.; Sir S. Stuckley, C.; Mr. Gwynn, C.; Mr. Hall, C.; Mr. Hall, L.; Mr. Hall, L.; Mr. Hall, L.
Bath—Lord Ebrington, L.; Mr. Whitehead, L.
Bedfordshire—Mr. Russell, L.; Col. Gilpin, C.
Berkshire—Mr. Bouverie, L.; Walter, L.; Mr. Craven, L.; Mr. Hargreaves, L.; Mr. Lindsay, L.; Mr. Loyd, C.
Berwick—Capt. Marjoribanks, L.; Mr. Cargill, C.; Mr. Mitchell, L.; Col. Sykes, C.
Beverley—Mr. Clay, L.; Col. Gilpin-Brown, L.
Bewdley—Sir T. E. Winnington, L.
Birkenhead—Mr. Laird, L.; Mr. John Laird, L.
Birmingham—Mr. Bright, L.; Mr. Scholefield, L.
Blackburn—Mr. Pilkington, L.; Mr. Hornby, C.; Mr. Potter, L.; Mr. Thwaites, L.
Bodmin—Mr. Wood, C.; Mr. Hext, C.; Mr. Hicks, C.; Mr. Hicks, C.; Mr. Hicks, C.
Bolton—Mr. Ainsworth, L.; Mr. Barnes, L.; Mr. Hick, L.; Mr. Hick, L.
Boston—Mr. Banks, L.; Mr. Hall, L.
Bradford—Mr. Forster, L.; Mr. Forster, L.
Brecknockshire—Major Morgan, C.
Brecknock—Col. Watkins, L.
Bridgwater—Mr. Kinglake, L.; Mr. Whitmore, C.
Bridport—Mr. Mitchell, L.; Mr. Hodgson, L.
Brighton—Mr. Westropp, C.; Mr. Hall, L.; Mr. Hall, L.
Brighton—Mr. Moser, C.; Mr. White, L.; Mr. White, L.
Bristol—Mr. Pruminette, C.; Sir S. M. Peto, L.; Mr. Miles, L.; Mr. Miles, L.
Buckingham—Sir H. Verney, L.; Mr. Hall, L.
Buckinghamshire—Right Hon. B. Disraeli, C.; Mr. Fremantle, L.; Mr. Forster, L.
Buckinghamshire—Major Morgan, C.
Brecknock—Col. Watkins, L.
Bridgwater—Mr. Kinglake, L.; Mr. Whitmore, C.
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Buckingham—Sir H. Verney, L.; Mr. Hall, L.
Buckinghamshire—Right Hon. B. Disraeli, C.; Mr. Fremantle, L.; Mr. Forster, L.
Buckinghamshire—Major Morgan, C.
Bruckm

THE LATE COLONEL PATRICK STEWART, R.E.

As a fitting accompaniment to our Illustrations of the laying of the Indo-European Telegraph to the head of the Persian Gulf, where it joins the land line constructed through Persia and Asiatic Turkey, we give a Portrait of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, a most able and active officer of the Royal Engineers, to whose personal exertions, as managing Director-General of this great undertaking, the success of its operations is in a great measure to be ascribed. This highly-promising and already most distinguished member of the scientific branch of our military service died at Constantinople at the beginning of this year, having just accomplished the most difficult part of his task by the completion of the telegraphic line from Baghdad to Bushire. He was only thirty-two years of age, but had run a very brilliant career. At the College of Addiscombe he won the good-conduct prize, a sword with inscription, the Pollock gold medal, and the first Engineers' appointment for the term, as being the best conducted and most proficient of the cadets in his year. He was the first who ever combined, in his own person, these academical distinctions. Having gone out to India, his scientific attainments and activity recommended him for various employments, in which he won golden opinions from his superiors; and when the mutiny broke out he was attached to the Telegraph Department, which, under Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, was then spreading its branches all over India. He was specially appointed to keep the column under Sir Colin Campbell in communication with the Government during the advance upon Lucknow, and he served throughout the first advance, the second advance, the siege, and subsequent operations in Oude under Lord Clyde, always displaying the same coolness, courage, and zeal which made him conspicuous even in such a gallant and distinguished corps as the Bengal Engineers. He was the first who ever marked the successive days' progress of an army by telegraph posts and stations, and his escapes from the enemy's horse were numberless; but nothing could daunt his spirit of enterprise and energy. Lord Canning, Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram—all those, in fact, who could appreciate devotion to duty, fearlessness, skill, and modesty—regarded him as one of the most rising officers in the Army. On his return to England he was favourably received; and corroborated, by his aptitude for affairs and extraordinary intelligence, the impression produced on those who recommended him to the notice of the authorities at home. He was eventually selected to superintend the construction of the telegraphic route to India, and left England, at the close of 1863, for the purpose of laying the Indo-European sea-cable along the coast of Beloochistan and Persia. He successfully escorted his important charge up to the head of the Persian Gulf, at Fao, reaching the shores of Turkish Arabia in a few weeks after leaving Kurrachee, and then moved up to Baghdad to see what was the prospect of ensuring an efficient communication to and from that city. Unfortunately, though the Ottoman Government had agreed to bring their land line to the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of the Shat-ul-Arab, in time to meet the Indian sea-cable, it was found, on the arrival of the latter, that a gap of 170 miles of the Turkish section still remained unfinished between Baghdad and Bussora. Nor was there a promise even of speedy completion. The Turks wished to put up the line; the Arabs would not let them. The matter would have been trivial to a Power like England; it was a long-standing obstacle in Turkish Asia. We should have subsidised the rebellious Montesbs into guardians of the line. The obstinacy of a Turkish Pacha made them his bitter enemies, and consequently hostile to the telegraph which he wished to erect. Under these circumstances Colonel Stewart returned to India from Bagdad in April, 1864. After making his arrangements in Bombay he embarked for Egypt and Constantinople, landing at Galata in July. From that time to the period of his death he was constantly engaged in urging the Ottoman authorities to organise at least one thoroughly efficient wire for the Anglo-Indian telegraph service. In the first instance his attention was given to certain amendments in their Asiatic lines, inspected and re-inspected by British officers; to placing a competent staff of clerks and signallers along the line sufficiently acquainted with English to prevent a recurrence of the absurd mistakes heretofore committed by the misuse of that language and incorrect translations; and to framing a full convention with the Turkish Government which would meet all future requirements on the subject of international telegraph communication. It then appeared that, while perfecting the Asiatic system, there was danger of deterioration on the European side. Attention was consequently drawn to the Danubian and Adriatic lines of Turkey. But Colonel Stewart's energy and perseverance at length prevailed over the apathy of the Turkish officials, and the whole system was put into a good working condition. He had an able assistant in Major Champain, a brother officer of Engineers. This gentleman has held charge of the Persian line of telegraph, which, branching off from the Turkish line at Bagdad, takes a long course to the Persian Gulf through Teheran, and joins the Indian Sea cable at Bushire. The completion of this alternative line would render the failure between Bagdad and Bussora of comparatively little importance; for the correspondence would then have effect from Constantinople to Bagdad, from Bagdad to Bushire, and from Bushire, by submarine cable, to Gwadur or Kurrachee, at each of which places is a terminus of the Indian system. The rest was a political battle, which the director of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph was hardly called upon to fight. Colonel Stewart, however, did fight it, in conjunction with our diplomatists; but in serving the State as a true and loyal soldier, at the desk as in the field, he overtaxed his energies. Sharp and severe Indian sicknesses, constant warnings of danger from fevers which pursued him to Europe, and daily increasing sensitiveness to matters of duty, were reasons for a relaxation of labour. He had not been well for many weeks; but he could not be persuaded to quit Constantinople, which he seemed to consider for the time the post of honour. It was, in fact, the central point for a joint European and Asiatic line on the eve of completion, and especially favourable for watching and correcting defects when once the working had begun. Besides, the mal-administration of Turkish telegraphs called for the closest observation and care in the early operations of the Indian line. He had at length made up his mind to leave the place, but must delay for one more interview at the Porte to obtain some further concessions. This interview, though a day had been fixed, never took place. About Christmas he was seriously ill. On the 26th of December his malady assumed the form of cerebral affection; an intermittent fever supervened, followed by a complication of disorders. He died on the 16th of January, and now rests in Scutari about fifty yards from the monument to the Crimean heroes.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK STEWART, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.



THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH: MUSSENDOM STATION, ELPHINSTONE INLET, PERSIAN GULF.



THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH: LANDING THE CABLE IN THE MUD AT FAO, PERSIAN GULF.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

A DESCRIPTION of the manufacture of the great Indian submarine cable, with illustrations of its shipment from the factory at Woolwich and of portions of the land line along the coast of Beloochistan connecting the cable with Kurrachee, appeared in our Impression of Sept. 19, 1863. Since then the whole of the line has been completed, and public messages are being daily flashed between all parts of the civilized world and the chief cities of our Indian empire. A glance at the map will show that a line drawn directly from England to India passes through Turkey and the Persian Gulf, and by this route the Government of India determined to carry a line of telegraph, partly by land, partly by sea, after the attempt to establish communication by way of the Red Sea had resulted in the failure which will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. With this view, after surveys of



THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH ELPHINSTONE INLET, PERSIAN GULF, WITH A VIEW OF THE FORT.

the Mekran coast by Colonel Goldsmid, the late Colonel Patrick Stewart was dispatched from India to Persia to report upon the practicability of constructing land lines through Persia and Mesopotamia, to join a submarine cable to be laid from the head of the gulf to the junction with the line at Gwadur; and on his arrival in England steps were taken for carrying out these lines under his direction, aided by the well-known telegraphic engineers, Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke.

The chief importance of the work was centred in the manufacture and laying of the enormous mass of cable, nearly 1500 miles in length, and weighing upwards of 5000 tons, which was constructed under the careful supervision of the engineers, at the works of the Gutta-Percha Company, in the City-road; and by Messrs. Henley, at North Woolwich. A description of the cable, which embodied several novel features of great utility, and of its manufacture, has already appeared in our columns. It was coiled into large iron water-tanks on board the ship ASSAYE, Tweed, Marian Moore, Kirkham, Caspatrick, and Amberwitch; and the fleet arrived in Bombay in due course. As soon as permits for the laying of the cable being commenced at Gwadur, from the Kirkham, under the superintendence of Mr. Latimer Clarke, assisted by Messrs. Lawe, Webb, Lambert, and other members of the engineering staff, on the 3rd of February, last year.

The first section from Gwadur to Mussendom, a barren promontory at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, on the Arabian side, was completed in the course of the month—a station being established upon an island in Elphinstone Inlet, long the resort of the "Arabian Arab craft which used to infest the Persian Gulf until we replaced in the charge of the Indian Navy, now the busy transmitting station of the telegraph to India.

Our two Illustrations of the inlet and the Mussendom station, which are taken from sketches by Mr. Latimer Clarke, present a sun-baut Clyde, show the boldness of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the inlet, which extends in a winding channel for a mile from the entrance. On the island is the station, supplied with all the requirements of a first-class telegraphic station, which are those of every telegraphic apparatus by Messrs. Siemens. There are, in addition, comfortable buildings for the superintendent, who resides here, as in other stations on the line, from among the best operators on the staff of the telegraph companies here. The usual crowd of native servants essential to European life in such a climate has also their quarters here, so that there is no monotony at the station from the lack of human life. Books are provided for evenings and amusements, and the daily supply of English periodicals and newspapers. Two hulks are also fitted up for the staff to live on board whenever a change of air or island is preferred. Thus, with plenty of work and occasional visits from the engineer employed in charge of the cable, to take charge of or repairing the cable in cast of need, the time passes away very quickly at Mussendom.

On the 25th of March the section between Mussendom and Bushire was completed, and on the 5th of April the communication between Karachee and the head of the gulf was open. The cable passes from Mussendom and the head of the Persian Gulf, where we have, as in other stations on the line, from among the best operators on the staff of the telegraph companies here. The usual crowd of native servants essential to European life in such a climate has also their quarters here, so that there is no monotony at the station from the lack of human life. Books are provided for evenings and amusements, and the daily supply of English periodicals and newspapers. Two hulks are also fitted up for the staff to live on board whenever a change of air or island is preferred. Thus, with plenty of work and occasional visits from the engineer employed in charge of the cable, to take charge of or repairing the cable in cast of need, the time passes away very quickly at Mussendom.

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The *Philosophical Magazine* for July begins with a paper, by Mr. T. R. Edmonds, on the law of the density of saturated steam, including tables of results. This is followed by a note, from Professor W. A. Miller, on chemical nomenclature, the reformation of which he thinks practicable at the present time, and very desirable, in order that it may be more in harmony with the advanced state of our knowledge. He gives suggestions connected with the old names, showing how much more precision may be obtained by the change. By a letter from the Astronomer Royal we regret to learn that he is subject occasionally to slight attacks of hemiopey. He considers the subject scientifically, and gives an account of the singular forms of lines perceived by him. Professor Schröder van der Kolk's memoir contains his experimental researches on the laws of the refraction and dispersion of gases and vapours. Mr. Spottiswoode has a paper on Transversal and mathematical papers by Professor Cayley, Dr. Thomas Weeks, and Mr. Alfred H. Curtis, followed by extracts from the Proceedings of the Royal Society and other learned bodies.

At the concluding meeting of the Geological Society for this session a paper was read by H. Goodeve Seeley, on the fossil remains of seals of the valley of Colemore, which are shown to have a thickness of from 1700 to 2000 feet. The remains are those of seals, some of which are of a species new to science, while others are identical with existing European and American species, with a few novelties. At the same meeting a paper was read by Messrs. W. Boyd Dawkins, E. Wood, and G. R. Roberts, on some mammalian remains found by Mr. Wood, near Richmond, Yorkshire, last summer, on a terrace of blue clay, mixed with limestone debris, about 130 ft. above the north bank of the River Swale during excavations for a sewer. The deposit was stated to be a heap of kitchen refuse, and the great majority of the bones, except the solid and marrowless are broken; and not one of the skulls is perfect. The remains consisted of those of the red deer, sheep, ox, hedgehog, and the horn-cores of a third form of bi-gent. The bones of the ox and sheep are those of the small variety usually found at the dwellings of the Romano-British period. The remains of the hedgehog, and the other fauna that are the result of hybridity, and stated that they have found the bones of the ox and sheep in the Romano-British deposits of every part of the country.

M. Pasteur has reported to the Academy of Sciences some further results of his investigations into the chemistry of wine, in a note on the acetic fermentation of wine, which are found to be of a high order, which is well known, is due to the crystals of bitartrate of potash, or acetrol, which are found in the wine. M. Pasteur has found that the wine is not the only source of the acetic fermentation, but the vessels, the vessels, and the cooper's hoop. In the second kind of deposit, often confounded with the preceding, but which is distinguished from it by its greater solubility in water, and by the fact that the sides of the bottle, particularly the side next the soil on which it is laid. This deposit must not be confounded with the first, which is crystalline, and of another class that of granulations resembling organized cellules, almost perfectly spherical. M. Pasteur has found that the ferment-cells of the first kind of deposit, which is very troublesome and dangerous, is formed by cryptogamic fermentation. The most important observation contained in the observation of wine we refer to his note in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. 60, No. 22.

M. Jeffreys Wyman has reported to the Boston Society of Natural History the results of his investigations into the anatomy and the development of the *Amœba*. The species in question appeared in some fibrine, which had been left in a glass vessel with water. He has been in the process of watching the progress of its decomposition on water. The Amœbæ were then apparently in a state of rest, and had assumed the form of a nearly spherical change of form or structure. As soon under the microscope, they appeared to be in a state of rest, and had assumed the form of a nearly spherical mass. In the course of the experiment which he was engaged in, he found that the circumference of the organism was wholly free. Solid bodies, lodged in the interior, were seen to be carried about in currents, and, as a rule, the movements seeming to meet with little or no obstruction; and yet no opening was discovered in the body. The Amœbæ, he found, multiplied by the fact that after the sarcode was pushed out before it, becoming more and more prominent outwards, and at last the whole body divided into two, corresponding parts. The Amœba, in one instance, underwent complete spontaneous division in five minutes, and in another in ten minutes. Besides, he found, the primary masses needed from each other, the band which united them became thinner and thinner, and finally broke, leaving the two masses entirely separate. In the latter case, the division was not so rapid, and the two masses remained connected by a band of sarcode for some time. The Amœba never increases in size after the division had become nearly complete, as just described; but the two masses, after separation, commence growing immediately, and soon attain to the renewed their original shape. From the manner in which solid particles are thrown from the interior to the surface, and from the manner organisms become subdivided, it is reasonable to infer that they have no proper digestive organs, and that nutrition is effected by simple imbibition.

M. Boussingault reported the result of his very interesting researches on the action of carbonic acid on vegetation before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Hitherto carbonic acid has been considered to be the only source of the carbon of vegetables. M. Boussingault, however, has recently experimented with the view of ascertaining whether carbonic acid alone is essential to vegetation. He has found that in addition to the presence of oxygen is necessary for the accomplishment of this phenomenon of reduction. Experiments were made with plants placed in glass jars, which had assigned a proportion of eight of carbonic acid gas and ninety-two of oxygen as a constituent of atmosphere. M. Boussingault, in 1860, and 1861, however, experimented with the entire plant, leaves and roots. Now, as the actions of leaves and roots are quite distinct, and even opposite, in their phenomena, M. Boussingault pursued his researches in this direction, and has determined that the roots of plants, in the absence of carbonic acid, decomposed the water with the nitrogen, and that the mineral plants oxygen and nitrogen, produce exactly the same effect. Hence he concludes (1) that leaves placed in the dark, and roots in the presence of pure oxygen, do not decompose this gas; (2) that leaves in the sunshine placed in carbonic acid and water with oxygen, or with nitrogen, decompose the water with which they are in composition. He derives other consequences from his experiments. Plants, he says, do not live on humus, but they can live on the gases which united with nitrogen or hydrogen.

The new number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society* is principally composed of Mr. Darwin's paper, or rather treatise (in 118 pages), on the various contrivances by which orchids are fertilized by insects, and on the good effects of cross-breeding. The paper, in order, specially-twining plants, leaf climbers, and tendril-bearers. The first species of Orchis observed is *O. mascula*:—"It has often been vaguely asserted that plants are distinguished from animals by the power of motion. But in the tendrils of climbing plants we have plants acquire and display this power only when it is of some advantage to them. The stem first spontaneously bends towards every point of the compass, and feel is brought to them by the wind and rain. We see how high in the vegetable kingdom this power of movement first appears in the common tendril bearers. If it also plays a part in the fertilization of flowers, a supposition which will be considered in the following chapters, it is evidently of the highest use." It is also of use to the plant, and tends to vigour of frame, if it disregards it, whatever may be used advantageous. During several days the tendrils of a vine, which had not unpleasantly revolve with a slow motion, the tendril strikes one object, and quickly coils round and firmly grasps it; in the same manner as the tendril of a Bignonia, which has caught a twig, and forming an excellent spring. All movements now cease. By growth the tendril soon becomes thicker and stronger, and "this is the work of the plant, and done it in an admirable manner." This number also contains the Presidential address of Mr. George Bentham, and the obituary notice, by Mr. George Bentham, the president of the society, relating to the preservation of the Linnean collection of plants, and the Linnean herbarium, and the Linnean library, and the Linnean museum of natural history, which has been consequently given for planting the germinating nuts, &c. We are glad to learn that a new and improved edition of Loudon's "Arboretum et Fruticetum" is in course of publication.

Dr. Pohson has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of his researches in regard to the action of the metalloids upon the phosphates of lime, and has successfully revived the old experiment. He found that ordinary glass is coloured yellow by the admixture of carbon, sulphur, silicium, phosphorus, and arsenic, and that the glass of the common carbuncle sulphates; that the glass exempt from sulphates is not coloured by the metalloids above mentioned. Dr. Pohson found that the sulphur and the alkaline or earthy sulphurets produce a yellow colour in pure glass and in glass containing sulphates, and that the colour of glass taken under the influence of metalloids is due to one and the same cause, consisting in their reductive faculty.

M. De la Rive, in his investigations on the propagation of electricity in very highly rarefied elastic fluids, has noticed the passage of electricity across the metallic vapours produced by the voltaic arc between the points of the battery. The phenomena observed were the change in the appearance of the jet and the great relative conductibility of the vapours, which is connected with the fact that the vapours which the substances produce in the solid state. When he operated with an alloy, and one element had a high degree of coke, he found that the vapours of the more volatile spark had dissociated the respective metals (zinc, copper, &c.) of which the alloy was composed. At the same meeting he also reported his researches on the optical properties which determine the passage of the electric discharge in various kinds of glass. He found that the passage of a strong electric discharge through insulating transparent bodies caused in them a permanent molecular modification, which he has investigated in a number of different processes. This modification was not limited to the spot where the discharge passed, but extended throughout the whole mass.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris MM. Marchal and Tondi de Monty presented specimens of artificial chalk, prepared, accompanied by an account of the various stages of the process. The specimens were examined by Professor Deval (vol. 60, No. 24). He found that the object of the preparation of photographic images. It is of easy application, owing to the fact that the preparation is composed of substances which do not require the time they ought to be submitted to a manner prolonged, and it may be applied artificially to the decoration of all kinds of objects. The substance is principally a fine facility which combines both of alkaline cyanuets and iodocyanuets base of dissolving the silver and silver precipitates. The following is a note from M. C. M. Constantin and Grand, giving his analysis of the sea focus (Sargassum natans), in which he had found 1.726 of phosphoric acid. The author draws that a small quantity of phosphoric exists in sea water, probably derived from the decomposition of fish, molluscs, &c. Marchal and Tondi de Monty presented specimens of artificial chalk, which was also real, recommending burning primes of carbonate of magnesium in a current of oxygen. The result is a carbonate which has no relation to natural chalk, which is not soluble.

In the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* (No. 75) we have the conclusion of Mr. Gore's paper on the properties of liquefied hydrochloric acid gas. His experiments showed that this substance has a feeble solvent power for solid bodies in general, since out of eighty-six it only dissolved ten. Water, it is well known, has chemical action upon metals other than when mixed with water, as under ordinary circumstances; for instance, the difference of its action upon iron and platinum, when the latter is connected with the negative pole of a galvanic battery. The same number contains an account of the continued experiments of Dr. Brewster on the polarization of passage of crystalline fluids and out of the vascular and non-vascular tissues of the body, which have led to very striking conclusions. Mr. J. Park Harrison has a paper on the results of thirty years' meteorological observations of the influence of the moon on temperature, set forth in a series of propositions. The mean temperature of the moon gives a higher temperature at the moon's first quarter, and a lower temperature after full moon. This number also contains Mr. Lowe's paper on the fibrous texture of the crystalline lens—first described to science, &c. In conclusion, he states that in no tissue has he found a more perfect development of the fibrous texture than in the crystalline lens of the ox. The fibres are of great length, and appear in a compact and uninterrupted circuit; and the general interlacement and probably of anastomosis of the fibres is very remarkable and nerve-fibres. The other papers in this number are principally mathematical.

M. Le Verrier has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the observations of Mr. Hind on the "peculiar errors" to which micrometers are liable, due to physiological causes. M. Wolf, having found that the errors of the Paris Observatory, in 1862, were due to the fact that the eye of the observer was fatigued, M. Le Verrier could not impressed from the comparison which he is compelled to make between the observations of Mr. Hind and those of the Paris Observatory. Mr. Hind and the visual impression produced by the passage of the star, he concludes that the error of the eye is due to the impression produced by the passage of the star on the retina, a duration which varies in each observer. M. Le Verrier at the same time observed that the duration of this was observed by Mr. Hind passed Amphitrite alternately with his colleague, M. Marié-Davy, a difference was found to exist, which he considers to be the result of impressibility of the retina of the two observers, especially in regard to colour.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

M. Jules Simon, member of the Corps Législatif of France, delivered the second lecture of his course on "The Working Classes" on Friday last week (on June 29, 30, and 30), to a very distinguished audience, including, among others, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess Granville, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duc de Chartres, the Belgian Minister, and others. The subject was "Woman and Her Work," and mainly referred to the working classes in France. We can only give the prominent points of M. Simon's interesting lecture. The first consideration was the position of woman in the state of the family, and the questions relating to wages, strikes, &c. He contrasted the position of woman in the East with that of woman in the West and women for the charge of her family. Man's weapon is said to be the sword; woman's weapon is the needle—a fact which, he said, explained why women must choose a needle or make a fire—mental things for domestic happiness. Woman, he said, was the natural guardian of the home and the family, and man was the natural protector of the home and the family. Clever needlewomen in Paris earn several francs a day, but these are great exceptions. Many of the best needlewomen work only for the wives and daughters of bankers, and they sell their work. Some women are employed in making artificial flowers, but the occupation is unhealthy. Matchmaking. Workmen in some cities—Mulhausen, for example—are more favourably circumstanced. They have comfortable houses and gardens given to them. The workmen are well housed, and are permitted to work at home, being supplied with the raw material. Many of the workmen inhabited the suburbs of Lille, which created so much sensation a few years ago, are now nearly all closed. The workmen are comfortably off. They have a good deal of work to do, and either of all kinds of work. Their wives and children have now nearly all given up removal to the streets; thus cleanliness and decency cannot exist. Many workmen's wives and children are employed in the factories, and earn the room on which to support their head. Soldiers dwell comfortably in barracks, and they will be comfortable or be unhappy. Workmen have now more liberty to receive the wine, but they will not use them, disliking the restraint and the surveillance of the masters. Some masters build public-houses solely for clerks and employers, not by workmen. At Rouen land was purchased and houses built for workmen, but they would not live in them. Many of the wives go to workmen for the same rent paid for unhealthy rooms in the city; and the wives of the workmen have the conveniences which the masters encourage. Some men paid in advance, and became owners in eight years. Give a man a stake in the country, and he will be a friend to it. Let him have a house and garden, and he will love his family and also his government more heartily. Apprenticeships act disadvantageously, since much time is employed in learning what is not to be done. A good workman earns 5 f. 50 c., and a labourer 3 f. a day; but frequently work is not to be had. In the manufacturing districts the masters and workmen have now more friendly treated, but the reverse. They are very intelligent, and learn political economy rapidly. Strikes are on the decrease on both sides of the question, thinking that the employer has too great profits. It is not small wages, but their misconduct which causes them to be poor. They drink away their wages six days and work the other three. A workman may engage himself to his employer for a year, or for a month, or for a day. Workmen's associations are very common. Some are good, and others are bad. Some are secret societies—a very elastic term—and the Government interferes whenever it pleases. The Government has a right to prevent meetings being held, and to regulate liberty. If the men are treated with consideration mutual benefit may result from workmen's associations. Workmen's parties may sometimes be useful. In the associations for mutual assistance and among the profitsmen, masters and men are associated. The men have a right to the franchise and the liberty by education; where there is no liberty there are soldiers, but no citizens. As co-partners in the schools there are the children of workmen, and new spreading knowledge among the working classes, and as a better feeling between masters and men. Capital is the result of labour, and knowledge and appreciating each other better, let not the hope be considered utopian that the day will come when capital and labour will be united in friendship and humanity, and when the reign of peace and goodwill will be established.

The managers have appointed Thomas H. Huxley, Esq., F.R.S., to be the Fullerian Professor of Physiology.

The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrine habitations. Many of the piles, axes, celts, stone axes, side axes, bronze axes, fishers, and pisated articles. Everything taken up was deposited in the museum of Constance.

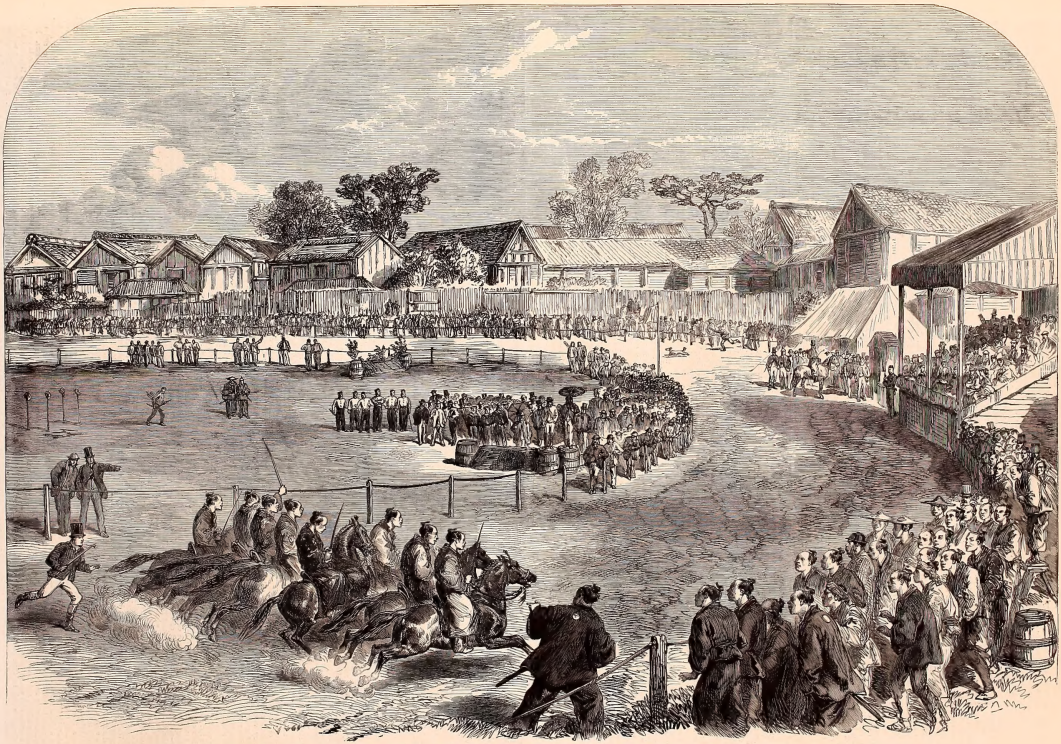
The Ranelagh Yacht Club sailed its first match for the season, on Saturday last, from Ranelagh to the Nore Lightship and back. The following contended:—Clytie, 11 tons, S. Harwood, Esq.; Arielle, 10 tons, Mr. Antill; Ariel, 10 tons, Mr. Antill; Gipsy, 10 tons, Mr. Hellyer; Phantom, 7 tons, Mr. Antill, Esq.; Gipsy, 10 tons, Dr. Fuller; Dione, 12 tons, Mr. Antill; Ariel, 10 tons, Mr. Antill. The prizes were a silver cup, value £15 and £5, the first of these for the first boat in, above 8 tons, and the second for the first boat in, under 8 tons. The Clytie was first home, and the latter by the Arielle.

The Committee of Council on Education have received a letter from the Earl of Derby suggesting the formation of a National Portrait Gallery, similar to that existing in London. Such a gallery, he said, would possess great historical interest, by bringing together portraits of all the most distinguished persons connected with the state, and also of all the illustrious the progress and condition, at various periods, of British art. He also expressed his opinion that the formation of such a gallery would be a work of national importance, and would be hailed by men, and trees, and three, in private families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would willingly spare them for a few months for a public object. In conclusion, the noble Earl says, "I shall be very happy if any suggestion of mine should lead the Committee of Council to take up seriously and carry out, with such alterations of detail as experience might suggest, a scheme which I think could hardly fail of being generally interesting; and I should have much pleasure in placing temporarily at their disposal any portraits which I possess, and which they might think worthy of a place in such a gallery." The Committee of Council, by Lord Granville, have requested Mr. Scharf, the keeper of the National Portrait Gallery to be curators of it.

JULY 8, 1865

THE COMING ELECTION.

A code deal has been heard in the last year or two of a great Conservative reaction in the country. Whoever else believes in the existence, there seems to be little doubt that it is accepted and acted upon very largely in the Parliamentary election. In the absence of any special cry, any particular policy, any single measure involving a great principle, there is a sort of general appeal to Conservatism as an ideal, without much definition; and when there is any definition, it is on a gradualist scale. The clear and emphatic, however, is that the narrow range. What is clear and emphatic, however, is that the Conservatives are taking a good fight, and the rush of mild Tory candidature over the country is unprecedented. It is simply every candidature over the country is unprecedented. It is simply every election-eering of Lord this week or so, by a natural impulse one gives precedence to the metropolitan boroughs, and, by all the laws of precedence to the metropolitan boroughs, and, by all the laws of precedence, the city of London stands first amongst them. The struggle is carried on by the Conservative candidates, Mr. Lyall and Mr. Fowler, has summed up their views in a speech, and there is not a little in it, often, and until of late almost always, been the case, one Conservative member will be returned. In fact, as far as the Metropolis is concerned to appear, the Conservative candidates are concentrating their strength against Alderman Cubitt, who contests the City with Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Hubbard, the other party triumph, if it should come about; and here-enthem at their head.



THE SPRING MEETING AT YOKOHAMA: RACE OF JAPANESE OFFICERS—THE START.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ELECTION RIOT IN THE GREAT MARKET-PLACE AT NOTTINGHAM.

OUR Illustration gives a view of the disgraceful riot and conflict which took place, in the evening of Monday week, at Nottingham, when an open-air meeting of the electors and non-electors had assembled in the Great Market-place to hear addresses from Messrs. Morley and Paget. The operative framework-knitters of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby, and other villages, were to come by special train to take part in the proceedings. When the train arrived, the operatives were set upon by a violent rabble and driven back into the station. Numbers of roughs waited, in various avenues in the town, for Messrs. Paget and Morley; but they did not make their appearance. Ultimately, the hustings was got possession of, the flags were torn down, the scaffolding set fire to and totally consumed, the rabble pelted the friends of Mr. Morley with stones, and several persons were seriously injured. The windows of the *Express* office and other houses were broken. Thousands of persons congregated in the Great Market-place, and the "lambs" armed themselves with bludgeons broken from the hustings. The police for some hours did not make their appearance, and the mob had it entirely their own way. The "lambs"



SCENE FROM "ABRAH-NA-POGUE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

were parading the town, armed with bludgeons. Soldiers, however, had been sent for, from Shrewsbury and Oswestry on arrival, the police now confident of military support, came forth, about ten o'clock at night, to quell the riot. The mob threw a few stones at them, but did not maintain such resistance as to call for the intervention of the soldiery. They were finally cleared out of the Market place, and nearly twenty captives were made; after which the town remained tolerably quiet.

SCENE FROM "ARRAH-NA-POGUE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The beautiful scene which we have selected for one of our illustrations will be recognised immediately by all who have witnessed, during the last three months, the representation of Mr. Dion Boucicault's very interesting dramatic story at the Princess's Theatre. It is a piece of characteristic Irish scenery, with a romantic, broken arch, a lonely cool-side, a river shining in the moonlight, and the barren hills of the fine background overlooking the forest trysting-place. Mr. Telbin's pictorial skill has, in this instance, provided the most effective accessories to the acting of the representatives of Beamish M'Coul and his sweetheart. The play continues to be performed with an unlikely unabated share of public favour.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Life Guards, C. Thorold to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.
6th Dragoon Guards (C. B.) Maj.-Gen. J. H. Gough to be Colonel.
1st Dragoons, Lieut. Jones, 2 Warren to be Adjutant Sergeant.
2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Lieut. Hon. H. Dawnay to be Captain.
4th Dragoons, Lieut. Hon. H. Dawnay to be Adjutant.
5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. R. F. Hall to be Captain.
7th Hussars, Cornet Hon. A. Hood to be Lieutenant. Cornet C. Campbell to be Ensign. 4th Capt. J. Bell Pratt Ensign H. Barker to be Lieutenant. Ensign C. Campbell to be Lieutenant. Ensign H. Barker to be Adjutant. Ensign R. B. Sanderson to be Lieutenant. 5th Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. Ensign H. Barker to be Lieutenant. 6th Capt. J. Bell Pratt to be Captain. Lieut. J. H. Beresford to be Captain. Ensign R. B. Sanderson to be Lieutenant. Lieut. J. H. Beresford to be Adjutant. 10th Lieut. J. H. Goodlake to be Captain. Ensign C. Campbell to be Lieutenant. 11th Lieut. J. H. Goodlake to be Adjutant. Ensign C. Campbell to be Lieutenant. 12th Lieut. C. S. Murray to be Captain. Lieut. H. Beauclerk to be Captain. Cornet C. Grant to be Lieut. Lieut. H. Beauclerk to be Adjutant. Cornet C. Grant to be Lieut. 13th Capt. C. Acton to be Major. Lieut. R. D. Hutchinson to be Captain. Cornet C. Grant to be Lieutenant. 14th Lieut. R. D. Hutchinson to be Adjutant. Cornet C. Grant to be Lieutenant. 15th Lieut. Cecil Assheton Cross to be Captain. 16th Capt. W. G. Byres to be Captain. Lieut. Lieut. C. S. Murray to be Captain. Ensign F. T. Goad to be Lieutenant. Ensign F. T. Goad to be Adjutant. Ensign F. T. Goad to be Lieutenant. 17th Lieut. Cecil Assheton Cross to be Adjutant. 18th Capt. H. J. Lane to be Captain. Lieut. H. T. Richardson to be Captain. Ensign F. T. Goad to be Lieutenant. 19th Lieut. H. T. Richardson to be Adjutant. Ensign F. T. Goad to be Lieutenant.

2nd West India Regiment, Ensign T. M. Dillon to be Lieutenant. 4th Capt. and Brevet Major H. Gibbon to be Captain. Lieut. E. C. Hamilton to be Captain. Ensign T. M. Dillon to be Lieutenant.

3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. Troy to be Staff Surgeon Major; Lieut. and Surg.-J. J. Jones, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon.

Brevet.—Major and Lieut.-Col. J. Graham to be Colonel; Col.-Com. G. P. Preen to be Captain and Brevet Major; Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Ellison to be Major; Lieutenant R. Andrews and Quartermaster J. Aylott to be Captains.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at Newbridge Barracks.

The annual dinner of the 17th Lancers took place at the Curzonian Hotel last Saturday. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, presided. The examination extends over fifteen days. As customary, the first day was devoted to the written papers.

The Fusilier regiments are to be relieved of the unsightly busbies, and will have a new head-dress. It will be a shako, of the usual size, the colour black, the size something smaller than a hussar busby, and the shape and outline the identical one worn by the Guards—the service will be a genuine in front, bearing the number of the regiment.

Major-General Lord William Pitt Lennox has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., whose term of office as Inspector-General of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Sir George Bullen Lake succeeded Lord Paulet in the command of the south-west military district, and Major-General Governor of Portsmouth Garrison.

Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke Trench, at Devenport, has informed the Mayor of Plymouth that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given warm interest to the proposal for the enlargement of the Hoe, that two or three French ships of war will be at anchor in the Sound on the 14th inst. On leaving the harbour they will be joined by some of the other principal ports in England, while the British ships of war will go round the coast of France.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Young, unattached, has been appointed assistant military secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon; Captain W. F. B. Seymour, of the new permanent Garrison, is to be Staff Officer to Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., commanding the Canada division, in the room of Captain V. Ivor, Grenadier Guards, who has been placed on the retired list; and Captain L. S. Cotton, 43rd Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., commanding at Aldershot.

The Malabar, hired transport, has arrived from Calcutta, whence she sailed on the 8th of February, with the head-quarters and left wing of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots, 1,000 troops and men and invalids, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, and medical charge of Surgeon-Major Murphy; also Lieutenant Evans, 19th Regiment, and Lieutenant Agnew, 25th Regiment; eight soldiers' wives, and twelve children. Seven deaths occurred on the voyage. The time-expired men have been forwarded to the depôt at Fort George, and invalids to the invalids removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

The Queen has appointed Major-General John Aitchison, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, Major-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, Major-General Henry Eyre, Major-General Sir Frederick Haines, Major-General David Russell, and Major-General Sir William Mansfield, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the Indian expenditure, consequent on the report of the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty in March, 1884, to investigate the organisation of the Indian Army, and that the late Indian Army, are effectual and sufficient for the purpose of removing such causes of complaint, as were reported by the said Commissioners of inquiry by a departure from the measures given by Parliament.

The Prince of Wales presided at the distribution of the delivery of prizes and the recitations by the cadets at Wellington College. His Royal Highness, supported by the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, and other distinguished persons, took his seat upon a raised dais at the further end of the room, the cadets occupying the body of the room. The Prince presented the Queen's medal and the chief of the other prizes, the Earl of Derby awarding the fourth. In the course of his remarks the Earl of Derby had set apart the profits arising from his "Homer" to form a scholarship, to be held by the highest classical scholar in the Upper Sixth for the year of his residence; and his Lordship, in the name of the Duke of Westminster, who was unable to be present, offered a like sum to found a scholarship, to be held by the boy who should be adjudged the best all-round boy of the year, to accommodate about fifty boys, are in course of erection.

The Malabar, hired transport, has arrived from Hong Kong, which she left, on the 23rd of February, with military invalids, time-expired men, and private passengers, 1,000 troops and men of the 17th Regiment Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Kane and Lieutenant Lloyd, 17th Regiment; and Lieutenant Kane and Lieutenant Lloyd, 17th Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Kane and Lieutenant Lloyd, 17th Regiment; and a few soldiers' wives and children, from the ports in the China station. The latter were removed to the Sapphir Victory and Hazlar Hospital. The military invalids, under the medical charge of Staff Surgeon Longland, were sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and the time-expired men landed at the dockyard stairs, and marched to the depôt at their respective regiments. The battery of artillery landed at the Royal Garrison yard is to be stationed on one of the forts at Gosport. Seven men died on the voyage.

The new recreation-room at the Royal Marine Barrack, Chatham, was opened last Saturday. The old theatre has been converted into a recreation-room and institute. There is a library of more than 2000 volumes, a reading-room, a refreshment-bar, and a recreation-room; the latter contains three bagatelle tables, two draught boards, a chessboard, a draughts, and other games. A commencement has been made at Gosport in providing a similar recreation-room, and the Admiralty made by the Home Guards for providing, where practicable, plots of ground to be cultivated by soldiers for their own advantage. A number of the military have been engaged in clearing, digg ng, and planting a portion of the ground between the upper and lower drawbridges. The annual athletic sports of the Chatham marines and soldiers will be held on Saturday next. There were still entered for the latter, officers, and civilians. The programme was of a varied character, and the prizes numerous. Everything passed off well.

The household troops were reviewed on Thursday week by the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Rednaut. The troops ordered for the review were the Grenadier, the Coldstream, and the Scots Fusilier Guards, of each of which regiments there was a good ground; the 3rd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and reversal batteries of Royal Artillery, were brigaded under the command of Major-General Owen in the centre, with artillery, Life Guards, and artillery on the right of centre; Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Horse Guards, and artillery on the left. Their Royal Highnesses were received on the ground where the troops were brigaded by the 11th Hussars, assisted by a large body of the metropolitan police. The troops were drawn up in line, with the artillery in the centre of the respective wings. At the conclusion of the movements the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Rednaut, thanked the several officers commanding before him, and congratulated them on the efficiency of the different corps engaged, and personal his satisfaction with which the whole force had behaved on the field.

The following Admiralty order has been posted at the Government dockyards, signed by the superintendents of these establishments: "Voting at Elections.—Workmen employed in the dockyards are prohibited directly or indirectly, shall be exercised over any person, whatever be his rank or station, by any of the officers of the establishment, with a view to the election for members of Parliament, for town or county, the men who may be qualified to vote. The exercise of these restrictions will be considered sufficient reason for dismissal."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A field-day of several London volunteer regiments took place, last Saturday, on Wimbledon Common, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir C. Wade, C.B., commandant of the garrison, with regular troops and a large force of artillery, in honour of the Commander-in-Chief's birthday. The regular troops engaged were the 8 battery B brigade Royal Horse Artillery, the 11th Hussars, and the 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of the 4th Royal Artillery, two batteries mounted division, Shoeburyness Royal Artillery, and two batteries of the 11th Kent Royal Artillery, with Royal Engineers, under the command of the 11th Kent Royal Artillery. The London regiments were the City of London Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wyke, the 1st Middlesex Engineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh having command of a brigade; the 19th Middlesex (St. George's Rifles), under Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, Queen's Westminster, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, assisted by Captain and Adjutant Rothun; the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonels of the first and second battalions; the Inns of Court, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and the 1st Surrey and the 4th Tower Hamlets: in the aggregate, about 6000 men of all ranks, having been formed into two divisions, the command of the first division, the more easterns of battalions, and the infantry by general order, the 1st Middlesex Engineers, the City of London Rifle Brigade, and the excellent style, the volunteers were formed into two divisions, the attacking and defending. The first division of cavalry and artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, Fearse, R.A., as Brigade-Major, and was composed of two batteries of the 8th Royal Horse Artillery, the 11th Hussars, and artillery. The object of the brigade of infantry of this division consisted of four battalions of volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lewis Leverton, R.A., Brigade-Major. The second division was composed of two batteries, second division Royal Artillery, the Scots Fusilier Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Baker, with Captain Gilmer, R.A., as Brigade Major; and a brigade of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, Fitzgerald, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart as Brigade-Major, consisting of a battalion of the Queen's Westminster, the Inns of Court, and the Tower Hamlets volunteers. The object of the attacking force was to capture the enemy's position in front, with their rear resting on the fence in front of the Ha-Ha, in its entirety or as much as possible, and to prevent the enemy from the defending force marched straight up the hill to the top of the common, and, leaving four battalions of infantry and artillery, extended and commenced to form in front, with their rear resting on the Hut station, and the artillery on either flank, the attacking force advanced in line of battalions in front, and, after performing other manœuvres, the front line advanced under cover of volunteers to the edge of the hill, and opened fire, and then made a good retired retrieval, it became occupied by the first line. To check the advancing force the defending force advanced a battalion in front, and the rear battalion from its left, each battalion extending to the front, and

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

The Right Hon. Sir William Basil Percy Feilding, P.C., G.C.B., D.C.L., seventh Earl of Denbigh, and Baron Feilding, of Newnham Paddox, Warwickshire, and Lord Kenlis, in the Peerage of Ireland, Earl of Desmond, Viscount Callan, and Baron Feilding, in the Peerage of Ireland, Count of Hapsburg, Rheinfelden, and Laufenburg, in the Austrian Empire, who died, on the 25th ult., at Newnham Paddox, Rugby, aged 76, was the eldest son of Major-General William Robert Basil, Viscount Feilding, by his wife, Anne eldest daughter of Thomas Joll Powle, Esq., of Berwick House, Salop, and Montrose Hall, Cheshire, and was grandson of Basil, sixth Earl of Denbigh. He was born on March 29, 1798, and was educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819; and was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1845. He succeeded his grandfather, as seventh Earl of Denbigh, on July 14, 1800. He was formerly Colonel of Militia; years connected with the Court of King William IV., and was the confidential friend of that Monarch and his unfortunate consort, Queen Adelaide, during the latter part of their married life. He was appointed Groom of the Bedchamber, Master of the Horse to Queen Adelaide until the time of her Privy Councillor in 1839 held by her in the highest estimation. He married, May 7, 1832, Lady Mary Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Huntingdon, and first Earl of Doncie, by whom (who died Dec. 16, 1862) he had five sons, four of whom survive, and six daughters, five of whom survive him, and one of them, Lady Jane Lisney Hamilton, is the wife of Captain Theophilus John Lewis Hamilton, of Shirley, Hampshire. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, Rudolph William Basil, Viscount Feilding, now Eighth Earl of Denbigh, who was born April 3, 1832, and married, first (June 18, 1860), Louisa, only daughter and heiress of the late David Pennant, Esq., and (in 1864) Lady Emma Pleasance, youngest daughter of Flintshire, Lady Feilding died, at Naples, May 1, 1863, without issue; and his Lordship married, secondly (Sept. 1, 1864), Lady Augusta Mary Clarke, youngest daughter of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, by whom he has a son, Percy Augustus Basil, born in August, 1865, and two daughters, Clara Mary Feilding and Hilda Mary Feilding. The new Earl has many settlements in England as far back as Earls of Desmond, Kings of Leinster, and Princes of Ireland, for in above the time of King Henry III. he origin is traced. He is also descended from the princely house of Hapsburg, which gave Emperors and Empresses to most of the great Christian Houses of Europe. The Feildings have also been in their pedigree the name of Henry Feilding, the novelist, an honour which Gibbon, the historian, lamongst gentlemen has recently claimed descent. The first Earl was Sir William Feilding, of Newnham Paddox, Warwickshire, a staunch Cavalier, who was created to the earldom of Denbigh, Sept. 14, 1622, and who fell, fighting for King Charles, at a skirmish near Birmingham, April 2, 1643. One of his sons was the first Viscount Feilding, Desmond to the other family honours. From the first Earl of Denbigh, their seat always at Newnham Paddox, down to the present day, has been the family home. The Hall of Newnham Paddox, so "picturesque" was (by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, Lodge of the Garter, and Knight of the Royal Oak) the maternal Edmund Fielding, great-grandson of the first Earl of Denbigh, Commissary-General, the father of Henry Fielding, Rector of Sedgeberry, Lincolnshire, is his present representative.

LADY JOHN SOMERSET.

This lady, who died, in Paris, on the 28th ult., was Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the first Earl Annesley, Viscount Valentia, and first Earl of Mountnorris, by his second wife, Lady Catherine Hobart, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire, and sister to the wife Baroness Westerholt. Lady Catherine Hon. Henry Fane, and was married, first, to Lord Arthur Hill, second son of the late Marquis of Downshire, seventh son of Sir Henry Somerset, K.G., fifth Duke of Beaufort. Lord Arthur died Oct. 6, 1810. By that nobleman Lady Catherine had (with three daughters, who all died before her—viz., Frances, Mrs. Beauregard, of Castle Hill, Cullompton, Devon; Lady Julia Hill, married Mrs. Lyon, of Miserden Park, Gloucestershire on only son, the present Alfred Fitzgerald Frederick Charles Somerset Lyon, Esq., of Enfield Court, Middlesex.

SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, BART.

Sir William Lawson, Bart., of Brough Hall, in the county of York, who died at that seat, on the 23rd ult., was born in 1794, and was the second son of John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, by his wife Anne, eldest daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Lawson, Bart., and was nephew of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart., the late Member for Carlisle, and father of Sir John Lawson, Bart., the present member. He was born at Kelvedon, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1818, and was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1845. He succeeded his grandfather, as second Baronet of Brough, on July 14, 1800. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Cumberland Militia, and was the confidential friend of that Monarch and his unfortunate consort, the late Queen Adelaide. He was Master of the Horse to Queen Adelaide until the time of her Privy Councillor in 1839 held by her in the highest estimation. He married, May 7, 1832, Lady Mary Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Huntingdon, and first Earl of Doncie, by whom (who died Dec. 16, 1862) he had five sons, four of whom survive him, and six daughters, five of whom survive him, and one of them, Lady Jane Lisney Hamilton, is the wife of Captain Theophilus John Lewis Hamilton, of Shirley, Hampshire. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, Rudolph William Basil, Viscount Feilding, now Eighth Earl of Denbigh, who was born April 3, 1832, and married, first (June 18, 1860), Louisa, only daughter and heiress of the late David Pennant, Esq., and (in 1864) Lady Emma Pleasance, youngest daughter of Flintshire, Lady Feilding died, at Naples, May 1, 1863, without issue; and his Lordship married, secondly (Sept. 1, 1864), Lady Augusta Mary Clarke, youngest daughter of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, by whom he has a son, Percy Augustus Basil, born in August, 1865, and two daughters, Clara Mary Feilding and Hilda Mary Feilding. The new Earl has many settlements in England as far back as Earls of Desmond, Kings of Leinster, and Princes of Ireland, for in above the time of King Henry III. his origin is traced. He is also descended from the princely house of Hapsburg, which gave Emperors and Empresses to most of the great Christian Houses of Europe. The Feildings have also been in their pedigree the name of Henry Feilding, the novelist, an honour which Gibbon, the historian, lamongst gentlemen has recently claimed descent. The first Earl was Sir William Feilding, of Newnham Paddox, Warwickshire, a staunch Cavalier, who was created to the earldom of Denbigh, Sept. 14, 1622, and who fell, fighting for King Charles, at a skirmish near Birmingham, April 2, 1643. One of his sons was the first Viscount Feilding, Desmond to the other family honours. From the first Earl of Denbigh, their seat always at Newnham Paddox, down to the present day, has been the family home. The Hall of Newnham Paddox, so "picturesque" was (by his first wife, Sarah, daughter Feilding, the maternal Edmund Fielding, great-grandson of the first Earl of Denbigh, Commissary-General, the father of Henry Fielding, Rector of Sedgeberry, Lincolnshire, is his present representative.

other, Henry, was drowned in a storm off the coast of Cornwall, while trying to save the life of a shepherd. Sir William is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Lawson, who was born on the 17th of December, 1829, and married, on the 4th of October, 1857, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Edward Marriott, Esq., of Aquil House, Lincolnshire, and has three daughters. His next brother, the Rev. William Lawson, a clergyman of the Church of England, is at present heir presumptive to the baronetcy. This Catholic and Cavalier family of Lawson is of old and honourable standing in the county palatine of Yorkshire. The first Baronet of the earlier creation, Sir John Lawson, a Captain of Horse in the service of Charles I., was created a Baronet by King Charles II. in 1665, in consideration of all he had suffered and lost during the Civil War.

DR. FERGUSON.

Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and a gentleman of high eminence in the medical profession, who died, after a few hours' illness, on the 29th ultimo, at his residence, Gower Street, Bedford College, Winkfield, near Windsor, was the son of Robert Ferguson, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service, and descended from the Fergusons of Vinn Abbey, in Perthshire, and was grand-nephew of Adam Ferguson, author of the well-known work on the Roman Republic, and grandson of Adam Ferguson, M.D., who died in November, 1799, and received his early education at Croydon, and had his school-days cheered by the memory of "Tu Gymnasium." Ferguson was at school under Dr. Long; but, after passing some time in the Civil Service, Ferguson became he obtained a deep knowledge of German literature and habits of thought, he determined to devote himself to the study of the medical profession. He went to Edinburgh and studied physic, and became M.D. in 1838. His long subsequent years of professional practice were marked by no medical attendant, with various families in high life. He, however, soon made his way to practice and fame, she physician extraordinary to the medical celebrities of his day. He was Physician Extraordinary to the Queen and Prince Consort, and was highly esteemed throughout her confidences. Queen and Prince Consort, and was highly esteemed throughout her confidences. He had been physician-general to the Royal Household, and was consulting physician to the London Hospital, and also professor of midwifery at King's College. Among his published works, all of deep research, his book "On Pregnant Fevers" stands pre-eminent. Dr. Ferguson was not only a physician, but a man of general knowledge, and was highly esteemed among the great men of his time. He enjoyed among these the intimacy of Sir Walter Scott, and especially that of Lockhart, the biographer. Throughout where life he maintained the most constant and affectionate intercourse with Washington Irving, the American author, and Allston the painter, were also amongst his intimates. Amongst his professional friends very recently was Dr. Elliotson, President of the College of Physicians, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and especially Dr. Gooch.

CAPTAIN GOLIVIE, R.A.

Alexander W. A. Golivie, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Artillery, and for some years instructor of gunnery at Shoeburyness, whose premature decease, in his thirty-first year, has been much deplored by a circle of friends, brother officers, and his other numerous friends, was the only child of Dr. Alexander Golivie, of Bloomsbury Square, by his wife Christina, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Barclay of Dowall, as representative of Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Boyne, who died in 1504. Captain Golivie, the subject of this notice, married, June 8, 1860, Gertrude Jessica Adeline, elder daughter of Vice-Admiral Deaton, R.N., and cousin of Sir John Lewis Deaton, Bart., by whom he leaves an only child, Alexander. Captain Golivie died, at Shoeburyness, on the 31st ult.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy was educated at Harrow, and not at Eton; and to a typical error in our recent notice, which mentions him as having been Vice-Chancellor, instead of Vice-Chamberlain, of the Royal Household.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E., of Leigh.—If the moves of the Black Knights have been correctly recorded. Mr. Morphy's solution is certainly the right one.

MAYFAIR AND CLERICUS.—In the end-game referred, Black having a Rook for a Bishop, a Pawn, more than his opponent and a less insecure position, must win with the best play. The question is, therefore, which is the best play? We shall be glad to have the problem duly considered.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1113, BY A. L. Gulliver, Esquire, R.N.—1. Q to Q Kt 8th, K to Q 4th. 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), K to K 5th. 3. Q to K 4th (ch), K to Q 6th. 4. Q to Q 3rd (ch), K to K 5th. 5. Q to K 4th (ch), K to Q 6th. 6. Q to K 3rd (ch), K to K 5th. 7. Q to K 4th (ch), K to Q 6th. 8. Q to Q 3rd (ch), K to K 5th. 9. Q to K 4th (ch), K to Q 6th. 10. Q to Q 3rd (ch), K to K 5th. 11. Q to K 4th (ch), K to Q 6th. 12. Q to Q 3rd (ch), K to K 5th.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, give particular attention to the Manufacture of Table Plate, Dessert Services, Tea and Coffee Services and Corner Dishes, Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, drawings forwarded.

Fiddle Pattern. Os. £ s. d. | Queen's Pattern. Os. £ s. d.
12 Table Spoons 30 ... 11 5 0 | 12 Table Spoons 42 ... 15 7 6
12 Dessert Spoons 20 ... 7 10 0 | 12 Dessert Spoons 30 ... 11 5 0
12 Table Forks 30 ... 11 5 0 | 12 Table Forks 42 ... 15 7 6
12 Dessert Forks 20 ... 7 10 0 | 12 Dessert Forks 30 ... 11 5 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 ... 3 13 4 | 1 Soup Ladle 12 ... 4 10 0
1 Gravy Ladle 10 ... 3 13 4 | 1 Gravy Ladle 12 ... 4 10 0
4 Sauce Ditto 10 ... 3 16 8 | 4 Sauce Ditto 12 ... 4 16 0
1 Sauce Tureen (gilt) ... 3 10 0 | 1 Sauce Tureen (gilt) ... 4 0 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced) ... 2 10 0 | 1 Fish Slice (pierced) ... 3 10 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... 0 12 6 | 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... 0 15 0
1 Pair Grape Scissors ... 1 2 6 | 1 Pair Grape Scissors ... 1 5 0

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PALE SHERRY at 36s. per Dozen, fit for a gentleman's table. Bottles and Cases included. Terms, Cash. Export Agents, Messrs. Gilbey.
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(Established upwards of a century), 1, Great Tower Wharf, Mark-lane, London.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the finest imported, free from acidity or heat, and much recommended to invalids. One dozen and upwards forwarded Carriage Paid, to any railway station in England. Terms cash. Three dozen, half pint, 42s. D. WATSON, Wine Merchant, Commercial-street, corner of Bonnet-street, Leeds. Established 1770.

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FRY'S CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE is prepared with a superior regard to purity, and is found exceedingly wholesome, is much valued for
Children, with whom it is a favourite dish.
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awarded for Starch, was to the Manufacturers of
CHOLLET'S and GOSS'S PATENT CRYSTAL
(Which is the Original and Best Starch).
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.
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For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are especially prepared and recommended.
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J. and J. Colman, 56, Garrett-street, London.

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Prize Medals,
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Report—"Superfine quality; well made; good condition."
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

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Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

REDUCED IN PRICE, ALL THE CHOICE
NEW ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
Beautiful Colours, and Rich Printings.
8s., 9d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 6d. to 21s. the extra Full Dress.
An immense variety of patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST YEAR'S PRINTED MUSLINS.
Finest Quality and Designs, equal to new.
An endless variety of patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

Now ready, at Reduced Prices, all the New Patterns in
PRINTS, BRILLIANTS, and PIQUES,
for this season.
An endless variety of patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

EVERY NEW COLOUR IN THE
ARABIAN GLACÉS,
for Ladies' Dresses and Jackets, &c.
A most useful and desirable fabric either for Walking or Evening Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

GINGHAMS and COLOURED LAWNS,
for Ladies' travelling, morning, and seaside Dresses.
1s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
A large collection of Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.
A few of the Choicest Designs in
Rich Glacés, Checked, and Cotton Muslins, at 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s. 6d.
Also Striped, Checked, and Cotton Muslins, at 9d., 10d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s. 6d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

WHITE MUSLIN ROBES.
Now ready, a large assortment of Robes, in Spotted Muslins, Cross-over Bodies, and Flounced Skirts, from 25s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
Some rich White Muslin Dresses, at 4 guineas.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SEVERAL THOUSANDS TO SELECT FROM.
LACE SHAWLS and MANTLES,
From 15s. 6d. to 15 guineas.
The Illustrated Book of Shawls and Mantles, sent on application.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FAMILY MOURNING, MADE UP.
Trimmed in the most correct and approved taste, may be obtained ready for immediate wear, at moderate prices,
at PETER ROBINSON'S
General Mourning Warehouse.
Goods sent for inspection "free of charge"
to all parts of the Country.
Patterns of Mourning Fabrics
to all parts of the world.
PETER ROBINSON'S,
The largest Mourning Warehouse in the Kingdom.
Peter Robinson's Establishment for Coloured Goods
103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

TO LADIES LEAVING TOWN
PETER ROBINSON would respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that they have a choice selection of Silks, at a great reduction in price—the whole of which are marked in plain figures, according to the annexed scale, including a large quantity of
Seaside Dresses and Mantles,
Waterproofed Tweed Travelling Mantles, &c.
The Scale of Prices for Cash Only.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

Suited for Travelling and Seaside,
WATERPROOFED MANTLES
In the new Waterproof Tweed and Travelling Cloths,
of unrivalled and unimpeached qualities,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Colonial Outfitting Warehouse,
256 and 262, Regent-street.

TO PURCHASERS of BLACK SILKS.
Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and Co. have purchased, at a large but not exaggerated, but really a most favourable price, an extensive parcel of Black Silks, which they are enabled therefore to offer to their customers at a considerable reduction from the full benefit.
The Celebrated Black Silks from 42s. to 52s. 6d. the Dress.
Superior and extra wide Glacés, Gros Grains, and Poult de Soies.
At Peter Robinson's
Court and Mourning Warehouses,
256 and 262, Regent-street, London.

UNTEARABLE
WIRE-GROUNDED BLACK GRENADINES
and BAREGES.
The important qualities introduced by
PETER ROBINSON
at the Mourning Establishment,
are now universally adopted,
exact all other makes are imitations of fabric.
May be obtained by the yard, or made up into Robes.
Patterns free.
N.B. The Establishment for Coloured Goods is at
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE "ARIEL" MANTLE, SHAWL, and SWISS MANTILLA.—These elegant Novelties for the present Season may be purchased only of PEMBERTON and ROOKER, 192, 193, 194, 195, Regent-street. Silks, Cloths, Grenadines, Paisley, Shetland, and Fancy Shawls, from 1 guinea to 100 guineas.

INDIA SHAWLS. — Large Consignments, PASHMI and ROOSHI recent elections in a magnificent collection of CASHMERE SHAWLS just received direct from India; amongst them are some beautiful specimens, suitable for wedding presents.—171, 172, 173, 175, Regent-street, W.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully beg to state that, in consequence of the Peace, they are offering a large portion of their present stock at greatly reduced prices.—77 and 78, New Bond-street, and 10, Cornhill-street, London.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, W., have now ready their Stock of SUMMER DRESSES in new regions with every Novelty suitable for the Season, and Patterns of all will be forwarded post-free to any part of the world.

SUMMER SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
£1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

STRIPED SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
£1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

BROCHÉ SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
£1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

CHÉNÉ SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
£1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

WEDDING SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
£1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT,
Bodice Cloths ... ... 10s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Bodice Grenadines ... ... 10s. 6d.
Chintz Poult de Soies ... ... 10s. 6d.
Last Season's real French Percale ... ... 10s. 6d.
Organdies, and Jaconets ... ... 3s. 11½d.
Patterns post-free to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

READY-MADE DRESS DEPARTMENT.
French Lawn Dresses, with Jackets to match, £1 7s. 6d.
Ditto, with Flounced Skirts, £1 15s. 6d.
A large variety of elegant Dresses, in Printed Muslins, Soft Piqué Alpaca Dresses and Jackets, from 31s. 6d.
Patterns post-free to KING and CO.,
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

MANTLE and SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
A large variety of the best Fashions for the Season.
Glacé and Gros Grain Jackets and Mantles, commencing at 21s. 6d.
Rich Black Silk Mantles,
An immense stock of Specials, Brussels, and Yak Lace Shawls,
Square Shawls, in Silk and Muslin,
Spanish, Brussels, and Yak Mantles,
Scarfs, Fichus, and Pelerines.
KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
RICH CHENE SILKS, TWILLED, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., the Dress of 12 yards; worth 30s.
Wide-stitch STRIPED SILKS, 21s. 6d., £1 5s. 6d., the Dress of 12 yards; worth 42s.
The New Colours in FANCY CHECK SILKS, at £1 15s. 6d. the Dress of 12 yards.
These are newly opened elections.
Good wide-width BLACK SILKS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 11d. Also,
RICH GLACÉ and FANCY DECAYED of the best manufacture, purchased previous to the late advance.
KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.
N.B.—Patterns free. Parcels carriage paid.
Close on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.

THE Celebrated SHREWSBURY and TWEED SUITS, JACKETS, and Gentlemen's OVERCOATS. Patterns post-free.
J. S. and W. FLEMING, 17, Regent-street.

LUDGATE-HILL BAILWAY
(NOW OPEN).
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSINGS, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Glacé Silks, 14 yards, 21s.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, 21s. 6d.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
A large assortment of New Patterns, 14 yards, 21s. for 14 yards.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

MUSLINS and GRENADINES.
Printed and Striped Muslins. Patterns free.
New Grenadines, Checked Muslins, Black and Coloured.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

NEW TRANSPARENT CIRCULAR SKIRTS.
In Striped and Checked Materials, 10s. 6d.
Grenadine Skirts, in Black and Coloured Materials.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Good Linen Sheets, 2½ yards wide, 10s. 6d.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. per doz.; worth 2s. 6d.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Damask, and Huck.
Made and Marked Linen, Trousseaux, Bed, and Household Linen.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have the honour to inform their numerous and distinguished patronage that a selection of important and recherché articles of novelties being necessarily travelling the continent in search of the newest productions, they have been induced, in order to avoid the delay which would result from their having the privilege of inspecting the work, to submit such goods as would be most likely to obtain favour with their customers, to the taste of their own artists, and a large and extensive assortment of the same will be ready and will be offered for sale this Day, and during the month.
Messrs. Howell, James, and Co. have also in their Cloths, Overcoats, Table Ornamentals, &c., will also be offered, at prices greatly reduced.
A choice of inspection is respectfully solicited.
7, 9, Regent-street, Pall-mall,
and 5, Princes-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Important Purchase of Lyons Silks.—An important purchase consisting of the entire stock of a manufacturer of Lyons Silks, comprising all the most elegant fabrics that have been produced during the present season, and which, in this season's manufacture, is classed, brocaded, Pompadour, and figured Glacés, Gros Grains, Poult de Soies, Satins, &c., has been effected by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., who have much pleasure in inviting special attention to these silks, purchased under such favourable circumstances, that the greater proportion will be sold at a little more than half the original prices, and the dress includes 14 yards, 42 inches wide.
7, 9, Regent-street, Pall-mall,
and 5, Princes-street.
July, 1865.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have much pleasure in inviting the attention of the nobility and gentry to their stock of rich French Jewel Cases, Desk Sets, Dressing Cases, Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, &c.
7, 9, Regent-street, Pall-mall,
and 5, Princes-street.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moire Antiques, Checked, Striped, and Figured Glacés, Gros Grains, Poult de Soies, Brocaded Silks, Drap de Soie, and Coloured Satins, &c.
SEWELL and CO.'S NEW SILKS, in every Design and Colour, 13, 5, and 14 guineas the Full Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSE,
By appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
117, 119, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.
Waterproof Tweed Cloths, Walking and Travelling Cloths, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, and Linsey Woolseys, for Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE of LYONS SILKS.
NICHOLSON and CO. have 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, have just completed a very extensive purchase of Lyons Silks, Black and Coloured, at very advantageous prices.
Ladies are invited to an early inspection of these, the particulars of this very important parcel.
Ladies unable personally to inspect the stock can have 300 patterns, representing 236,000 worth of Silks, sent to their post-free.
Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS,
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea.
ALSO BROCADES,
Pompadours, and Checked Glacés.
Patterns post-free. ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS,
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea.
ALSO BROCADES,
Moire Antiques, Pompadours, Checked and Striped Glacés, Poult de Soies, and Gros Grains, from 2 guineas.
Patterns post-free. ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS,
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea.
ALSO BROCADES,
Moire Antiques, Pompadours, Checked and Striped Glacés, Poult de Soies, and Gros Grains, from 2 guineas.
Patterns post-free. ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS.
Also a large number of beautiful Checked and Striped Silks, in the New Colours, from 1 guinea the Dress.
Patterns post-free.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FOULARDS WASHING SILKS.
A large variety of these fashionable Silks, beautiful patterns, at 10½d. per yard. Patterns post-free.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS FOR LADIES, at 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W., combine a large number of beautiful Shapes in Black and Coloured Cloths, and Velvet, at various prices, all of which are arranged in such a manner as to show them to advantage.

FORD'S GUINEA JACKETS, to wear open or closed, beautifully braided; materials rich, substantial, and durable. Also, a large assortment of Jackets, in Velvet and Cloth, of the choicest exhibit the largest and most varied assortment of Jackets, Fred and Co., 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RICH SILK MANTLES,—A number of new patterns, in Black Glacé and Gros Grain Silks and quality, at greatly reduced prices. Waterproof Cloaks, in every variety of shape and length, from 21s. Fred and Co., 76, Oxford-street.

FORD'S SEASIDE DRESSES in various styles, with jacket complete, ready for immediate wear, in Flannel, Black Glacé Silk, and Alpaca. Illustrations free. Fred and Co., 76, Oxford-street opposite the Pantheon, London, W.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas Quality and fit guaranteed. Riding-trousers, 30s. per pair. Illustrations free. Fred and Co., 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W.

SALE OF FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, ETC., NOW UNDER PRICE.

GRANT and GASK beg to announce the Sale of a Portion of the Stock of a Manufacturer of Lyons Silks, consisting of the most elegant PLAIN, CHANGEABLE, and FIGURED Silks, beautiful Organdie Muslin Robes, with sleeves, to match, &c., the whole of which will be sold extremely cheap; some from one-fourth to one-half less than the customary prices.
GRANT and GASK, 58, 59, 61, 62, and 63, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.
The Black Figured Silks, at 1s. 9d. per yard, are the most elegant patterns produced, from 9d. to 12s. per yard.
The Black Striped Silks, at 1s. 9d. per yard, are Checks and Stripes of the most elegant description.
And the whole of the richest Organdie Muslin Robes, with flounce to match, all at 21s. each, are just half the former prices.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.

FANCY SILKS.—Patterns forwarded of new and beautiful Fancy Silks, from 1½ guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards. Also, a large assortment of Black Silks, from 2 guineas Full Dress, very cheap.
GRANT and GASK, 58, 59, 61, 62, and 63, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.

FOULARD SILKS.—A Great Variety of New French Foulard Silks, best quality, from 9½d. the Dress. Patterns sent free.
GRANT and GASK,
58, 59, 61, 62, and 63, Wells-street.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and all BLACK, at 9s. 6d. the yard, made of bright Italian silk, 21in. wide, recommended for wear and durability. Patterns free. Regimental Patterns of Uniforms, Liveries, and Fancy Dresses carefully preserved. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Cambridge House, Piccadilly, London.

LITTLE and RADERMACHER, 183 and 184, Sloane-street, beg to announce that they are now offering the remainder of their Stock of Spitalfields Silks, at greatly reduced prices.

ALBASTER'S BONNET-HAT, One Guinea, is universally admired, as elaborate in an elegant shape but with the simplicity of a bonnet. Also, the Alexandra Hat, 21s. Made only by MADAME LE HEUP, Court Milliner, 11, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

BONNETS.—MAKES and GAVELLI have returned from Paris with their Elegant GUINEA BONNET, Trimmed with Flowers, Lace, and Ribbon, complete, 21s. Also, a Large Assortment of Bonnets from Town and Country.

VERY IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.
PLATT'S TWEEDS, the very best article that can be made for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers, are made of a new make, by the hall of James Platt and Co., 79, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. Patterns sent free. Also, a large assortment of Cloths, Doeskins, and Trouserings. Terms, Monthly and Cash.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and neat, at moderate prices. Patterns and self-measurement free.
CAPPER and WATERS, 30, Regent-street, London, S.W.

BRIDAL PARASOLS.
CAPPER and WATERS beg to inform the nobility and gentry that they have just received a large assortment of the most elegant Parasols, suitable for Bridal Presents, in Lace, Silk, and Muslin, at moderate prices. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas, in every variety, manufactured by them this season.—3, St. Will adapted for Dress.

NOTICE.—Professor BROWNE respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed from 4, Old Bond-street, to 33, Grafton-street, Bond-street, where all communications can be addressed. Professor Browne has for many years devoted his time exclusively to the study of Hair-diseases, Parasites, Scalps, and Ornamental Hair of every description, and has invented a Fluid for the Hair, which he calls Capillaire, which will restore grey hair to its original colour, and will not stain the skin or injure the hair in any way. Professor Browne has also invented a Fluid for the Hair, which he calls Capillaire, which will restore grey hair to its original colour, and will not stain the skin or injure the hair in any way. Professor Browne has also invented a Fluid for the Hair, which he calls Capillaire, which will restore grey hair to its original colour, and will not stain the skin or injure the hair in any way.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR. DOWNEY beautifully makes and mounts in the most elegant manner, Hair Jewellery, and has the honour to inform the nobility and gentry that he has had the appointment of Hair Jeweller to the late Royal Family for upwards of 30 years. A splendid assortment always on view, at 26, Rupert-street, Haymarket, London. Established 1770. Portraits drawn in hair.—Dowdney, 179, Piccadilly, corner of Bond-street.

WANTED.—Left-off CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furs, Feathers, Jewellery, &c. The highest price given. Orders for gentlemen's clothes will be attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Lewis, at 7, Crawford-street, Baker-street, Portman-square, where the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. L. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., always Left Clothes and Uniforms, Jewellery, Furs, &c., for Portable being sent. Uniforms, Jewellery, Furs, &c., for Portable being sent. Uniforms, Jewellery, Furs, &c., for Portable being sent. Post-office orders remitted the same day. Est. 64 years. Terms cash.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by JOHN CRACE LENNOX, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

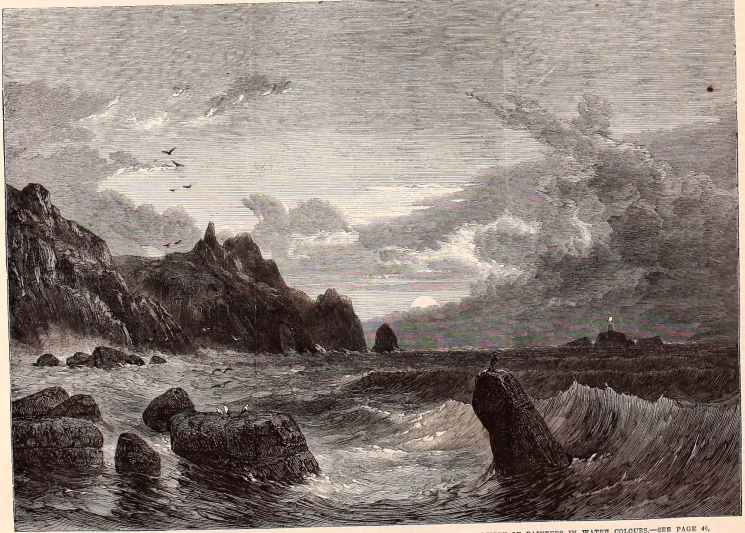
No. 1324.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RECONSTRUCTION, BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

A GREAT work of political reconstruction is in mid progress in the United Kingdom. We are not, indeed, refashioning our Constitution. The three estates of the realm, their proper sphere and limits of action, their mutual duties and responsibilities, remain what they have been, and are unchallenged by public opinion. We are meddling with none of our great national institutions. We are shifting nothing of importance from its ancient basis. Nevertheless, we have been engaged throughout the week now closing, and we shall be more or less generally engaged for the next fortnight, in building up again that part of the machinery of government which, because it bears the chief stress of legislation and has a predominant influence on its character and results, is wisely submitted to periodical renovation with a view to adapt it to such change as may have passed upon the public mind. The Crown, acting in conformity with law, has dissolved one House of Commons, and the country is busy in putting together another. Strictly speaking, the work is one of reconstruction, but reconstruction in an extremely limited sense.

In the very thick of the turmoil inevitably occasioned by a general election there is ground for satisfaction in the knowledge that the process is attended with no danger. The legislative mechanism which on Monday morning last was non-existent, and which even yet is but half refitted, will be framed on the same model, with two or three trifling exceptions, as that which has served the use of the present generation. Such alterations as are now being made will affect merely the materials of which it is composed. The leading wheels and principal levers in the machine will, for the most part, be replaced from the old one. They will, no doubt, be cleansed of some of the deposit which during six years' work has accumulated about them, and which had helped somewhat to clog their movements. Friction against the great outside public will, perhaps, rub away some soil and rust, and fit them for accelerated action. But no great change is desired or will be effected as regards them. In conjunction, however, with these more important parts, there are a considerable number and variety of minor pieces, all having something to do towards the general result, and each susceptible, in doing it, of improvement or decay. It is here that the chief alterations are to be expected. Old and untrustworthy appliances, or, what in effect amounts to the same thing, those which are thought to be such, will be cast aside for new and more promising material. That which is suffered to remain will in many cases be passed through the fire, hammered into more convenient forms, polished and lubricated, and refitted to its former place. There will be a deal of scouring and cleaning, the substitution of not a little that is untried for that which after trial is found wanting, and, it is to be hoped, a general improvement of the machinery in regard to the parts of which it is composed; but that will be the whole amount of positive change accomplished or sought. There is nothing in all this calculated to unsettle public confidence, nothing to excite misgivings as to the future, no empiricism of which the most timid need to be afraid.

Of course, we do not mean to imply that change even to this extent may not or will not involve some change in the action of Parliament. We shall not assume to judge what may be the character of the future House of Commons, or what will be the drift of its policy. Only events will bring either the one or the other fully into light. But we do regard it as matter of satisfaction that, on the whole, the process which is being now resorted to will tend rather to abridge than to widen the distance between the legislatorial power and the settled convictions



"THE LAND'S-END: SUNSET BEFORE A STORMY NIGHT," BY S. P. JACKSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 46.

and will of the country. Whatever these latter may prove to be, after the criticism, the siftings, and the verdict of a general election, they may be embodied in law without imperilling anything which commends itself to sound sense and just feeling, and almost as certainly without producing so much as a jar upon the nervous system of the community. We may anticipate just so much expansion in the aims and proceedings of the Government as will be rendered necessary by any expansion which has taken place in the thoughts and wishes of the public. That is all; and that is a process which every intelligent and well-trained mind will be content to submit. So that, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, reconstruction is but a renovation of means and apparatus, with growth as the result. The process is far more unimportant. Upon those who conduct it rests a grave responsibility, but, at least, it is unaccompanied by serious apprehensions for the future.

Our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic are also intent just now upon the business of reconstruction—but under what different circumstances and on how much wider a scale! Let it not be supposed that we allude to the contrast for the sake of self-glorification—we do so merely, with a view to deepen our own sense of thankfulness. That they have to face and master, as we can hardly doubt they will do, a much more searching and difficult problem than ourselves, cannot be attributed to the superiority of our qualifications, or of our mode of using them, in any respect. Our good fortune is, that we long since passed through that stage of national discipline which they have but just reached, and that the end they will put through it without more permanent suffering than we. Still, as a simple matter of fact, the processes which are at this moment operative in the two countries differ so widely the one from the other in depth, intensity, and duration, that one cannot help viewing them side by side. The reconstructive work now absorbing the energies of American statesmanship is not only difficult, but it touches upon several dangerous issues. Whereas, in our own case, the past, and especially the proximate past, is our mainstay, it is in theirs the source of disquietude. They have to reconstitute the South, not merely of new materials, but after a new model. They have to reorganise the very foundations of society. The civil war has broken up the pre-existing social system, and has pretty well levelled to the dust the political edifice. It would seem impracticable to reconstruct the latter in conformity with the previous notions of law, and, happily, as we think, impossible, as well as impolitic, to base society on the maintenance or rather the restoration of slavery. The consequence is an immense amount of present confusion. Slavery—and slavery—the inevitable *debris* of an armed conflict on so gigantic a scale. Some time will be required before the dust and smoke have sufficiently cleared away to allow of the new organisation being adopted and brought into operation. Much suffering will doubtless, be endured meanwhile; but our Transatlantic cousins are not deficient in a talent for organisation. We believe they will work out the question in the end with much success; and, at the most critical moment, that has been generally expected, and that the social difficulty will, after its first pressure, yield to the appliances which robust common-sense will bring to bear upon it.

The contrast between the two countries at the present moment suggests matter for profitable consideration. A theory has been advanced by some, that no great nation can fully develop its capabilities until it has undergone the ordeal of a civil war, and that, in the course of its history, one such convulsive intestine struggle is inevitable. We shall not discuss this theory, neither can we assent to it. It may be true of certain stages of civilisation, but the question whether it can be predicated as a law applicable to nations which are, or will hereafter be, the growth of offshoots from a population already educated and trained in the principles and practice of self-government, is, to say the least, open to doubt. The experience presented to us by history of the attainment of political and social results by violent means makes us doubt whether the process be not more costly than the end will repay, and whether the quickest way be not so great that the time, the anxiety, the exertion, and the self-sacrifice required for the work of reparation might not have sufficed, if employed in conformity with law, to accomplish, with a given period, all that may have been achieved by the sword, and without anything like the attendant suffering. The upward and onward destinies of a people are seldom, if ever, permanently hastened by force. They are the result of moral culture, and in very few and exceptional instances is moral culture quickened by the destruction of property or the effusion of blood. The reconstruction rendered necessary by mortal conflicts is always difficult, often dangerous, and sometimes slower in arriving at its consummation—namely, the settlement of the vital question in dispute—than the patient use of milder methods would have been. We may well be thankful that the business on which our fellow-countrymen are now engaged is one which less than a month will be required to effect, and which, when effected, will place the country a step in advance; and we may sincerely sympathise with our American cousins that their work does not promise so speedy results in the ease and certainty with which it may be dispatched. To bind up and heal deep wounds is a serious affair—to wash and be refreshed is but a trifling demand on exertion. Such, however, is the difference between what they and we are engaged in doing at the present time.

The Admiralty have decided that the responsibility of navigating a ship shall rest with the Captain, but that he shall be assisted by a navigating Lieutenant. Matters are to be simplified.

By a provision in a new Act, the Judges of the county courts are relieved for the first time from sitting during the month of September. They can now enjoy their long vacation like other Judges.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided at a Council of State on Wednesday. The Senate was prorogued yesterday week. Marshal M'Mahon, Governor of Algeria, is in Paris.

Abd-el-Kader arrived in Paris on Saturday last by the express-train from Lyons. The Emir, magnificently dressed, wore the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honour. He was received by the crowd with expressions of respect and sympathy. He is the lion of the day, and takes his daily drive in the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysées. According to one correspondent, "he has grown much older in appearance since last he visited Paris." He is "quite a broken man;" and his beard, which was then as black as coal, has become snow white. His frame, however, seems as lithe and active as ever.

The Minister of State has been intrusted with the direction of the Ministry of Public Works during the absence of M. Rouher.

M. Thiers is about to publish his speeches, delivered during the last Session, on the Roman question, and on political liberty and the finances.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Holland was finally concluded yesterday week.

The Imperial Court of Paris has heard an appeal against a judgment of the Civil Tribunal of Fontainebleau, in an action brought by M. Pouchet, of Lyons, against Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, for breach of contract. On the 4th March, 1865, the contract was signed, by M. Pouchet a painting to be executed expressly for him at the price of 10,000f. As the work was not sent at the specified time, M. Pouchet wrote to complain of the delay, and a long correspondence ensued, which ended in the absolute refusal of Mdlle. Bonheur to fulfil her engagement. Hereupon M. Pouchet commenced legal proceedings and demanded 15,000f. damages for breach of contract; but the tribunal rejected this claim, and pronounced judgment that the artist should within six months under a penalty of 20f. for every day's delay beyond that time, deliver the picture. This judgment M. Pouchet appealed against and repeated her refusal to deliver the painting. After hearing counsel for both parties the Court of Appeal confirmed the decision of the Court on its merits, condemned the appellant to pay M. Pouchet 4000f. damages, and cost of appeal.

The match between the Paris Cricket Club and eleven officers of the 60th Rifles, second battalion, commenced on Thursday week, in the victory of the former, with eight wickets to spare.

An accident took place on Thursday week on the line of railway between Lyons and Marseilles. Two persons were killed and twenty injured.

The *Patrie* announces that the grand rendezvous and review of the French and English fleets will take place, not at Brest, as originally intended, but at Cherbourg, during the time appointed for the arrival of the English fleet at the latter place is Aug. 14.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella's formal recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy has been intimated by the Cabinet to the Papal Government.

On Wednesday week there was a Grand Council of State held in the Congress closing the Cortes.

The Senate has passed the bill modifying the Press Law by 117 against 16 votes, and has adopted the bill ratifying the customs tariff concluded between France and Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Government, contrary to general expectation, has carried the elections by a large majority throughout Portugal. In Lisbon and Oporto, however, the Opposition obtained the majority.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber of the States General, on Wednesday, the Ministry withdrew the bill abolishing the stamp duty, after a stormy debate.

AUSTRIA

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, on Thursday week, the Minister of Finance explained that, in consideration of the financial position of the country, and taking into account political circumstances, the Government had concluded a treaty of peace with Italy and Dalmatia to a complete peace footing. He added that the Emperor proposed to summon the Hungarian Diet, and would be observed in all branches of the administration. The House unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the orders in council relative to the Budget for 1865, as voted by the Lower House.

In the sitting of the Upper House, yesterday week, Count Thun, in a speech which has given universal offence, spoke against modern Constitutionalism, and combated the idea that Absolutism would cause financial difficulties. The Count declared that the Upper House should pass a resolution declaring an increase of the taxes impossible without the consent of the Provinces, unless circumstances should arise in revenue and expenditure be thereby established. Count Thun expressed a desire that the Government should introduce a system in the different branches of the public administration, and concluded by proposing that the Upper House should express its appreciation that the Government would not again require it to approve such a Budget as that presented for 1865. Count Thun's motion was referred to a committee.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg decreeing that, in order to facilitate the traffic across the European frontiers of Russia, all passports, except on users of articles of contraband will be partly abolished and partly reduced. The duties on goods from Transcaucasian provinces, the Caucasus, and the Crimea, remain as duty and quarantine dues on the frontier of Asia is abolished.

The Exhibition of Manufactures, in Moscow, was opened on Sunday next the morning. A dinner has been given by the exhibitors to the Governor-General, at which free-trade speeches were made by the Mitchell, Alcock, Hall, and Wilson families. Mr. Shipton is also the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

An Imperial ukase has been issued and published at Warsaw ordering a military conscription throughout Poland, to take place in November next. For the last conscription there was every reason to call by called out, and for the reserve three men in every two thousand.

AMERICA.

Telegrams from New York, to the 1st inst., state that the conspiracy trial in Washington has been concluded. The Military Commission has pronounced its verdict, but it will not be made public until after it has been either approved or rejected by the President. The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a letter from Jefferson, asserting that four of the prisoners were fellow-conspirators with Booth. They comprised John Surratt, Confederate agent in Canada, Sanders, Tucker, and others, planned and assisted the assassination.

Owing to too close application to his duties, President Johnson has been indisposed for several days, and was unable to take part in Cabinet meetings.

Colonel Mosby, the celebrated Confederate cavalry raider, has been pardoned by the President, and has commenced practising law at Culpepper Court-House.

A deputation from South Carolina has had an interview with President Johnson on the question of reconstruction. The President's reply has been published to State would go out of the Union. He must deal with certain questions, reconstruction. The people of South Carolina could not be admitted to Congressional representation until they called a convention and assented to the abolition of slavery, repudiated the debt, and abolishing slavery. He thought if negro suffrage were now granted negroes would be forced into power, and the Government of the poor whites. He would, after consultation with his Cabinet, consider the appointment of a governor.

President Johnson has ordered the military authorities at Charleston not to prohibit political assemblages of coloured people.

General Terry has issued an order at Richmond that the negroes will enjoy the same personal liberty and be subject to the same restraints as whites.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned, after extending the franchise to those excluded by the Alexandria Constitution.

There have been serious affrays between the Federal soldiers and the blacks at several places. At Norfolk the troops, aided by the white inhabitants, had driven the negroes from the town. At Charleston there had been a fight between the white and black soldiers, and several were wounded on each side. At Savannah a New York regiment had mutinied, and refused to do duty with the black troops; and forty-three of the mutineers had been apprehended, and imprisoned in Fort Pulaski. A serious affray took place at Portsmouth, Virginia, between the white and coloured people. Many persons were wounded.

General Herron, commanding in Northern Louisiana, has forbidden the slaves to leave the plantations.

The Governor of Kentucky has addressed the people, declaring slavery to be dead and urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

General Hooker has superseded General Dix.

THE ELECTION.

Out of the din and confusion of the electoral struggle the new Parliament is being rapidly evolved. A descriptive catalogue of its multifarious and almost consentaneous occurrences presents difficulties somewhat akin to those which we have undertaken of to paint a battle fought over many square miles of ground on a canvas of a few square feet. Consequently, we shall, as usual, confine ourselves to the salient points and the remarkable incidents of the elections generally.

For good reasons, precedence should be given to the metropolitan boroughs, even if they had not been in the field in regards time, for and this occasion the elections for those constituencies have gained unusual marks of distinctiveness. Primarily, it may be noticed that the Tower Hamlets has had the honour of returning the first members to the new Parliament, the two representatives having been elected without a contest, and Mr. Ayrton has thus perhaps acquired an additional right to consider—as he seems to consider—himself entitled to the old masking. The interest which attached to Westminster was justifiable, as well as natural, in the vigorous effort of an essentially popular local candidate to introduce the Conservative element into the representation of a metropolitan borough as to ensure the success of the candidature of a high philosophical Radical in the person of Mr. Stuart Mill. His claims to be a philosopher were never better vindicated than by the manner in which the issue was contested (and which, by-the-by, was characteristic in an eminent degree of all the metropolitan elections), for it was the clearness to be witnessed in the speech which he doubtless intended to deliver, and substituted for it a few words of thanks and brief commentary on the speech which he tossed towards that specimen of the people which was before him, as well as towards the electors at large, that brought to bear the whole condition, social and political, he has bestowed so much thought. It was a marvellous, but a logical, prestige. Mr. Mill, after all, has only to return to a coalition with the representative of the Grosvenor territorial interest in the borough, who stood at the head of his poll, to form an interesting event in the conflict for Lambeth, where a man of letters and a social reformer stood against local influence and the aldermanic interest. Of course Mr. Hogg and Mr. Rogers were duly contributed, along with that of Mr. Goschen, at the head of the poll, in the City; Mr. Layard, in Marylebone; Mr. Holmesdale's old friend, Mr. Locke, in Finsbury, where poor Mr. Cox was, emphatically, nowhere; and, in the Tower Hamlets, Mr. Hanbury, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Ayrton, and Sir Charles Bright, for Greenwich, to redeem metropolitan ownership in a tradition of which the Liberal party has enjoyed having every now and some of them more than ordinary mark, as representative. It is also a matter of the highest interest that the Conservative representation in Liberal. The changes in this district have been rather numerous—Lord Fermoy, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Sir James Duke, Mr. Alderman Wilson Patten, Sir John Shelley, Mr. Cox, and Sir Morton Peto having given way to Mr. Chambers, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Captain Grosvenor, Mr. Torrens, and Mr. Alderman Lusk respectively.

In examining the results of the elections, and finding, by-the-way, that their tendency is towards an increase in the number of Liberal members as compared with the last Parliament, it is needful that an early consideration would be how the Ministers, in their own proper persons, have fared at the hands of the public. Not that anything is, in all due precedence, let it be stated that an illustration of Lord Palmerston, when speaking somewhat facetiously and in a half-jocular vigore from his contact with his old constituency, and Mr. Gladstone's address at Greenwich, while, as Lord of the Treasury, in the old fashion in which he has so often delighted them: thus, if he failed it, would be the result of a personal feeling. The fate of the Ministry whose fortunes have been decided in the elections, Sir G. C. Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Clarendon, Lord Privy Seal for Oxford; Mr. R. A. Bruce and Mr. M. Gibson for Rochdale; Mr. Hutt for Gateshead; and Mr. Milner Gibson for Ipswich; Mr. Villiers, President of the Board of Trade, has been returned for Wolverhampton from a rather discreditable attempt at opposition; Sir Charles Wood for Halifax; Mr. Cardwell for Liverpool; Mr. Stansfeld for Halifax; Mr. Goschen at Plymouth. The tide of Ministerial success has, however, been checked in what may be called its under-current, and the Government has not come out as well as all other Governments as it is to make a House, to keep a House, and to cheer the Ministers—a House which, as Lord Derby, in the days of his predecessor, Lord Aberdeen, to the Treasury, has lost Bury—mainly, it is said, through the secondary to the Derby Government. Colonel White, a Lord of the Treasury, has been beaten at Kidderminster; Lord Alfred Paget, a member of her Majesty's household, at Lichfield; and Colonel Wilbraham has composed since 1857, and Lord Fury, Treasurer of the Household, has failed in the contest for the county at Lewes. But what has Mr. Bruce, the patronage Secretary to the Treasury, the great mystery man of the Government, the holder of the electioneering storage all over the country, done with his patronage? Lewes has failed to be hooted, jeered, cheered, a forest of hands held up against him, and he, of all men, obliged to retire from the field. Mr. Bruce has had that distribution which it requires all his skill and discretion to regulate, and has been in relation to the claimants, electors, and constituencies, what he ought to have been. While speaking of this special office, it is well to add that the post of "Whipper-in" and manager of Government patronage on record, has passed entirely out of the hands of Mr. Adam Layrie Lewis

and has sent Mr. Leatham to Parliament in his stead, notwithstanding that the suspension of the writ for that borough for a long time after the last general election on account of proved corruption is associated with the name of that gentleman. Another stanch naval critic is debarred from entering the house, Sir James Elphinstone having lost his seat for Portsmouth, Mr. Fleece and Serjeant Gaselee (two Liberals) having been returned. Bridgwater retains Mr. Kinglake, though he stood second on the poll and below a Conservative, who has taken the place of the other late Liberal member. Although put to the crucial test of a poll, Mr. Darby Griffith has been saved for the new Parliament by a tie, and the Conservatives will be glad to find he gives the electors a taste of that quality which so endeared him to the late House of Commons; and being well known in talking without the faintest idea of wheedling the noise and interruption about him, he pressed his opponent down, taking his address section by section and mauling him into pulp. Here, perhaps, is an appropriate place to pay a tribute to a fellow Parliamentary veteran. Mr. Augustus Smith will be heard no more by select audiences of ten or twelve in the House; for he has retired, and will not be in the seat for Truro, which is now occupied by Captain Vivian, who once before sat for the borough, and was a prisoner, it seems, on board a very mobile, Army reformer. Here, too, with like fitness, it may be mentioned that in the list of candidates we have discovered a name knocked out with the hint of Mr. Darby Griffith well given to posterity: for amongst the candidates for Totnes we find Colonel Bawden, who used to be hero of the House by the walk he made, and who, if he gets into Parliament in the hope that he will be able to enact a persistent grievance, will find that, of all ways of getting on before the House, his attempting to do it himself will be the very worst. The anti-income-tax party in Parliament is not seriously hit. Mr. Wilfred Lawson having been costed at Carlisle by a Conservative (Mr. Hodgson), and his mighty lop and his mouth be heard in that assembly, which always accepted him and his cause from a comic point of view, with gravity. The courage which Mr. Horsman displayed in meeting the angry eyes and execrating tongues of the electors of Stroud has met its reward by his return again in very triumphant fashion, and is not an unnatural conclusion to arrive at, that the constituency, contented themselves with pelting him, were only going to give their support to a gentleman in whom they are distinguished and illustrated far beyond their local deserts in the House of Commons. Mr. Horsman is popular in his own, but not his political status, in the House, by substituting Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. Moffatt for Sir Morton Peto and Mr. W. D. Seymour—Conservatism and Liberalism dividing the affections of the electors all. A singular parallel has been made by Bridgwater in the return of Mr. Fawcett; for, whereas he is intellectually, in the very widest sense of the term, fitted to represent any constituency and to adorn the House of Commons, he labours under a physical defect, which will render his appearance in Parliament to be one of an unprecedented character. Great as have been the troubles of Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield, owing to the pestilent tongue of an opponent, who, in his own words, was the man spake—who confessedly wounded his dignity and dared to attempt to drag him down from the pedestal on which he has so long placed himself as the model Englishman, his triumph has been secured; and Sheffield, meaning perhaps, by means, to so unwound it as not to be almost tenfold through his ordinary denunciations of all and everything which presumed to stand between him and his return, has been true to him; and it has also spared us new Parliamentary debates on that of Hadfield would have been. The Royal borough of Windsor, it may be observed, has formerly returned Conservatives and elected two Liberals, one of the sacrificed lambs being Mr. Vansittart, to whom the proprietors of the Indian Railway Company owe one of the rising hopes of the Conservatives, has lost a seat he has long held), Newport, Poole, Portsmouth, Taunton, Tynemouth, Wakefield, Wallingford, Windsor, Ilchester, Lincoln, Ashburton, and Leicester, making a total of 24. Though these seventy-nine members are not lost, they are peaceably conducted: though, to be sure, it was necessary to bring troops into the place and to read the Riot Act at Nottingham, and the hustings were torn down at Grantham.

Advices received here from Matamoros to the 23th ult. confirm the defeat of Negrete and the imperial occupation of Chihuahua. Juarez had fled.

A telegram announces a hurricane at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of May, during the raging of which eighteen vessels were wrecked, among them being the mail-steamer Athenian, from London.

The annual meeting of the governors and friends of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital was recently held at the house of the hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the treasurer, the surgeon, and the committee of management for the past year. The Marquis of Westminster, K.G., the president of the hospital, was in the chair. The report stated that the hospital was founded, and opened, in 1816, and that the receipts for the past year had been £1305, and expenditure £1037. The medical report stated that, during the year 1864, 8251 patients had received advice, or had been supplied with new spectacles. The numbers received weekly are 1700. In addition to the above, a large number of minor operations, requiring no after-treatment, were performed: these were accidents, which occur daily to engineers, mechanics, smiths, &c. It is announced that since the last annual meeting the Duke of Westminster took the chair, £500 had been received, the list also headed by a donation of £100 from the noble Duke, and numerous other annual subscriptions had been given.

THE FENIAN TELEGRAPH.—(To the Editor.)—I have just read with much interest in your Paper for July 8, the bi-agricultural notice of my interview with Colonel Patrick Donahoe, the head centre of the Irish-European Telegraph, which follows. As, however, the help given by me towards the construction of that telegraph has not been entirely of both the said articles, I trust you will do me the justice to supplement them by the following statement. The Irish-European Telegraph was begun done, Sir G. Wood, in May, 1861, commenced negotiations with the Persian Government, through Mr. Alison, the minister at that court, and with the Pasha of Bagdad through Persian Kurdistan. These negotiations were continued by the Foreign Office, and carried on by Mr. Alison, at Teheran; and as the end of May, 1864, Colonel Stewart arrived at Teheran with the necessary firman, line and superintend it should the negotiations prove successful. But the negotiations entirely failed, and in June, 1864, Mr. Alison quitted the Government, and directed Colonel Stewart and Major (now Captain) Champion, to proceed to England, to report to me, which, at that time, I was in Paris, about as advisable as the one from Athos, of which we have lately heard enough. Colonel Stewart, however, came to Paris, and I entered into the question. In June, by way of the Caspian and Russia. On the 11th of September, Colonel Stewart arrived at Teheran, and immediately with the Persian Government for the construction of a telegraph line through Persia on more advantageous terms than those granted to Mr. Reuter, and which would have secured the success of the undertaking. Colonel Stewart and Major Champion were appointed to carry the line through Persia, but to avoid breaches of faith as to stations to which you the noble from Bushir, it may therefore, I think, have claim to have rendered no mean service to Government, and to have laid the foundation on which Colonel Stewart built. Poland, Colonel Stewart himself tentioned to this, as will be seen in the following letter.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, Edward B. Eastwick, 39, Charles-square.

Copy of a letter from Colonel P. Stewart to E. B. Eastwick, Esq.,

"London, July 20, 1865.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your note of this date, I have much pleasure in stating what I know to be the case—that the conception, in virtue of which we are now enabled to control and direct the construction of the proposed Persian telegraph between Khanakan and Bushire, was originated and carried out entirely by yourself. There can be no doubt of the importance and value of this measure; and I hope that, through it, we shall be enabled very greatly to add to the security of future communications with India.—I have, &c. (Signed) P. Stewart."

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following lists show the results of the elections in England and Wales to the time of our going to press with our earliest edition. An asterisk prefixed to a member's name denotes a change in the representation, the member last having sat for the constituency in the late Parliament:—

ABINGDON.
Pusey, Dr. Per-cese L
Mr. W. H. Humphrey .. L
ABERDEEN.
Lord Jo. Howard L
ALDEBURGH.
*Mr. Jardine L
ANDOVER.
Right Hon. T. M. Gibson .. L
ARUNDEL.
*Mr. M. de Rothschild .. L
Mr. H. Smith L
BANBURY.
*Mr. P. Samuelson .. L
BARNSTAPLE.
*Mr. Thomas Cave .. L
*Mr. J. Hole L
BATH.
Sir. Tite L
Colonel Hegg L
BEDFORD.
Mr. S. Whitbread .. L
BERWICK.
*Mr. Ogilvy L
Mr. Marjoribanks .. L
BEVERLEY.
*Mr. J. Grant L
BRACKLEY.
*Mr. Cartwright, G. Stanley L
BRIDGWATER.
Colonel Edwards .. C
*Mr. C. Sykes L
BRIDPORT.
Sir T. E. Winnington .. L
BRIGHTON.
Mr. J. Laird C
Mr. Fitzroy L
Mr. John Phillips .. L
Mr. Loder L
BRISTOL.
Mr. W. Proctor L
Hon. H. F. Berkeley .. L
Mr. Gibbs L
Sir H. Tyrrey L
Mr. J. Wyld L
Mr. L. Gower L
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Mr. Disraeli C
Mr. Du Pre L
Mr. Scott L
BURY.
*Mr. R. N. Philips .. L
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
Mr. Hardcastle L
Mr. C. W. Buckley Hughes L
CALNE.
Right Hon. R. Lowe .. L
CAMBRIDGE.
Mr. W. G. Clark L
Mr. J. Cowell L
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole .. C
Mr. C. J. Selwyn C
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Mr. H. A. Dutter-Johnstone C
Mr. J. Townley Parker .. C
CARDIFF.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart .. L
CARDIGAN.
Captain Pryse L
CARLISLE.
Mr. W. Hodgson L
Mr. J. C. Dalgleish .. L
CARMARTHEN.
Mr. Rice Smith L
Lord H. Lennox C
CARNARVONSHIRE.
*Mr. Goldney C
Mr. Assheton C
CHRISTCHURCH.
*Mr. Charles Mills .. L
CIRENCESTER.
*Mr. H. Bouton C
Mr. Wm. Lathurst .. C
CLITHEROE.
*Mr. Thomas Fort .. L
COCKERMOUTH.
Mr. J. Steel L
Lord Naas C
COLCHESTER.
Mr. Hetlow L
*Mr. Miller L
COVENTRY.
Mr. C. W. Eaton C
Mr. Edwin Richards .. L
DARTMOUTH.
*Mr. Seale L
DENBIGH.
Mr. Griffith C
Sir Geo. Bodley C
DERBY.
Right Hon. E. Ferrand .. C
Mr. T. Evans L
DORCHESTER.
Mr. B. B. Sheridan .. L
Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart C
DOVER.
*Colonel Dickson C
*Mr. C. Paull L
DROITWICH.
Sir J. S. Pakington .. C
DUDLEY.
Mr. H. Sheridan .. L
DURHAM.
Mr. J. Henderson L
Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray .. L
EVESHAM.
*Mr. E. Holland L
Colonel Bourne C
EXETER.
Mr. T. J. Baring L
Mr. S. Gurney L
FINSBURY.
*Mr. W. M. Torrens .. L
*Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence L
FLINT.
Sir J. Hanmer L
FROME.
Mr. R. Hanham L
GATESHEAD.
Mr. J. Hoult L
GLOUCESTER.
*Mr. W. Price L
*Mr. T. J. Agg-Gardner .. L
GRANTHAM.
*Mr. J. W. Wethy Gregory .. C
*Mr. J. H. Thorold .. C
GREENWICH.
Alderman Salomons .. L
Mr. C. Gilpin L
GRIMSBY.
*Mr. J. Hilles L
GUILDFORD.
Right Hon. H. Onslow .. L
*Mr. J. Scully C
HALIFAX.
*Mr. C. Edwardes L
HARWICH.
*Mr. Stansfeld L
HASTINGS.
Captain Jervis C
Mr. J. Kelk L
HASTINGS.
Sir Wadington Leslie .. L
*Mr. Robertson .. L
HAVERFORDWEST.
*Mr. J. H. Scourfield .. C
HEREFORD.
Mr. Wm. Evans L
HEREFORDSHIRE.
Mr. Arkwright L
Mr. Clive L
HERTFORD.
Right Hon. W. F. Cowper .. L
Mr. Sheriff Duncombe .. L
HONITON.
*Mr. J. D. Goldsmid .. L
Mr. B. Cochrane .. L
HORSHAM.
Mr. H. R. Hurst .. L
HUDDERSFIELD.
Mr. Leader L
HUNTINGDON.
Gerard Pell L
Mr. T. Baring L
HYTHE.
Baron M. A. Rothschild .. L
KENDAL.
Mr. G. C. Glyn L
KIDDERMINSTER.
*Mr. A. Grant C
LAMBETH.
*Mr. C. Hughes L
Mr. T. Tyler L
LANCASTER.
Mr. E. M. Ecroyd .. L
Mr. W. Garnett L
LAUNCESTON.
*Mr. S. Campbell .. L
LEICESTER.
Mr. Gregory L
*Mr. J. D. Harris .. L
LEICESTERSHIRE.
Lord Grey de Ruthyn .. C
Mr. Packe C
LICHFIELD.
Mr. Scely L
*Mr. Monsege L
LINCOLN.
Sir A. Buller L
LINCOLNSHIRE.
Baron Rothschild .. L
Mr. C. Turnor C
Mr. J. Goschen L
*Alderman W. Lawrence L
LIVERPOOL.
Captain Clive C
*Mr. Graves L
LYME REGIS.
Right Hon. T. Treby .. C
LYMINGTON.
Mr. C. Mackinnon, jun. .. L
Lord G. Lennox C
LYNN.
Lord Stanley L
Mr. J. Stuart Wortley .. L
MAIDSTONE.
Mr. E. G. Egerton .. L
*Mr. Whatman L
MAIDSTONE.
Mr. Hubert L
*Mr. J. Whatman .. L
MALDON.
Mr. G. W. Prescelo .. C
Mr. C. Du Cane C
MALTON.
Mr. C. Fitzwilliam .. L
Mr. J. Brown L
MANCHESTER.
Mr. Cobden L
*Mr. James L
MARLBOROUGH.
Lord R. Brunt L
Mr. W. H. Smith .. L
MARLOW, GREAT.
Viscount Ebrington .. L
Colonel Williams .. L
MARYLEBONE.
Mr. Cochrane C
*Mr. J. Tomkinson .. L
MERIONETHSHIRE.
Mr. H. A. Bruce .. L
MIDDLESEX.
Mr. Hanbury L
Mr. Labouchere L
MIDHURST.
Mr. Mitford L
MONMOUTH (DISTRICT).
Mr. Frederick Hall .. L
MONMOUTHSHIRE.
Mr. Kemeys L
Mr. Somerset L
Sir G. Grey L
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.
*Mr. Allen L
*Mr. Beckley C
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Right Hon. T. E. Headlam .. L
*Mr. C. Cowen L
NEWARK.
Mr. C. Hodgkinson .. L
Mr. Handley L
NEWPORT (HANTS).
*Mr. C. W. Martin .. L
Mr. R. W. Kennard .. C
NORTHALLERTON.
*Mr. Hill L

NORTHAMPTON.
Mr. C. Gilpin L
Mr. W. Ward L
NORWICH.
Mr. E. Warner L
Sir W. Russell L
NOTTINGHAM.
*Mr. S. Morley L
Sir R. Clifton C
NOTTS (COUNTY).
Mr. Mellish L
Lord Scarbrough C
OLDHAM.
*Mr. Platt L
Mr. J. Platt L
OXFORD.
Mr. R. Cardwell .. L
Mr. C. Neate L
PETERBOROUGH.
Mr. T. S. Bateman .. L
Mr. A. H. Baring .. C
Mr. J. H. Hargy .. C
PETERSFIELD.
Sir W. Jolliffe C
PLYMOUTH.
Sir R. P. Collier .. L
Mr. W. Morrison .. L
POOLE.
Sir H. D. Seymour .. L
Mr. C. Seymour .. L
PORTSMOUTH.
*Serjeant Gaselee .. L
*Mr. W. H. Stone .. L
PRESTON.
Sir T. G. Hesketh .. C
*Mr. F. A. Stanley .. C
RADNOR (DISTRICT).
*Mr. Lewis L
READING.
Sir F. Goldsmid .. L
Mr. G. S. Lefevre .. L
RICHMOND.
Right Hon. Stevens Gower .. L
RICHMOND.
*Hon. J. C. Dundas .. L
Sir R. Palmer L
RIPON.
*Sir C. Wood L
ROCHDALE.
Right Hon. T. Potter .. L
ROCHESTER.
Mr. Martin L
Serjeant Kinglake .. L
RYE.
Hon. W. H. Brand .. L
ST. IVES.
Mr. H. Paul L
SALISBURY.
Mr. J. Cheetham .. L
SCARBOROUGH.
Sir J. Johnstone .. L
Mr. J. D. Dent .. L
SHAFTESBURY.
Mr. G. G. Glynn .. L
SHEFFIELD.
Mr. Roebuck L
Mr. Hadfield L
SHREWSBURY.
Mr. W. J. Clement .. L
Mr. Tomline L
SHROPSHIRE (NORTH).
*Mr. C. Slaney L
*Major Cust C
SOUTHAMPTON.
*Mr. C. Mellett .. L
*Mr. W. Shaftesbury .. L
SOUTH SHIELDS.
Mr. T. Ingham L
STAFFORD.
Mr. Layard L
Mr. Locke L
STAFFORD.
*Mr. M. A. Bass .. L
*Captain Meller .. C
STAMFORD.
Lord Cranbourne .. C
Sir G. Burrell C
STOCKPORT.
Mr. E. Wilbraham .. L
Mr. E. Watkin L
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Mr. C. B. Adderley .. C
*Mr. A. Berreford Hope .. C

SUDBURY.
Mr. P. Scrope L
Mr. J. Walmsley L
SUNDERLAND.
Mr. H. Fenwick L
*Alderman Hartley .. C
SWANSEA.
Mr. Dillwyn L
TAMWORTH.
Sir R. Peel L
Mr. J. Peel L
TAUNTON.
*Lord W. Hay L
*Mr. C. Burclay .. L
TAVISTOCK.
Mr. A. Russell L
*Mr. Samuda L
THETFORD.
Mr. H. Yorke C
TIVERTON.
Right Hon. Bonham .. L
Mr. A. H. Baring .. C
Mr. J. H. Harvey .. C
TORRINGTON.
Sir W. Gollife C
TOTNES.
Sir R. P. Collier .. L
Mr. W. Morrison .. L
TRURO.
*Captain Vivian .. L
Mr. F. M. Williams .. L
TYNEMOUTH.
*Mr. G. O. Trevelyan .. L
WAKEFIELD.
*Mr. W. H. Leatham .. L
WALLINGFORD.
Mr. C. Benyon L
WARRINGTON.
Mr. E. Stanley L
WELLS.
*Captain Hayter L
Captain Jolliffe C
WENLOCK.
Right Hon. G. W. Forester .. C
Mr. J. M. Gaskell C
WESTBURY.
*Mr. G. O. Trevelyan .. L
WESTMINSTER.
Right Hon. W. Cowper .. L
*Mr. J. S. Mill L
WEYMOUTH.
Mr. H. G. Grisby .. C
Mr. R. Brooks C
WHITBY.
*Mr. Ragsall C
WHITEHAVEN.
Right Hon. C. P. Villiers .. L
Mr. T. N. Wyndham .. L
WOODSTOCK.
Mr. C. Barnett C
WORCESTER.
Mr. R. Palmer L
*Mr. W. C. Sheriff .. L
WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST).
Sir. Knight C
Hon. Mr. Lygon C
WYCOMBE.
*Hon. C. B. Cartington .. L
Mr. J. Carter L
YARMOUTH.
Sir E. H. K. Lacon .. C
*Mr. J. Goodson C
YORKSHIRE.
Mr. Beaumont C
*Mr. Lowther C

In our Paper of Feb. 11 we gave the portraits of the select marksmen of the volunteer force in the province of Ontario who had gained the prize in the international match against New South Wales. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel John Middleton, of Toronto, of the volunteer artillery corps, was accidentally omitted from the list.

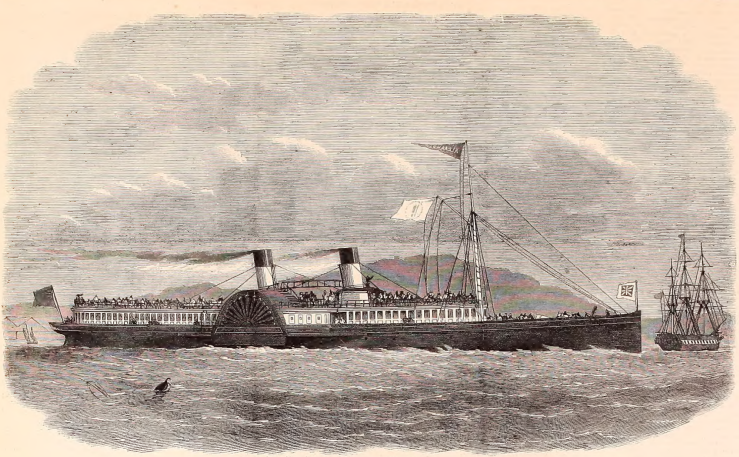
A fire broke out last Monday on the 22nd ult. at Price-de-ville, Quebec, near the Bishop's school-house. Aided by a strong wind, it swept along the narrow street (Grande Campagne), and, owing to the scarcity of water, could be done to stop it. Eventually it extended over nearly half a mile, and more than one hundred houses, and 500 families lost their homes.

Professor W. A. Miller, the president of the Chemical Society, has laid before that society and published in its journal some observations on the rainfall of the metropolis, which, as he remarks, are the result of the only series of properly conducted and uninterrupted meteorological records. He states the best methods for ascertaining in waters the colour, taste, odour, and hardness, together with the amount of chlorine, nitrogen, organic matter, carbonic acid, oxygen, gaseous bodies, nitrites and nitrates, lead, and saline constituents; and concludes with a comparison of the rainfall in Greenwich and London.

The annual business meeting of the members of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was held, on Thursday week, at their office, 29, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, George Godwin, F.R.S., in the chair. The report stated that the meetings during the year had been generally well attended, and the discussions had been carried on with much spirit. The income for 1864, including a surplus of £1000 from the previous year, had amounted to a total receipt of £2167. After defraying all expenses, there remained a balance of £1000, and the subscriptions were estimated at £1044. The total liabilities amounted to £431. Mr. George W. Hastings, general secretary, explained that the balance in the hands of the treasurer was £1000, and was also devoted to a want of prosperity, and stated that the association was never in a more flourishing condition. Lord Brougham was re-elected president by acclamation.

A fatal accident of noble daring on the part of a fire-escape conductor calls for record. On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Dodd and Co., Cornhill, Lincoln. As the flames began to break the inmates were roundly alarmed, and with great difficulty were made aware of their danger. Among the sufferers were Mrs. Dodd and her children, and immediately placed it against the burning building, throwing his lily below up to the upper windows, where it was to be caught by the firemen. He again threw up his machine, and brought down five other children, amidst great cheering. The fire was still raging when he again went up with his escape, and brought down Mr. and Mrs. Warren. He also made a search for other persons, but finding the flames and smoke too overpowering, and the inmates were then got out in safety, but the premises were burnt down.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, visited Aldershot on Wednesday week, when a grand military display by the troops at the station took place. The Royal party rode to Farnborough Hill, and lunched with the Empress early at 8897, and formed up as follows: Royal Horse Artillery on the right in open column of sections, the other columns of sections on the left. The field batteries in the centre, and the Infantry (twelve battalions) on the left in contiguous columns of companies. The whole of the troops were then formed up in line, and marched past in review order, and then advanced at a gallop with the colours, as is usual at Royal inspections of troops. The Royal party were then conducted to the Royal enclosure, after which the division marched past. The march past was performed in a most steady and brilliant manner, and elicited frequent words of approbation from the Royal visitors. The cavalry and artillery afterwards tested past in open column of companies, the appearance of the troops in this last movement being exceedingly fine. Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather now assumed command of the division, and preparations were rapidly made for carrying out the details of a grand sham fight. The plan of action appeared to be as follows: A general from the hilly plateau to the north of the Royal Military Camp, which was supposed to be defended by an army already posted on the ridge of hills mentioned. The whole of the movements and evolutions in connection with the sham fight were of a very effective and spirited description, and excited great interest among those who witnessed them. The field movements concluded at half-past two o'clock.



THE SALOON STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S VESSEL ALEXANDRA, FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE THAMES.

THE SALOON STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S VESSEL ALEXANDRA.

THE Alexandra, as shown in our Engraving, differs much from any other class of steam-boat employed in passenger traffic on the river Thames. As this is the first vessel which the Saloon Steam-packet Company have started here, we have thought it worthy of an Illustration. We must add a few particulars relating to the dimensions of this vessel. The length of the Alexandra is 240 ft., and her breadth 22 ft. 9 in. She is estimated at 140-horse power, nominal, and she is capable of travelling at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour. Her burden is 157·29 tons, and, being flat bottomed, her draught of water is scarcely 4 ft. This is considered a great advantage, and one which forms a special feature in the vessel's construction, as the steam-ships at present on the Thames have sharp keels, and could not, therefore, be rendered capable of carrying the weight of a deck saloon. This deck saloon, formed upon the plan of the "hurricane decks" known in America, constitutes the great novelty which the directors have sought to introduce into this country. In this case they have adapted a vessel, originally intended for a blockade-runner, to the peaceful purpose of conveying passengers from London Bridge to Gravesend. The vessel is substantially built, and her "fittments" and decorations are ingenious and tasteful, without being unnecessarily costly, while the general arrangements for her management are such as will secure the favour of the public. The vessel is constructed for carrying 1048 passengers, and these can be so distributed that there need be no apprehension of "over-crowding." The builders of the vessels were Messrs. Kirkpatrick and M'Intyre, of Port Glasgow; and Messrs. Smith and Co., of Greenock, constructed the engines, which are on the diagonal oscillating principle.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE AGENTS OF THE LONDON CITY MISSION.

On Thursday week Mr. Gurney Barclay (of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.), with his excellent lady, invited the 390 agents of the London City Mission to spend their customary annual holiday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, at Leytonstone. A special train was accordingly engaged to convey this large party from the Bishopsgate station of the Great Eastern Railway. By twelve o'clock the beautifully laid-out grounds of Mr. Barclay began to assume a very animated appearance; and for a time the healthful game of football or cricket, or the delightful stroll through the beautiful conservatories, consoled those who are accustomed to pursue their benevolent labours amid scenes of squalor and vice in the back slums of this crowded city. At the sound of a gong, however, they were soon



ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY MR. GURNEY BARCLAY, AT LEYTONSTONE, TO THE AGENTS OF THE LONDON CITY MISSION.

all collected in a spacious marquee which had been erected in the grounds. Here were six or seven tables spread for an abundant and most palatable repast, which the missionaries knew how to enjoy. A photograph of the scene having been secured (from which our illustration is taken), the company again dispersed themselves over the grounds until five o'clock, when, tea having been served, suitable addresses were delivered by Mr. Barclay, Lord Radstock, the Rev. S. Minton, and the Rev. J. Offord, and the day's proceedings were concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the worthy host and hostess. A few minutes sufficed again to transport the missionaries from this pleasant mansion and garden among the green fields of Essex to the less agreeable neighbourhoods of Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, or Drury-lane, where where they are appointed to toil for the moral and religious benefits of the poor. We are informed that each of these 200 missionaries is accustomed, upon the average, to visit once a month about 500 families, or 2000 persons. Their work is to pioneer a path among the most wretched and debased of the population, in which the regular ministrations of the Church or of the ministers of Christianity belonging to other religious communions may in due time follow. They read the Scriptures, pray with and exhort the people, give them tracts, see that the children go to school, and that every family is possessed of a copy of the Bible. They attend the death-beds of those who are dying uncared for, and hold meetings for prayer and exposition for the benefit of the poor whom they can collect in rooms within their own district, and who would otherwise neglect public worship. Eleven clergymen of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and eleven Dissenting ministers, are examiners of the qualifications and ability of the missionaries; and the committee is composed of an equal number of members of the Established Church and of Dissenters; while among the missionaries are found Churchmen, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Baptists, all harmoniously working together. It appears that since the mission was formed 26,249,390 visits and calls have been paid to the poor, of which 3,195,571 have been to the sick and dying; 4,543,269 meetings have been held for prayer and expounding the Scriptures; 37,611,431 tracts have been given away, and 159,855 copies of the Scriptures distributed.



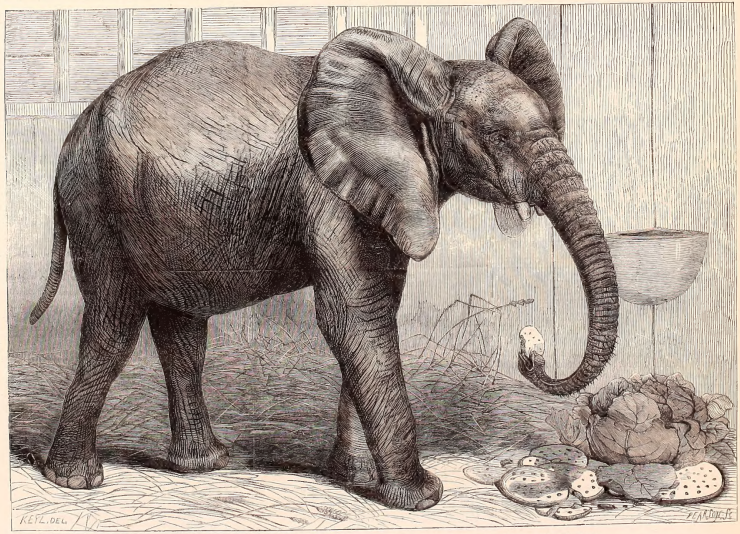
PRIZE GIVEN BY THE EDITORS OF THE "SPECTATOR" TO BE SHOT FOR AT THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

THE "SPECTATOR" PRIZE FOR THE RIFLE
MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

Our Engraving represents the design of the shield and ewer which the editors of the *Spectator* have given as a prize to be shot for at the Wimbledon Meeting of the National Rifle Association this week. This prize is adjudged to the marksman who has made the greatest number of points in five shots (without the back-sight being raised), at any distance between 200 and 800 yards, as the officer in charge of the squad may direct. The material of both the shield and the ewer is bronze, and the embossed figures are in silver. They are copies of originals in the Louvre; the style of the workmanship is called the Brûle, and the originals are about two centuries old. These reproductions are executed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent-street.

THE YOUNG AFRICAN ELEPHANT IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE Zoological Society's collection of living animals in Regent's Park has just received a very important addition in the shape of the young African elephant represented in the accompanying Illustration. Although the society's gardens have never been without specimens of the Indian elephant since their first opening to the public, some thirty-five years ago no example of the African species has been previously exhibited in them, nor, we believe, has such an animal ever been previously brought to England alive. At, however, the African elephant is very distinct in its outer form as well as in its internal structure from the Indian species, the council of the society have long been desirous of bringing the two elephants together side by side in the gardens. With this object they have on several occasions offered handsome sums for the acquisition of a specimen of the African animal. These measures, however, were productive of no results; and it is only within the last few weeks that the council of the society succeeded in obtaining an African elephant from the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, in exchange for an Indian rhinoceros. The animal thus acquired is a young male, supposed to be five or six years old. He is nearly the same size as the smaller of the two Indian elephants now in the society's collection. When the two are placed together, as is the case every day, for some hours, the differences between them are very striking. The most obvious peculiarity of the African species consists in the enormous ears, which cover the whole side of the head. The general outline of the two species is likewise very different, as is also the form of the trunk and the shape of the forehead.



THE NEWLY-IMPORTED AFRICAN ELEPHANT AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

BIRTHS.

At Athaville, Maye, Lady Harriet Louth House, of a daughter.
At Loch Kennard Lodge, Perthshire, her Highness the Maharanee Dhuleep Singh, of a son, who survived only a few hours.
At Montagu House, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley, of a son.
At Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, the Hon. Mrs. James C. Dorner, of a daughter.
At Ardgowan, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 28, Willton-crescent, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stuart, M.P., for Cardiff, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at 14, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Harry Davies, Esq., of Arva de la Fuente, Spanish Pyrenees, a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Langham Hall, Rutland, the wife of R. G. Baker, Esq., of a son.
On the 7th inst., at Star Hill, Rochester, the wife of Mr. Charles Ballard, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at 55, Porchester-terrace, Mrs. John D. Allcroft, of a son.
On May 16, at Cotheli, Galera, Bengal, the wife of Captain Robert William Duff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. I. Sewell, Alfred Lewis Cowie, of Dalton, Lancashire, and Rue de Rivoli, Paris, to her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the Regency of Tripoli, and now of Bayonne, Withdraw, to Matilda Beverley Fortescue, only daughter of Samuel Buff, Esq., of Zante, Ionian Islands. No cards.
On the 11th inst., at the parish church of Fulham, by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Sir Andrew M. L. Agnew, Vicar of Fulham, Rural Dean, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, by Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. and Lady Mary Agnew.
On the 1st inst., at Gibraltar, at the residence of Mrs. Gambaro, by the Right Rev. John Lipp, Bonaldian, Bishop of Gibraltar, and Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar, Joseph Gambaro, Esq., of Malaga, to Maria Isabella Angela de la Pena, only daughter of the late Joseph Ruiderio de la Pena, Esq., of Madrid, and granddaughter of the late Manuel Gambaro, Esq.
On May 23, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, Captain Everard Stepney Milman, Major of Brigade, Royal Artillery, to Frances Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Clarke, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

At Queen's-gate, Nigel, son of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce.
At Burgh Hall, Lincolnshire, Marietta, wife of Mr. C. W. Crauford, Bart.
At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret, daughter of the late General the Hon. G. A. Chetwynd-Stapylton, aged seventy-two.
In Wilton-place, Belgravia, Katharine Blakeney, sister of Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir William Gomm.
At Exeter, Cork, Ont., Mr. Thomas Hall, aged 100 years and 6 months.
On the 9th inst., at his residence, Brandondale, in the county of Kilkenny, David Burtchaell, Esq., J.P. for the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, in the 79th year of his age.
On the 10th inst., at Whitfield Hall, in the county of Northumberland, the Rev. John Alexander Blackett Ord, youngest son of the late Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam, in the 69th year.
On May 27, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, Alice Helen, the infant daughter of Sidney Ellis, Esq.
On the 4th inst., at his residence, Cotlands Park, and late of Clapham-rise, Surrey, Samuel Mathews, Esq., deeply regretted by his surviving wife and daughters, in his 85th year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

SUNDAY, July 16.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723. Baron Smith defeated by General Arbuthnot, at Madagascar, 1845.
MONDAY, 17.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704. The Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
TUESDAY, 18.—Death of Earl Grey, 1845. Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
TUESDAY, 18.—Death of Abraham Sharp, mechanist and calculator, 1742. Nankin taken from the Europeans, by Gordon and the Imperialists, 1864.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Battle of Baldock-hill: the Scots defeated by Edward III., 1322. Birth of Prince Augustus, Duke of Sussex, 1773. Death of Lord Thurlow, 1806.
THURSDAY, 20.—St. Margaret, virgin and martyr, 278. Birth of Petrarch, 1304. Garibaldi declared the Neapolitans at Messina, 1849.
FRIDAY, 21.—St. Praxitus: criminal Judges appointed for Northumberland, 625. Death of Robert Burns, 1796.
SATURDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Battle of Salamanca: Marmont defeated by Wellington, 1812. New Moon, 6h. 28m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
37 5	9 0	39 5	10 0	40 6	11 0	41 7
37 5	9 0	39 5	10 0	40 6	11 0	41 7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in the Twenty-four Hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Highest in Shade.	Lowest on Grass.	General Direction.	Miles.	
July	Inches.	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
5	29·815	59·3	69·5	7·0	70·1	50·2	W. SW. SSW.	271	·000
6	29·835	59·3	66·0	7·0	61·1	39·3	E. W. S.	174	·123
7	29·845	54·3	54·1	7·0	71·4	37·9	SSW. WSW. NNW.	322	·000
8	29·783	57·0	59·7	7·2	70·2	39·9	WSW. SW. SSW.	468	·012
9	Sunday				73·0	43·0	W. SW.	241	·000
10	29·857	52·9	51·9	7·4	73·9	45·7	W.	219	·135
11	29·814	51·9	47·0	8·0	77·0	45·7	SW. W.	222	·000

The following are the readings of the barometer at intervals for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (in inches)	29·815	29·835	29·845	29·783	Sunday	29·814	29·815
Temperature of the air	62·0	61·0	62·0	63·0	68·0	54·0	57·0
Direction of Evaporation	W.	W.	W.	W.		W.	W.
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.		W.	W.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Vol. 46, JANUARY to JUNE, 1865.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

THE voice of the Returning Officer rises high above all other utterances, and few of us care to listen to much else. Out of the Babel cries that rage around the hustings he culls extracts a dozen words of result, and we learn who are to go up for us, after the winter, and sit in the great council. At this time, and just between the city and country contests, it would not be very useful, even for Mr. Mill himself, to ask people to follow an argument, or to go to the bottom of a subject. We only want to know "who's in for Fortywinks."

It is too soon to begin to take stock of the new House of Commons. Before this can be done equably, we should like to see whether there has been any great disturbance in the balance of parties, what has been the fate of the Conservative reaction which we have been so solemnly assured was on its trial, and whether the new forces in the House are powerful enough to compel new action. But we may note, with satisfaction, certain elections, because they indicate an advanced sense of responsibility on the part of large constituencies, and in so far they are arguments in favour of those who believe that something more than the mere external conduct of the masses has appeared during the past few years. For instance, look at the city of London. The gentleman who has been returned at the very top of the poll, over the old, tried, wealthy candidates, is, emphatically, the ablest man of the whole list. He is not the youngest, and he cannot be said to have been taken into the representation at the eleventh hour. Mr. Goschen, highly educated, eloquent, and clearheaded, is returned as the head of the list, the world-famous name and honourable wealth of Baron Rothschild merely placing him at the foot. This is the City's homage to brains. In Westminster, John Stuart Mill has been returned, without any personal exertion on his own part beyond a few speeches towards the work of the election. He was unknown, save by reputation, to the vast majority of the voters; but they saw who were interested for him, and wisely obeyed the leadership of their best fellow-citizens. He, the retired philosopher, has been sought by the same number, within a fraction, that voted for the aristocratic candidate, whose family owns a province of houses, and whose agents have been exerting themselves for months, and raising all the influence they could command. Mr. Grantham, Mr. Thomas Hughes, chiefly known as a delightful writer, but with a certain reputation for having studied political economy, has achieved a remarkable triumph in a constituency hitherto held by a strong Tory influence. He has come in at the very top of the poll, higher than an old member, and defeating a candidate whose wealth had enabled him to appeal with a natural confidence to the country. They have preferred the man of brains. In Finsbury, again, the voters seem to have been anxious to shake off the discredit of only choosing medicorities. Mr. Torrens, who is really a statesman, offers himself, and he receives the very largest number of votes: and Mr. Cox, the attorney, is ignominiously ejected—the constituency not only electing the best man, but marking their sense of the proceeding that deprived us of the services of Mr. Cox. Mr. Layard, in Marylebone, stands high. Layard has been elected without opposition, we have completed the noteworthy features in the metropolitan elections; and we rejoice that London has awaked, and, by its selections of representatives, has proclaimed that the largest number of votes no longer be open to the taunt that it returns nobodies. The names of Goschen, Mill, Hughes, Torrens, and Layard furnish a more than sufficient answer.

Some of the other elections have also already vindicated the sound sense of the people. Mr. Fawcett has been chosen for Brighton, and the selection does honour to the constituency. Here is a gentleman whom accident has—shall we say, condemned to the blinker. He is chosen by the advice of the gayest and most frivolous place in England. Mr. Trevelyan, whose name has an hereditary weight, but who is best known as an author, has been elected, and we have a right to expect much from him. Mr. William Gladstone has been brought in—a perfectly untried and very young man—for Chester; and the constituency which has assented to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that arts should be brought to the business of politics has also taken care that the appointee for whom Chester is responsible shall come of a good stock. It so happens that the gentlemen whom we have named are all Liberals; but it is not to be the policy of the electors of England if Conservative men, with brains in their heads, will not come forward. There is every inclination, we think, on the part of the voters to disparage the accidental claims of birth and wealth, and to make politics a matter of a free judgment. In numerous cases, of course, all the old forces have come into play, and have succeeded, as they must do while electors are but men. But we have no hesitation in saying that this general liberty proves the existence of a very healthy state of mind throughout the country.

Some of the rejections, also, are significant; but we do not desire to dwell upon them unnecessarily. Those who admire two forms of Conservative and Liberal will be pleased to see that Mr. Whalley and Mr. Darby Griffith are returned for Peterborough and Devizes, so that Protestantism may be considered tolerably safe, and our home, foreign, and colonial departments will be regularly inspected and overhauled. Alderman Rose and Mr. Digby Seymour have been dismissed by Southampton. The defeat of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald at Horsham is much more to be regretted, as he is an able gentleman, and has served in the climate of weapons. Some Conservative magnate had better displace a hanger-on, or pet captain, and put in Mr. Fitzgerald, who has done service. Mr. Richardson, also, has served many gallant fights waged in vain, and will do his party credit. The valiant Roebuck is at the very top of the poll, but continues to breathe flames, like Cacus, against the daring person who has ventured to oppose him. Mr. Dalkis is not "Number one" at Thetford, nor even number two. Blatant Mr. Ferrand has again got into the house for Devonport: it is a misfortune to those who have ears and good taste, but we cannot have everything our own way in this world. Mr. Lawson has been thrown out, and it is sought to show that his temperance views have rendered him unacceptable. The sweet and flowery eloquence of Mr. Mason Jones is not to be heard in the house: Coventry will not have him, though his style was that of a watered and variegated ribbon. Mr. Frederick Peel has been turned out of Bury, but by a Liberal—a seat will probably be found for a useful if not a very popular man. The name of Cobbett is no longer a charm at Oldham. Such are among the incidents which have already marked the great contest. The struggle at Oxford University is that which will be looked to with the greatest interest, and it will be seen whether intolerance and ingratitude combined have the power to exclude a future Premier from a representation upon which he has conferred so much credit. But, so far as the battle has gone, thoughtful men have reason to be more than satisfied.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle, on Thursday week, which was attended by Earl Russell, Earl Grey and Ripon, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Shortly after the meeting of Council, was a Steadmaster, Sir George Grey had an audience of the Queen. The Earl of Caithness and Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir Wolseley, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, visited Ryegate. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Grey, went to London and proceeded to Marlboro ugh House, where his Royal Highness presided over a preliminary meeting of the promoters of the proposed Central Hall of Arts and Science, at which the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a large number of noblemen were present. The Prince returned to the castle after the meeting. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove out. Her Majesty and Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, drove out twice. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove out. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle. The Duke of Cambridge also arrived at the castle. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, rode out. The baptism of Prince George of Wales took place, in the private chapel of the castle, in honour of which is given below. The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Queen. Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur dined with the Queen. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, drove in the Home Park. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite, rowed up the Thames near to Maidenhead. His Excellency Anson Burlingame, Mr. Burroughs Jacks, and the Great Western Railway bridge to the boathouse on the river side. The Princess of Wales, in the same saloon carriage, returned to the castle. The Princess of Wales and Princess Louisa took a drive. Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Lascelles and Colonel Prendergast, visited Ryegate. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Cranwell by the Great Northern Railway, and joined the 10th Hussars. The Bishop of Worcester arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. Canon and Chaplain of Wales attended the afternoon service at St. George's Chapel. The Rev. E. Trollope, the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne officiating clergymen. The Bishop of Worcester had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, drove in the Home Park. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, took leave of the castle early in the day, and left the castle for Marlborough House.

The Hon. Emma Lascelles and the Hon. Horatia Stopford are the maids of honour in waiting upon her Majesty.

Messrs. Hall and Hall, Windsor, had the honour of attending at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking photographic likenesses of the Princess Helena and those of the infant Princess.

Miss Heath has lately had the honour of giving a series of readings in private, at Windsor Castle, before the Queen.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle on Monday en route for Osborne. The suite in attendance consisted of Viscountess Sondys, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Grey, C.B., Sir C. Bull, and Mr. Sahl. Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph proceeded to Osborne earlier in the day. The Queen left the Windsor Station of the Great Western Railway. A large number of the principal inhabitants were assembled on the platform. On the departure, the inhabitants of whom were graciously acknowledged by the Queen. Her Majesty left Windsor at one o'clock, and, travelling in state saloon by a special train, proceeding along the Great Western line, via Slough and Reading, to Basingstoke, which was reached in twenty-five minutes past four. At this station the engine was changed, and the charge of the train transferred to the officials of the South-Western Railway, over which the journey was continued, via Winchester, to Gosport, arriving at thirty-three minutes past six. The train was run into the Royal Clarence yard, where it was received by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir G. Buller, K.C.B.; Captain Rudolph, aide-de-camp to the Queen. Her Majesty immediately on board the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed the Solent to Osborne. Sir Rilin, to Osborne, where the Royal party arrived shortly before eight o'clock.

The Court will remain at Osborne for about a month, after which the Queen will embark for the Continent.

BAPTISM OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

The baptism of the infant Prince, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in presence of the Queen, was performed yesterday (Friday) week, in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. Chairs were arranged on either side of the font for the members of the Royal family. The altar was lined with crimson velvet, and the gold communion service was placed upon it. The font was placed in front of the altar. The choir of the private chapel, assisted by a part of the choir of St. George's Chapel, sang the ceremony. Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.G., were present. Also, the Saxon Minister, the Danish Minister, the Hanoverian Chargé-d'Affaires; Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.; Earl Granville, K.G., and the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., G.C.B. The clergy present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Worcester, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. The members of the Queen's household present were Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.; the Marquis of Abergavenny, K.G.; Viscount Bury, Lord Robert Clinton, Lord Calthorpe, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Bourkick, K.C.B.; Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel the Hon. A. E. Hastings, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.; Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Sahl. The members of the Prince of Wales's household present were Earl Spencer, K.G.; Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Alfred Hervey, Hon. R. H. Meade, Major Grey, Mr. Herbert Fisher, and Mr. Holeman; and of the Princess of Wales's household Lord Harris, Countess De Grey and Ripon, Countess of Macclesfield, and the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke. The Queen and the members of the Royal family were attended by the Duchess of

Wellington, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, the Hon. Florence Stanley, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Caroline Barrington, Major Elphinstone, V.C., Mr. Duff, and Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, C.B., Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge. The following had the honour of receiving invitations to the ceremony:—Countess Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. Lady Phipps and the Hon. Miss Phipps, Lady Mary and Miss Hood, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie and Lady Caroline Courtenay, Major-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Liddell, Lieutenant-General F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, Colonel the Hon. Dudley F. F. and Lady Elizabeth De Ros, Lady Rodney, Lady and the James Clark Bart.; the Dowager Lady Cowper, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Pennefather; Mr. F. Gibbs, C.B., Mr. R. Bruce, Mr. Birch, M. Jenner, Rev. C. F. Tarver, M.A.; Mille. Novello, Mille. Rosee, Mr. C. L. Wood, Mrs. Rosslyn, and Miss Hildyard. The Earl of St. Germans, the Dowager Lady Hatherton, the Hon. Lady Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Miss Hildyard were unavoidably absent. The household in attendance on the Queen in the corridor shortly before one o'clock. The company invited to the ceremony assembled in the Throne Room and Presence Chamber, and proceeded to their appointed seats in the chapel. The clergy officiating took their places within the altar rails.

The sponsors for the infant Prince were the Queen of Denmark, represented by the Queen; the Empress of Germany, represented by Earl Spencer, and Lord Ampthill, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin; the Crown Prince of Denmark, represented by Viscount Jocelyn, the Duchess of Cambridge, represented by Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, represented by Earl Granville, K.G., the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; and the Prince of Leiningen. The sponsors were conducted by Viscount Sydney to seats on the left hand of the altar. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family were conducted by Viscount Castlerosse to their appointed places in the aisle. During the entrance of the Royal family a voluntary was played upon the organ at the conclusion of which Viscount Castlerosse, Earl Spencer, and Lord Harris conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the Lady Lilford (Lady Cinde) and followed by the Countess of Macclesfield. The service was commenced with the following chorale, by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort:—

> In life's gay mazes, are we mightily yeath
> Of vice and folly to embrace?
> Oh, may thy Maker's glorious name,
> Be on thy infant mind impress'd!
> Or shall no shades of sorrow cloud
> The sunshine of thy early days;
> But happiness in endless round,
> Shall still encompass all thy ways!

When the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the prayer, "Almighty and Everlasting God," the Queen received from the infant Prince in the arms of the Queen, who handed his Royal Highness to the archbishop.

Upon the Archbishop asking how the child should be named, the Queen answered, Guelph Frederick Peter Albert. A short service was then performed in the infant in those names. After receiving the sacred symbol, the infant Prince was returned to the arms of the Queen.

The Duke of Macclesfield as chief mourner took the Prince, who was conducted from the chapel in the same way as on entering.

The solemn prayer and blessing having been given, the Archbishop of the ceremonial concluded with a chorale. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal family and the company present, then proceeded to and retired from the chapel to the Red Drawing-room, where the baptismal register was signed. Luncheon was served in the Throne Room on the Oak-room, and for the other distinguished guests in the dining-room.

During the collation the Treasurer of the Household gave the following toasts :—

"The Royal Highness Prince George of Wales."

"The Queen."

"The Princess and Princess of Wales."

Frock dress was worn; the gentlemen of the household in the Windsor uniform.

A special train left the Paddington station for Windsor Castle at 11.30, to convey to the Queen's guests, which started from Windsor at 3.30.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands visited the British Museum on Thursday week. In the evening her Majesty honoured Viscount and Viscountess Sandon at Redcliffe with a visit, remaining for the night. The Earl of Malmesbury and the Countess of Clarendon visited the Queen at Claridge's Hotel.

Yesterday week the Queen visited the British Museum, and afterwards drove to Chiswick and visited the Duchess of Sutherland.

On Saturday last the Queen drove to Wimbledon, and visited the Dowager Lady Lucas of Westmuncland. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hubbart, visited the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington. In the evening the Queen visited at the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace.

On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Dean of Westminster officiated. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Hampton Court. In the evening the Queen visited Lady William Russell. The Prince of Orange attended by M. le Baron Gericke, arrived at the Grand hotel from the Hague. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Royal Horse Guards, Regent's Park.

On Monday the Queen honoured Lady Molesworth with her company at dinner.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and attended by Count de Bandwyck, Baron de Weckerlin, Miss. D. Bowles, Colonel Fabel, and Major Grey, drove to Chiswick, to Trunbridge Wells and visited Queen Marie Amelie. Her Majesty left the Charing-cross station by the 11.30 train, and proceeded to the Tunbridge Wells station by the Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aleçon, and General and Madame Chalmanes. The Queen arrived at Tunbridge Wells in the early part of the day. Mr. J. P. Knight, of the South-Eastern railway company, was in attendance upon the train. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince of Orange visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. In the evening the Queen honoured the Duke and Duchess of Wellington with her company at dinner at Apsley House.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, honoured the Duke of Cambridge with her company at dinner at Gloucester House. The Prince and Princess of Wales and a large party of the highest aristocracy partook the hospitality of the Duke of Cambridge on that occasion.

The Queen has honoured Mr. Evans Thomas, the sculptor, with a visit to his studio at Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel and Major Grey, returned to Marlborough House, on Monday, from Windsor Castle. The Prince and Princess were joined by Countess De Grey and Major Grey, visited the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Major Grey, went to Windsor and distributed the prizes given by the Prince Consort's Association. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Marlborough House. The Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, drove to the Queen, Queen of the Netherlands and the Prince of Orange visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Prince Arthur also visited their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with their company at dinner.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Major Grey, went to Aldershot and was present at a field-day of the troops. The Princess of Wales, attended by Countess De Grey, took a carriage drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, left Marlborough House for Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

According to present arrangements, the Prince and Princess will visit the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Plymouth on Tuesday next. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Osborne on Tuesday in the Royal yacht and cruise to Plymouth. The Prince and Princess will remain the guests of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, at Mount-Edgcumbe, during their stay. The Prince's visit to the exhibition will be private, as his Royal Highness does not desire to take any public part in the proceedings of the meeting.

Countess De Grey has succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left the Prussian Embassy for Tunbridge Wells.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Misses Longley have left Addington Park for Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left their residence in the Lancaster-gate for their seat, Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at Broxmouth Park, Dunbar.

The Duchess (Eleanor) of Northumberland has arrived on a visit to the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland at Twickenham, from Alnwick.

The Duke of Hamilton has left Hamilton House, St. James's, for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and the Ladies Harvey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds.

Marquis Conyngham has left Slane Castle, Meath, to join his yacht.

Earl and Countess Grey have left their residence on Carlton-terrace for their seat, Howick Hall, Northumberland, for the season.

Earl and Countess Spencer left town on Saturday last for their seat, Althorp, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford and family have left St. James's-square for Wrotham Park, Barnet.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left town for their seat, Marston Park, Somersetshire.

Lord and Lady Lilford and the Ladies Cowper have left their residence in St. James's-square for Wrest Park, Beds.

The Earl of Dunmore has left town to-day for Dunmore Park, N.B.

The Earl of Wilton has left his residence in Grosvenor-square to-day for Grove Park, Warwickshire.

Lord Brougham has left his residence in Grafton-street for Brougham Hall.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left town for their seat near Scarborough.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

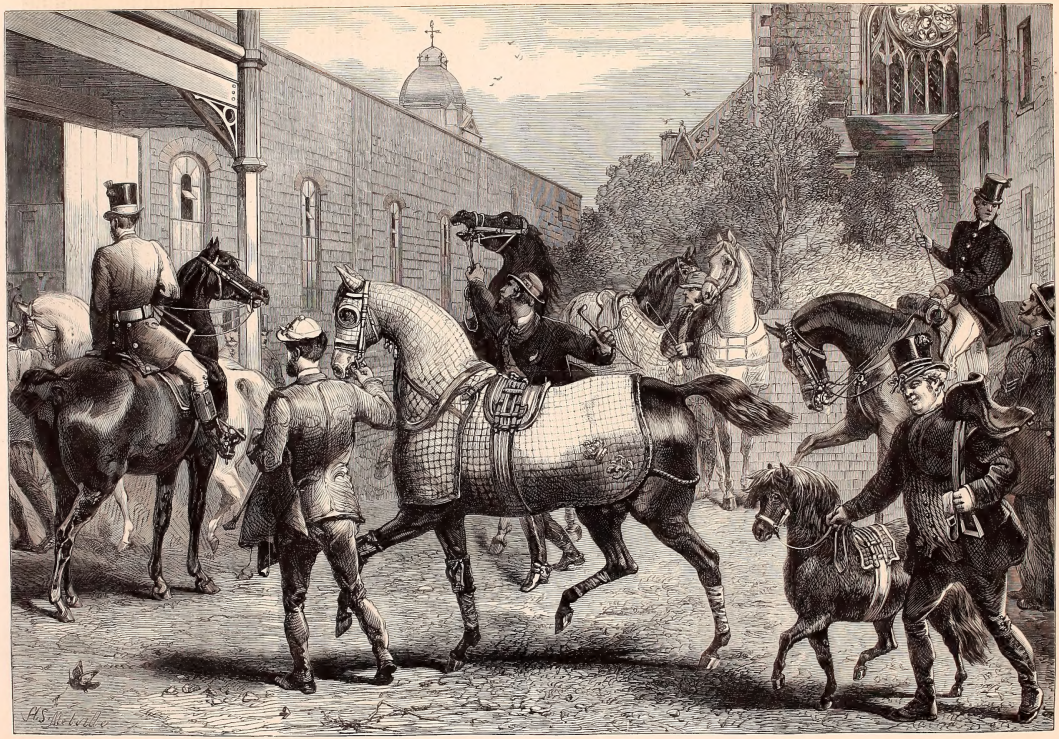
The marriage of Miss Augusta Selina Stott with Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley took place at Whitton, Middlesex, on Thursday.

The marriage of Mr. James B. Swinton, second son of Mr. John Campbell-Swinton, of Kimmerghame, Berwickshire, with Miss Mary Maclaine Pitcairnof Dr. Ros, daughter of Lord and Lady De Ros, was solemnised, on Tuesday, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, Warwick-square.

The marriage of Miss Sullivan to the Rev. Robert Baker, Vicar of Pulham, took place, on Thursday, at the parish church of Pulham St. Mary, in the presence of Viscount and Viscountess Fullarton and a large circle of friends.

The marriage of Miss Cecil Lucy with Mr. Alexander Pym, Warwick, to the interesting Arab class of last year was wanting, there were a pair of Turkish Baths and a Russian one, and not very good ones either. Eleven judges acted in all, and it was so managed that they took different classes in turn. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the visitors on Tuesday; and, considering the mud and dust of election warfare, the Hall was well attended.

Forty-one new members were elected at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The balance in the bankers' hands was declared to be £1367, and the arrears of subscriptions £480. The warrant of the Queen appointing the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote to be the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Long Wittenham, Abingdon, and Captain Barnett to be



ARRIVALS FOR THE HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"CHRISTMAS TIME," BY MISS E. OSBORNE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 36.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE fur many fit, proper, and good candidates have been chosen members of Parliament, greatly to the credit of the electors and greatly to the disappointment of those particular crookers who will believe that money is always better than brains, and that merit lags for ever a long way behind demerit. *Literary* men, and we now have a large number of them in the house, should be proud of the fact that Mr. Hughes was placed at the head of the poll in Lambeth, quite as much for having written a sound, honest, manly book as for having been for some years a foremost and stanch friend of the real working man; and of the fact that the great majority of those who voted for Mr. Mill, the clearest in expression of all advanced thinkers, if not the clearest of all thinkers, he could have but a reflected fame. Mr. Mill's defeat, however, is, indeed, a bright one; because people who know that the philosopher had been a bold, honest man, who never hid behind the pen-protection of his opinion, and because, too, friends and thinkers more advanced than they owned him as their leader, have been induced to come forward and voted for the man they thought to be their best. Mr. W. H. Smith made a merry fight for Westminster, and though he was not so much grieve at being beaten by Mr. Mill as that Grosvenor should, by a coalition, win over Mr. Smith, who was one of the pets of the Lambeth, Westminster, and Finsbury elections, we shall have very little to say against what appears to be the wishes of the majorities in literature will, it is said, come into demand as representatives of the people, and unwise will they be if they obey the call. The world, after all, will miss more than it gains by losing the pen-power of Mr. Mill in Parliament. John Stuart Mill, M.P., will have hardly time to produce another sequence to his "Political Economy" treatise on Liberty, he will find how thoroughly the servant of the people gives up his own.

The results of the elections hitherto has been that the Liberals, instead of finding a falling-off, have gained numerously by it, and thus strengthen the hands of the Government; and the rejuvenescent Prime Minister, who boasts of having been returned for seven times by a town in his native Tiverton clay, may, it is to be presumed, carry on to any extent those reforms which have been hitherto looming somewhat too faintly in the future.

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions;" it is the case with fleas. We have had two remarkable cases in connection of the rare Bonyan tracts than the "element" again makes its presence felt; and this time not in the least expected quarter, that of all dreaded—at the British Museum. The reporters have been exceedingly reticent about this matter, and the Trustees have acted on the book-binder's shop attached to the museum. A number of the Cotton Libra were seriously injured by the late fire, and an immense number of books burnt. The fire raged for nearly three quarters of an hour without any assistance, and the damage done by water in Montague-street more than once imagined that we should have to deplore the loss of a great part of the national collection of treasures. Whether the fire was the result of accident or the hinder were burned, we of course understand that many of those books were of great value, and are, or at least were, the author of many pretensions: witness his editions of Boiardo and Aristo—the "Orlando," "Innamorato," and "Furioso"—and his translation of the first four editions of Dante. Some of the readers, grateful for the benefits which he has conferred upon them, have, it is said, "subscribed," to get up" a little testimonial to the late principal librarian.

Of course as to the occasion of the fire there will be much and his full pension, there are, of course, many. Sir Henry Rawlinson has been named, and also another present officer, but Mr. Panizzi positively assert that there will be no chief librarie, but that a Ministerial office will be created, to be filled by Mr. Lowe, whose business it will be to look after the whole of the educational and literary property of the nation and to properly represent the necessary improvements, modifications, and alterations to their several wants. Mr. Panizzi, with the various heads of the departments will, under this method, should it be adopted, be much freer from routine duties, and will be able more vigorously in their exegetic.

The combined influence of several papers, of many correspondents, and of most "active and intelligent" police-officers, having been unable to extirpate the dogs, and the Queen having been made aware that hydrophobia is as often occasioned by cats as dogs, and that last weather, on the occasion occasioning madness in the canines, affords really fewer instances of hydrophobia in October and November—all this being the case, the writer of social leaders is now attempting a crusade in favour of cats, which is declared to be made up of like hair, false teeth, pearl powder, rouge, cruelties, steel, whalebone, and other articles of the like forbidden. There is no reality in her. She is so expensive when got, so difficult to get, so unsatisfactory when got, that she is not worth the salt. She is petulant, petty, and presumptuous; she is flirting, foolish, and fickle. All that she does is to sit at a fashionable door in a carriage or a bal-room, render a man spoony and idiotic from twenty to thirty, and get him into the divorce-court for forty and fifty. These are sad words, and, to parody old Fuller's capital sermon, that be "Bad Thoughts for Worse Times." In the times of Shakspeare, Bacon, Raleigh, and Jeremy Taylor, he thought more nobly of women. But this fashion of becoming a woman-hating philosopher, has extended from Paris to London, from London to the borough-street to Marseilles. Threat the young men have bandied themselves like the negro brethren, and when a young man will marry till the women become more natural and less expensive; and even in America the President has declared that matrimony is a failure, his sister "was a modestly-dressed girl and were no hoops." Cannot the great teachers of our time, as Carlyle, Ruskin, Thackeray, Dickens, and Ruskin, come up and say something to the ladies which shall win them to a sense of the enormous crimes of which (we are told to believe) they are guilty? "We hope to hear more," as they say in the provincial papers, of this strike among the bachelors. If the spinsters could get up a decent subscription, they might send out a gun and end till some of these young jackanapes put down *their* nonsense, all sensible men would be delighted.

So Captain Speke's claim to be considered *the* African traveller, vice Barton disputed, has received a most unexpected check in the farewell by the discovery of Mr. Baker and the proof that the Nile does run through, if it does not rise in, a lake. Mr. Baker, if his account claims its source from the chain of the great American lakes. In fifty years we shall hear more of Mr. Baker. He has the true generous of his praise as Sir Roderick Murchison has been; for his discovery of a lake as long as all England seems astonishing that there must be a fertile country made healthful by that water-shed, and that it is a distant prospect of the colonization of central Africa and the final consequent elevation of the negro.

At our now happily annual national meeting of volunteers on Wimbledon-common the display of the Queen's prize and the prize amidst the generous cheers of their competitors, and a capital combined entertainment for the public. The representatives of the citizen soldiers while in camp by the St. George's volunteers. Both the gallery and the range are roofed in, and those gay and festive souls who will not be tired out by the rackety delights of the Dramatic College Fête, or the more very and bronzic pleasures of the Islington Horse Show.

The Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, was, on Thursday, occupied by an assembly not perhaps the most brilliant, but certainly the most useful of any in England—that is, the most useful at a particular and very unpleasant crisis which occurs to some one of us almost every night in the year. Briefly, the Lord Mayor distributed prizes to those men who had rescued lives from fire during the past year. I have before spoken of the excellent society for the preservation of life from fire, and trust that under any changes the Government may contemplate its have and efficient little brigade will be kept together.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Panizzi has resigned the office of principal librarian and secretary of the British Museum.

The first completed portion of the river wall of the Thames embankment has been uncovered. It extends about twenty yards, just in front of Whitehall, and presents a handsome appearance.

A strike has taken place in the building trade. On Monday afternoon the carpenters and joiners in the employment of the Messrs. Cubitt, builders, Grey's-inn-road, struck for an advance of their demand of an advance of wages to the extent of three farthings an hour being refused. The Master Builders' Association resolved to take up the case.

On Monday evening a fire broke out in one of the bookbinding shops of the Messrs. Remnant, in Great Queen-street, near the new road—the King's Library, and near Mr. Panizzi's residence. It is stated that they are the only bookbinders in London employed by the Queen, and consequently her fire-engines on the spot. The fire was extinguished without any serious loss of the premises.

The half-yearly general court and seventy-seventh election of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair—there being one children on the foundation (aged 7 years) and seventeen candidates. This asylum was instituted in the year 1827 for the gratuitous board, clothing, and education of poor children afflicted with consumption, and the diseases of the British empire.

Yesterday week being the first Friday in July, the annual procession of the mast and block makers of the port of London from Wapping to the borders of Epping Forest took place. The procession, which consisted of numbers of boats mounted on wheels and drawn by teams of horses, accompanied by bands of music, the latter playing national and popular airs, started with flags, passed along Mile-end-road, through Stratford, Bow, &c., to the line of route being lined with people, by the way. Loughton Forest, where once stood the famed Fairlop oak, and contiguous to which, despite the axe of the destroyer, a portion of it still remains.

At the meeting of the Archæological Institute, held yesterday week, Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Remains," and a paper on the history and antiquities of Aylesbury, illustrative of the architectural drawings of Mr. Buckler, was read by Mr. Parker, F.S.A. Mr. Hawkins read a paper on "Ancient Sculptures found in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and Rome and antiquities in the British Museum, described." Richard Stevens to Rudeing, Archæological Institute, and in the course of archæological visits in the Lewes; and Mr. E. Smirke, vice-warden of the Stannaries, described Pevensey Castle. Baden Hollowell read a paper on Pevensey Castle, during the present year, at Polesden, in Cornwall, and sent for exhibition on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

A public meeting in furtherance of a working man's exhibition was held on Tuesday evening at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, City—the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Alderman Sir Chas. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Wire, M.P., and Mr. Hawkins, M.P., were among the speakers. The object of the meeting was to raise a sum sufficient to guarantee the expenses of the exhibition, which is to be opened in the course of the present month. The exhibition is to be open to the working classes only, and the profits are to be devoted to the establishment of a working man's institute.

The births of 1993 children—1005 boys and 988 girls—were registered in London during the week that ended on Saturday last, July 8, in the corresponding week in 1854, 1844 births were registered, and corrected for increase of population, was 1827. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,000, of which 1,000 were of persons above the age of ten years (corrected) in 1852. The high temperature which has recently prevailed has caused a considerable increase in the mortality. The principal causes by the deaths from diarrhœa in the last four weeks. The weeks from 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854 together. The epidemic died from cholera last week. Fifty-nine deaths occurred from typhus, 17 from scarlatina, and 15 from measles. The deaths from violence were reported in the week. The daughter of a bricklayer, aged eight years, died from the effects of a burn, her clothes having caught fire from a candle. A dog-cart, driven by Mr. Alderman Sir Benjamin Hall, has been run over and killed in Bishopsgate-street. The object of the show was to stimulate the poorer classes to keep their children clean and neat, and to cultivate a taste of ground as may be attached to their cottages, but also to improve their taste in the growth of flowers. The number of children who competed ranged from 60, in the highest class to 15 in the lowest. The district, however, being extensive, and the children scattered over a wide area, and not very satisfactory, there being no less than 150 exhibitors, of whom *ninety* were children of workhouse inmates, who received the "dividends" at the show. The Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes. His Lordship stated that this was the first time that workhouse children had been admitted during the week.

The 25th anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School was celebrated, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Spencer Thornton, Mr. Alderman Sir Benjamin Hall, and Mr. Alderman Wire were upwards of 1600 of the subscribers and friends of the institution present. The children, 300 in number, the sons and daughters of deceased or living licensed victuallers, members of the society, become reduced in circumstances. From the year 1827 to the present time 1,200 children have been admitted on the foundation, and 1,000 have been apprenticed. The average expenditure for the last three years has been £3,000 per annum. Of this sum £1,000 arises from the dividends on the permanent fund, £1,000 from the annual subscriptions of the Licensed Victuallers' School," after dwelling upon the excellent nature of the institution as to the health children were examined by doctors, and seven and twelve years, the boys remaining until they were fourteen, and the girls until they had attained the age of fifteen. He dwelt upon the merits of all the arrangements connected with the establishment, there was one thing he had not yet mentioned—namely, the fact that it was the magnificent support which the school derived from the great body of licensed victuallers. There were numerous subscriptions from the country districts, in London and its neighbourhood, and yet not more than one-third of that body contributed to the support of the school. He was sorry to observe that the noble example which had been set by the Queen's subscription of the Licensed Victuallers' Society had so justly gained the approbation of the public. Her Majesty, he understood, had not only given the annual subscription received, amounting in the aggregate to about £800, towards which sum the licensed victuallers of his district had contributed the handsome contribution of £1041. In the course of the evening the children of the school were interrogated, and answered in a manner which gave the highest satisfaction. A peculiarity studied by the governors, they all bore the appearance of being in good health, and seemed to enjoy themselves. The musical arrangements contributed to the support of the institution. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Land, and the vocal performances were agreeably entertained by the juvenile band of the school, whose performances on them did credit to their instructor.

LAW AND POLICE.—Lord Cranworth was sworn into office as Lord Chancellor, on Saturday last, and took his seat on the woolsack. He immediately afterwards proceeded with the business of the Court.

An important case was heard in the Lord Chief Justice yesterday week. An artist named Percy claimed £10,000 from the Great Eastern Railway Company as damages for the loss of a picture which he had painted, and which he held when coming up from Harwich to London. These injuries were such as satisfied him (considering his professional position) that he was in the situation as drawing-master on board the Britannia training-vessel for naval cadets. The jury awarded him £5,000 damages and costs of suit.

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment, on Monday, in a complicated case of considerable interest, involving the question of the validity of a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. Mr. Beaumont's grandson, Lord Emlin, was to take the whole benefit of the will, or whether the testator were to take any interest under it. The decision was given in favour of Lord Emlin.

In the Exchequer Court, last Saturday, before Mr. Registrar Pepys, was held a first sitting for proof of debts and choice of assignees under the bankruptcy of the Hon. Richard Bethell, eldest son of the late Lord Chancellor. The petitioning creditor is Mr. Attenborough, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, and the creditor who effected Mr. Bethell's arrest is Mr. Tatee, of Shirley-street, Cavendish-square, money lender. The bankrupt was released from custody about three weeks since, and the petition has been allotted to Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in consequence of a relationship existing between the bankrupt and Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, the other Commissioner Winslow's court. No statement has yet been filed of the bankrupt's liabilities, but the amount is roughly estimated at £20,000. To a proof of debt presented by Mr. Anderson, of Throgmorton-street, stockbroker, for £321, it was objected they arose out of gambling transactions. Mr. Registrar Pepys said that if the consistence were fairly proved by the brokers it would not be necessary to enter upon any question of conduct on the part of the bankrupt. Mr. Bethell, however, in some of the creditors, said that the claims of the brokers were partly made up of money paid on behalf of the bankrupt for his losses. The registrar adjourned the consideration of the proofs. The following proofs were admitted:—Mr. C. H. Attenborough, £1,000, money lent and interest; Mr. Robert Attenborough, £500, money lent; Messrs. Howard and Sons, £212, for furniture; Mr. E. J. Davis, £81, for coals; Messrs. Rout and Bell, £21, for cigars; Sir William Foster, £315, money lent and interest; and Sir Richard Duckworth Bing, £1,625, money lent and interest. The choice of assignees was then adjourned until Saturday next.

There was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, in which Mr. Serjeant Byles and Mr. Serjeant Parry appeared. The original action was to recover the sum of £1,000, the amount due from the Rome Secretary had neglected his duty in not laying Mr. Bernard's letter before the Queen. The plaintiff was in nothing but the Queen's Bench prison. The jury, after the learned counsel gave a verdict for Sir George, and Mr. Irwin now sought a new trial, on the ground that the case was improperly submitted to a common jury. The Court, however, refused to entertain the application, and the original judgment was affirmed.

The Earl of Winchilsea appeared, last Saturday, before the police magistrate of Worship-street, to answer a charge preferred against him by a porter on the railway platform. His defence was that the practice was common, which was not denied, but the magistrate said that the statute said that he checked if as much as possible. The magistrate admitted there was some truth in the plea, but that a bad habit was not justified by being universal. The fine was fixed 40s. and costs.

The city police-court has made a raid on the betting-houses within their jurisdiction. Several offenders against the Betting House Act were brought up, and fined £5 each, with costs. Among the number was a gentleman who paid down £20 sterling.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Debenham was put on his trial for the manslaughter of a man named Solomons, whom he shot with a revolver, while in the act of committing a burglary in the house of his employer, in the city of London. The jury, after some deliberation, acquitted the prisoner.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Saturday last the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey-street.

The Queen has issued her congé d'élire to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, on the recommendation of Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, to the vacant see.

The Bishop of London invited the whole of the clergy of the diocese of London to meet him, at eleven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, at Fulham Palace last Saturday afternoon.

The Rev. John Keith, of St. Mary's Church, Aberdeen Park, Highbury, was laid, on Wednesday week, by the Rev. Prebendary Morrice, rector of Hoxton, and the new church will be erected.

The Rev. H. C. Watson, on his resigning the senior curacy of St. John's, Clerkenwell, was presented with a coffee-pot and cream-jug, and a tankquee, with a purse containing £100, by the congregation.

The church of Easthampstead, Berks, being in a very dilapidated condition, the parishioners, headed by their rector, Mr. Bishopsmire, Sir W. O. Hayter, and other proprietors have decided upon rebuilding and enlarging the edifice, at a considerable expense.

The newly erected Church of St. James, Gateshead, was consecrated, on Monday, by the Bishop of Durham. The ceremony was in connection with one of the four ecclesiastical districts formed out of the parish, a province which contains 30,000 souls.

The trustees and friends of the Bristol Royal Infirmary have presented Alan Reece, Esq., with his portrait, as a token of their regard, as a mark of their appreciation of his services, especially during the late fever visitation, in the midst of multiplied duties in the office of medical charge of air and rest.

The clergy and friends of Christchurch Schools, St. George's-in-the-East, were taken for their annual excursion, on Thursday week, by steamer to Greenwich, Blackwall, and Essex. They numbered upwards of 1600 in all, and was accompanied by the clergy of the district and the above-mentioned. The children were provided with refreshments during the day by private contributions. On Friday the infants, to the number of 420, had their annual treat at Hampstead.

On Thursday week the foundation-stone of the new chancel of St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, was laid by the Bishop of London and Chandos. During the last six months the church has been undergoing complete alteration, and the chancel, at the time of the Gothic consecration of the work, according to Mr. Scott's design, will involve a very considerable expense. The whole of the expenses of the alterations have, however, sufficient has been subscribed to justify a beginning, and already nine contributions have been received. A letter was read from Lord Ashley, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, mayor for Buckingham, has given £100 towards the work, and the Bishop of London £50. This contribution is towards the alteration of the body of the church, exclusive of his gift, the chancel.

On Wednesday week the consecration of a burial ground in the Chapter-house of York Minster—the Archbishop presiding. Archdeacon Hawks moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the ceremony in which was a declaration to be subscribed by any person entering the cemetery, that he would not allow any religious service to be read to the Book of Common Prayer and of ordering of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and believed the doctrines of the Church of England to be founded on the Word of God, as set forth, to be agreeable to the Word of God. The Venerable Archdeacon Lee seconded the motion. The Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, in a long speech, with verbal alterations, were adopted. Archdeacon Croyke proposed that, in the case of any person who had been baptized by a dissenting minister, the making of the burial rites used by the minister of such person on his behalf, made any payment, would, on presentation to that effect, be read over the grave. The Rev. Mr. Hawkins seconded the motion, which was agreed to. The Rev. J. Bell, on behalf of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Craven, presented a petition against the adoption of the scheme. On the motion of Mr. Bansloph, seconded by the Rev. C. Colet, it was agreed that the address to be presented to the Archbishop should be signed by the members of the Court by him relating to simony urgently requires revision. Archdeacon Croyke's motion was then carried unanimously. This concluded the proceedings.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. Thomas Jones to be Precentor of the cathedral of Ely. The Rev. Lewis, Rector of Lampeter Velfrey, to be Rural Dean of Narberth. The Rev. J. Bell, Rector of Ashby-cum-Cumberworth, to be Archdeacon of Craven. The Rev. J. Tate to Cranton, Northumberland. The Rev. J. Bell, Rector of Ashby-cum-Cumberworth, to be Archdeacon of Craven

THE PRIZE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY being the opening day of the Wimbledon meeting, the shooting did not present any feature of great public interest. The greater part of the time and attention of the volunteers was devoted to the arrangement of the camp, which this year assumes very formidable dimensions, upwards of 800 officers and men being under canvas. The increase in the numbers has compelled the association to take up ground considerably beyond the usual limits of the camp, and the same time the various tents of members of the association are more numerous than before. The tents for camping out grown every year, and the opportunities which Wimbledon affords for this invigorating al-fresco mode of existence must make it every year more valuable to the volunteers. The readiness with which the members of the various corps adapt themselves to the requirements and exigencies of camp life is remarkable, and this is in itself no unimportant part of the training of this auxiliary branch of the military service. In a temporary encampment like that set up, a trench dug round, and the turf piled, and in not a few cases flowering plants laid on air of domestication is imparted to the canvas dwelling on the wild common. All the appliances of modern cooking are rapidly supplied, and the Victoria Regiment, Surrey, and other corps maintain a pleasant competition in the cultivation of the arts of the cuisine, and seek to earn for themselves a well-deserved character for welcome and duly appreciated hospitality.

The principal competition on Monday was that between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the conditions of which, singularly enough, fell to one of the Cambridge six, although the aggregate score of Oxford exceeded by two points that of their sister University. The following are the details of the shooting :—

OXFORD.

Colour-Sergeant Ward	.. ..	31	Captain Lord Lovaine 27
Sergeant Alston	.. ..	29	Private Hon. W. Bourke 28
Sergeant Allen	.. ..	29	Private Hon. W. Powlett 29
Sergeant Blackburn	.. ..	29	Sergeant Smith 29
Private Kolle	.. ..	37	Sergeant White 39
Private Carlisle	.. ..	36	Private Dyer (the winner) 39
	Total	173	Total .. 169

* The competition for the Middlesex bronze medal was attended with the following results :—

Sergeant A. Anderson, 22nd Middlesex (winner of bronze medal, £5) 45
Sergeant W. Mackie, London Scottish (winner of £3) 40
Private G. James, 22nd Middlesex (winner of £2) 40
Private J. Cooper, 19th Middlesex (winner of £1) 39

Colour-Sergeant Cross, London Rifle Brigade, was the winner of the City of London bronze medal, with a score of 43. The Tower Hamlets bronze medal was carried off by Private Barkley, with a total score of 41.

In addition to the foregoing contests, an all-comers' county match took place between eight representative teams of the following counties—Aberdeenshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Middlesex, Surrey, and West York. The ten scores of each team of one half the entrance fees, to be paid to the winning squad, was carried off by Lancashire with a large majority. The result was—Aberdeenshire, 484; Gloucestershire, 471; Lancashire, 516; Middlesex, 476; Surrey, 400; West York, 455.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday's shooting began shortly after nine o'clock a.m., and the clock was on the stroke of ten before the last competitor could be finally released from their butts. The evening, however, was fine, and the light admirable, so that, except for the delayed duration of the match, no inconvenience was suffered.

The forenoon was occupied for the most part with the competition for the prize presented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which, apart from the distinction conferred upon the winner, carries with it the not inconsiderable gratification of a cash payment. For this prize were limited to holders of National Rifle Association bronze and silver medals, and therefore competitors from all parts of the kingdom, to whom were added two silver medallists from her Majesty's Indian territories. The two highest scores were made by Sergt. Mayo, Somerset, 45; Sergeant W. May, 5th Sussex, 45. On shooting off the tie, Private Mayo became the victorious.

The contest for the possession of the St. George's challenge vase, which is open to one of the competitors who shall make the highest aggregate score in four of the ordinary competitions, and which becomes the property of the winner, was won for Staffordshire.

The Queen's Prize, which opens to—of all competitors the representatives of every rifle corps in the kingdom, was also entered upon on Tuesday. The vase was won for Staffordshire.

The Queen's Prize, which opens to—of all competitors the representatives of every rifle corps in the kingdom, was also entered upon on Tuesday. The vase was won for Staffordshire. The sixty best shots in the list of those of the competitors who made creditable scores on a future day for the dragon cup, value £50, which becomes the property of the winner. The competition for this prize is open to all.

Sergeant T. Perner, 4th Stafford, winner of gold vase, gold jewel, and £6 .. 36
Private R. Saville, South Middlesex, winner of silver jewel and £5 34
Private W. Bustard, 20th Middlesex, winner of bronze cross and £4 34
Lieutenant J. W. Thomas, 6th West York, winner of £3 34
Sergeant J. Mills, 14th Suffolk, winner of £2 34
Sergeant W. Jones, 16th Somersetshire [tie for sixth and seventh prize .. 34
Private C. Ingram, 1st Lanarkshire 34
Captain J. Harding, 1st Devon, winner of £1 33
Captain J. Harding, 1st Devon, winner of £1 33
Private J. Bellaway, 5th Gloucester, winner of £1 33
Sergeant J. B. Hudson, 9th Surrey, winner of £1 33
Private H. Browne, 1st Lanark, winner of £1 33
Lieutenant S. G. Proctor, 14th Worcester, winner of £2 33
Colour-Sergeant Cumberland, Robin Hood, winner of £2 .. 14th and 15th .. 33
Sergeant T. Hingston, 11th Suffolk, winner of £2 33
Captain W. R. Clark, 3rd London, winner of £2 33
Lieutenant H. Wallis, 19th West York, winner of £2 33
Captain R. R. W. Crewe, 37th Middlesex, winner of £2 32
Private W. Cross, 5th Gloucester, winner of £2 32
Private V. Crozier, 5th Gloucester, winner of £2 32

The public schools contest, always a central point of interest in the proceedings at Wimbledon, was entered upon at three o'clock. On this occasion the weather enjoyed the most favourable day for keeping the shield in its own possession, but of carrying off, through the best shot of the youngest Eton, Mr. Lyttelton, the prize. The determination of the match the representative elevens were, as usual, entertained by—and an hour or two after the contest the visitors drove away from the common with the Harrow colours displayed and the rank—and—file with Harrow boys cheering earnestly in honour of Lord Elcho, at whose intercession an extension of holidays had been obtained in honour of the signal victory achieved by the sons. The total scores made on behalf of the schools respectively were—Harrow, 216; Marlborough, 209; Rugby, 204; Winchester, 198; Eton, 193; Cheltenham, 186.

The international Enfield contest was one that excited even more widespread interest than the match between the public schools, appealing as it did to love of country. When fortune finally declared itself in favour of the Scotch, a large number of those who had laid the two rival nationalities by the Irish squad; and the compliment having been very heartily reciprocated, the festivities respectively adjourned to a late dinner, or rather supper, in company, with a view of cementing the entente cordiale. The total scores were—Scotland, 1029; by Scotland, 1047; and by Ireland, 999.

Two accidents occurred in the course of the day, one to a marker from a leaden splash, which is comparatively trivial; the other, more serious, happened to a member. Cousins by name, of one of the Lincolnshire corps. Believing that he was merely snapping off a cap, he pointed his rifle downward, in the direction of his foot, and pulled the trigger. The rifle, however, proved to be loaded, and the result was so severely injured by the discharge as to necessitate the amputation of the great toe.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday opened with every prospect of brilliant fine weather, and at the sevelble at six o'clock the volunteers were aroused from their slumbers by the sounds of the band of the Victoria Regiment. Soon afterwards the whole camp was astir and all was bustle and activity.

The business of the day on the programme consisted in the first instance of the commencement of the first stage of the Queen's prize, to be shot for at 200 yards, and for which there were 2009 competitors.

The shooting began at a quarter past nine o'clock, and the different squads occupied twenty-eight targets. The shooting was carried on with great spirit, and several scores of sixteen were made in the course of the morning.

Another prize of importance begun was the first stage of the Alexandra prize, or rather prize, as they are nearly in number, and are of the total value of £500. The ranges were five shots each, at 200 and 500 yards, the competitors at the 200 yards to shoot from the shoulder.

The third competition was for the Duke of Cambridge's prize, open to all comers, to be shot for by breech-loaders, at 600 yards, seven shots each, for a first prize of £50 ; second, a breech-loader, value £15 ; and a third prize of £12. For the second time £250 is offered in four prizes, for rifles provided with telescopes, at 1000 yards.

The ranges were seven or eight other items of less importance in the programme.

The shooting for the different prizes this day call for no special remark beyond the fact that, the telescopes of Mr. Edward Ross and Colin Ross, of the London Scottish, maintained their former superiority by winning two of the prizes, £20 and £10, and the other £10. Captain Edward Kenyon, of the Edinburgh Rifle Brigade, and Colonel Rose, each made fifty-one points ; but there being a superiority in the last two shots of Mr. Edward Ross, he gained the first prize, Captain Kenyon taking the second of £15.

FOURTH DAY.

PONTEFRACT AND WEST RIDING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Leeder-lane Handicap.—Mr. Hall's Cheap, 1. Mr. Bowman's Cremorne, 2. Castle Plate.—Macbeth's, 1. Crazy Jane, 2.

Great Yorkshire Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Lady Gertrude, 1. Pastoral, 2. Vanessa, 3. Leeds Borough Handicap.—Macbeth's, 1. Cheb Queen, 2. Klarinska, 3.

Knottingley Plate.—Mindin's, 1. Fox, 2.

Yorkshire Welter Cup.—Expunda, 1. Thorne, 2. Cheb Queen, 3.

TUESDAY.

Park Hill Stakes.—Xi, 1. Fitzroy, 2. Rasuda, 3.

Pontefract Stakes.—Klarinska, 1. Fox, 2. Vanessa, 3.

Pontefract Handicap.—Klarinska, 1. Lady of Coverdale, 2. Jack's Alive, 3.

Selling Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Vanessa, 1.

Wakefield Town Plate.—Xi, 1. Lady Gertrude, 2.

Wakefield Handicap.—Echo, 1. Cremorne, 2. Madame Tagliafico, 3.

CAMBRIDGE.

ABINGDON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Queen of Scots, 1. Lady Rose, 2. Gem of the Sea, 3.

Minchan Park Stakes.—Mongrel, 1. Lady Robin, 2. Thor, 3.

Berkshire Stakes.—Mr. Mansell's Mariana, 1. Mignonette, 2.

Maiden Two-year-old Stakes.—Mariana, 1. Signet, 2. Andrew Marvel, 3.

Abingdon Stakes.—Mr. Mansell's Mariana, 1. Mignonette, 2.

Craven Handicap.—Overture, 1. Ascot, 2. Pelias, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Abingdon Stakes.—Tina, 1. Katie, 2. Silliam, 3.

Surrey Handicap.—Mignonette, 1. Gem of the Sea, 2. Geraldine, 3.

Nursery Plate.—Miss Harriette, 1. Indian Star, 2. Lile Guardsman, 3.

Hunters' Handicap.—Mr. Hall's Cheap, 1. Mr. Bowman's Cremorne, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Deanna, 1. Tomboy, 2. Frankfort, 3.

Cumnor Stakes.—Mr. Mansell's Mariana, 1. Tina, 2. Mignonette, 3.

HUNGERFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Ladies' Plate.—Reindeer, 1. Jazzy, 2. Overdean, 3.

Berks and Bucks Stakes.—Mr. Isaac's Fisherman's Daughter, 1.

Woolhay Stakes.—Domino, 1. Teddy, 2. May Queen, 3.

Craven Handicap.—See Somerville, 1. Fisherman's, 2. The Plover, 3.

STAMFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Welter Cup.—Warrior, 1. Red Earl, 2. Tippler, 3.

Welland Stakes.—Wild Rose, 1. Cottager, 2.

Stamford Stakes.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Cottager, 1. Bismarck, 2.

Hunters' St. Leger.—Silhesia walked over.

Burleigh Handicap.—Mr. Dean of Lincoln's Mendelssohn, 1. Arabis, 2.

Burghley Handicap.—Privateer, 1. Moose, 2. Helen, 3.

Westonzoyland Plate.—Cutaway, 1. Sundelish, 2. Troublesome, 3.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

We have very little change to notice in the value of Home Stocks this week. On account of the general holidays, the Stock Exchange has been closed, and the transactions for the Account have not increased, although the quantity of stock in the hands of the jobbers is very small. Consols have been 90¼ to ¾ for the Account, and are now 90¾.

Reduced 3 per Cents. have been 90¼ to ¾ for the Account, and are now 90¾. The demand for accommodation has also increased, and the rates for the best paper :—

Short bills	.. ..	3 per cent.	Six months .. .. 4 per cent.
Thirty days	.. ..	3	Six months 4½
Two months	.. ..	3½	

The Stock Exchange advances for short periods are offered at 3 per cent.

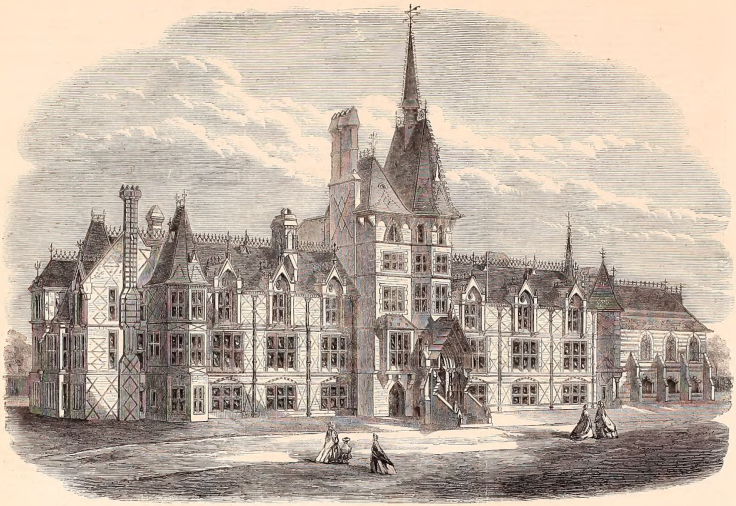
Very little change has taken place in the value of money on the Continent. The rates in the leading cities are :—

	Bank rate	Open market		Bank rate	Open market
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Turin	6	5
Vienna	5	5	Brussels	3	3
Berlin	5	5	Hamburg	3½	3½
Frankfort	5	5	Madrid	5	5
Amsterdam	3	3	St. Petersburg	6	6

Very little gold has been sold to the Bank of England, several parcels have been withdrawn for shipment to the Continent.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend and bonus for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The Foreign Stock Market has been very dull. Consols, for Money were 87½ ; Ditto, for Account, 90 to 90¾ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 90¾ ; Ditto, for Account, 90¾ ; Ditto, Four per Cents., 99 ; Ditto, Five per Cents., 104 ; Ditto, Irish Stock, 90 ; Ditto, Annuities, 1885, 90¾ ; Ditto, Annuities, 1903, 90¾ ; Ditto, Long Annuities, 1860, 90¾ ; Ditto, Short Annuities, 1860, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1870, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1871, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1872, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1873, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1874, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1875, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1876, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 1877, 90¾ ; Ditto, Bonds,



THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS, VICTORIA PARK.—SEE PAGE 46.

ever they meet a procession higher in rank than their own. Everybody wishes everybody else happiness on this day. The good old Chinese custom of paying all the debts contracted during the year on or before New-Year's Eve is in full force here; and the man who has not wiped out his score by this time is disgraced, from which custom I think we might take a profitable lesson. During the first month of the year each class of the people, in turn, has one day's holiday—for instance, the hairdressers' holiday, the fire brigades' holiday, and so on. It must be confessed, however, that many men and more women get pleasingly intoxicated under these circumstances, and they insist on making everybody else like them if their persuasive hospitalities are accepted."



SPEECH DAY AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



JAPANESE GAME OF BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK IN THE STREETS OF YOKOHAMA.



JAPANESE OFFICERS GOING TO PAY VISITS OF CONGRATULATION.—SEE PAGE 39.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Extra Night.—MISS AMY SEDGWICK (engaged for one special performance), as her favourite Actress, will appear on MONDAY next with make her favourite Actress, will appear on MONDAY next with make her favourite Actress, will appear on MONDAY next with make

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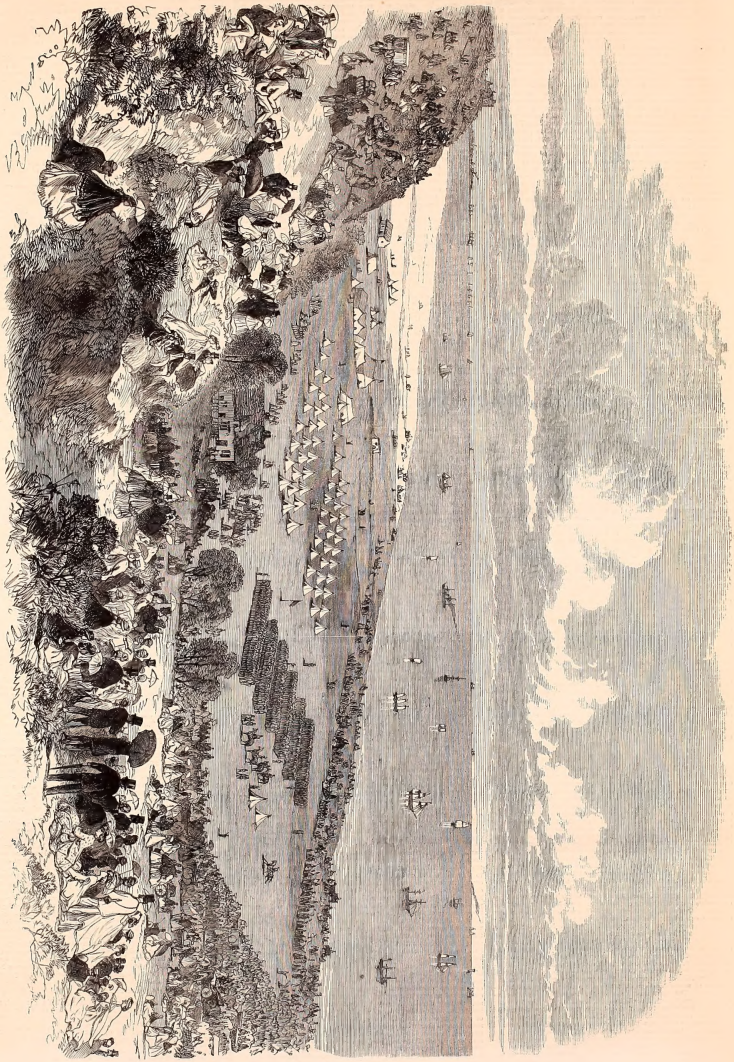
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by HENRY VIZETELLY, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.



REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON CAMP BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN ERNEST.

ENCAMPMENT AND REVIEW OF THE SUFFOLK VOLUNTEERS AT LOWESTOFT.

IT is the practice of the volunteer corps of Norfolk and Suffolk to camp out during a certain number of days in the summer, when battalion drill and rifle practice are unceremoniously pursued, and when the necessary camp equipments, such as mess and ordnance tents, are always supplied, free of charge or carriage, by the Government. Several of the best volunteer corps in Suffolk have this year enjoyed a pleasant little campaign at Lowestoft. There was the 5th Suffolk, under Sir John Margetson; the 7th, under Captain Bence; the 9th, under Major Hollond; the 11th, under Captain Crowfoot; and the 13th, under Captain Garrett; the strongest of them all, under Captain Leathes (or Lowestoft), the strongest of them all, under Captain Leathes (or Lowestoft), the strongest of them all, under Captain Leathes (or Lowestoft),

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo. By Frederick Boyle, F.R.G.S. (Hurst and Blackett.) A notable book, both for subject and for style. What is told is of itself interesting, and is told with manly, candid, graphic, piquant, unwearying manner. If one cannot see with one's own eyes it is much to read the adventures of those who have seen "that strangest anomaly of the age—a kingdom ruled by a private English gentleman, whose independent sovereignty is recognised by the Queen of England, and the adventures here recorded are of all kinds, from the tragic to the comic. The Dyaks of Borneo are divided into five classes, according to their love of the sea. The former, inhabiting the interior of Sarawak proper, are poor, laborious, and unwarlike; the latter, occupying the coast and the banks of the larger rivers, until the last few years, "spent their whole time in forays by land or sea, collecting plunder and human heads." With respect to a certain tendency said to be inherent in the whole human race, it is said:—"The existence of a people absolutely devoid of such a failing is an every-day matter, and has been frequently denied; but I believe that the Dyaks, who are far from being low-grade, in the scale of humanity, are entirely free from that this sublime and consoling doctrine." How it fared with travellers among this singular people may be pleasantly ascertained from Mr. Boyle's book. At page 18, *sq.*, some facts are related which throw light upon the origin of coral sing expression "to run amuck." It is written, "Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the Malay nature is the strange madness called amuck. The madman does not necessarily avenge himself upon his injurer. . . . He snatches up the first weapon that meets his eye, and dashes to the nearest crowded street, where he runs a tilt right and left, every living thing until shot down like a mad animal." An "instance occurred some years ago of a sailor who 'ran' amuck in the streets of Labuan, and forced all the crew to jump overboard for their lives."

Science and Life. By John Tyndall, D.C.L., LL.D. (Longman and Co.) The tasteful exterior of this little book answers fitly to its graceful subject. It is almost impossible to read Dr. Tyndall's writings on anything which is not worthy of being read for beauty of idea and language, if not for worldly wisdom and practical advice. The title is a little, yet not much, obscure; and it is explained in the first of the lectures (delivered, at Manchester, in 1864) which, with equal ambiguity, are entitled respectively, "Of Force," "Presented by Mr. Peter Spence, Gardens." But, when it is remembered that seesame is the enchanted Arabian phrase which opens doors, and that "Gardens" is the fully among the thorns, as to say love among the daughters" and when it is remembered that, in Mr. Ruskin's words, "Life is not in the treasuries, and women are not only lilies, but queens of the hearts of men," the title, if not the book, will be found to have no cause to quaint but pretty title, he has hidden his purpose of reading to all who will listen a lesson upon the education of boys and girls, of men and women, and, in many, then, a most important and interesting draw near and listen, and whilst they smile, perhaps, at what they consider quaint, wild, unpractical, and visionary, they will be taught to and it is much—that is true, and good, and beautiful.

Immortal Life of the Human Soul. By James Kerr, M.D. (W. H. Allen and Co.) With respect to this very interesting book we are informed, "It happened that professional engagements called the writer of these pages into close intimacy with a large number of intelligent natives" and he had, therefore, abundant opportunity of forming an opinion about what he has to say on the subject of his volume. He gives a favourable idea, upon the whole, of native ability and native industry. He does not think that any connection with the fervour one might have expected, but, by quoting from authorities, the pros and cons of the question, sometimes adding his own testimony one way or the other, he gives by no means a favourable view of the future prospects of the Christian religion in India. Whether Christianity be likely to make much way seems to be problematical. It would probably require a new generation of the natives saw it practised more vigorously by Europeans, so that Brahmin, Mussulman, Vaisya, and Soodra should all alike be struck with the purity of life, the justice, the honesty, and the truthfulness of the governing class so far as to exclaim with amazement, "How these Christians love one another—and their own wives!" Mr. Kerr says, "It has been said, is no vehement partisan; he contents himself with feeling his readers to believe that he has fairly stated the case, and has unscrupulously misused; that he is not such a liar, such a fool, such an ingrate, such is just the answer whereby we may suppose that the Lord would lay the flattering unction to its soul that it was still in some respects superior to its conquerer; to feel and to show your superior you feel that the Lord has given you dominion, and that you cannot cut to its presence without pollution, in a sort of triumph over him. Entertaining such sentiments, you will not exterminate caste; but, until some plan can be hit upon for changing, by philosophy or Christianity, the native mind, as has been hinted, it is hardly to be supposed that he will cease to cling, with the obstinacy of which his religious is but the type, to what gives him, in his inmost soul, a sense of superiority, notwithstanding his veneer of servility, to the "unclean Europeans" that walk the earth among conceives? Doesn't the man of ancient lineage and landed estates refuse to be called at most with a Christian name by the first chance he do) the banker who is also a leadership? Will Jeames "become black to do the work of Buttons"? Would the lady's maid, if she were told, "wash up Mary's dishes" or "clean master's doorsteps"? Would she not rather leave that "instant minute" without two words? Go to! let us talk of what we know human we complain that our neighbour (though he be not "a dog" black fellow") will not readily permit us to govern him.

The North-West Passage by Land. By Viscount Milton, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c., and W. B. Cheadle, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) It is commonly reported and believed that an intelligent examination is required of a candidate for the degrees of the F.G.S. degrees: they are not to be obtained without much in the same way in which you obtain a pair of boots, except that no trouble is needed. Still they add much to the value of a gentleman's name; and if Viscount Milton had put in front of them initials indicative of a University degree, he would have left no question as to the connection between the covers of this volume by an astounding mass of learning and science. But, in point of fact, however, it is a very pleasant, unpedantic, and valuable reading fills the three hundred and ninety odd pages. Anxious by sea and by land to "get through" as well as other sport; descriptions of persons, places, and things; anecdotes and accidents, make an agreeable book. Its authors are free from assertments (to borrow an expression from the lineendagery of excellent illustrations. The travellers left England to undertake the view of exploring a route across the continent to British Columbia, through the Rocky Mountains." The objects in view appeared to have been accomplished, and the travellers, after many an arduous journey "amongst the prairies, forests, and mountains of the Far West," have the satisfaction of pointing out (to the benefit, it is to be hoped, of the commercial world) that, within the famous North-West Passage, "a line has been discovered only to be useless," the original idea of the French Canadians was the right one, and that the true line of route is to be found by way along the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan, leading through British Columbia to the long-neglected harbour of Esquimalt on the glorious fields of Vancouver Island, which offer every advantage for the protection and supply of a merchant fleet trading thence to India, China, and Japan.

Sisters and its System. By Richard A. Proctor, B.A. (Longmans.) Whether "the law of development under which the solar system has reached its present condition" be or be not a puzzle to which the key will some day be found "in the variations perceptibly proceeding in the Saturnian ring-system," may not be "altogether impossible," but is by no means certain. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that Mr. Proctor has published a book which deserves to win the attention of all to whom Saturn, the most interesting of planets to possessors of telescopes, its globe, its rings, its volume and density, the eclipses of its surface by the rings, its atmosphere, its probable or improbable habitability, and its irregularities, are a subject either of curiosity or contemplation. The illustrations are a marvel of vivid engravings in steel and copper.

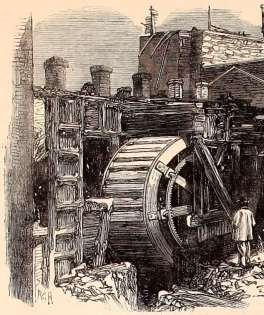
Popular Inventions of the West of England. Collected and Revised by Robert Hunt, F.R.S. (John Camden Hotten.) Mr. Hunt has collected under this title, in two volumes, a first and second series of "the droils, traditions, and superstitions of old Cornwall," being a number of old wives' tales about giants, fairies, witches, dreams, saints, lost cities, holy wells, and the like. There are, no doubt, many to whom the collection will be very useful, only for purposes of comparison with similar legends of other counties. Mr. Archibald's masterpiece to the first series is a remarkable performance; it shows by means of a magnifying glass the figure of a man who could stride six miles would cut in the eyes of an average spectator. Of course it may be said that either the spectator might be placed so to see the more imposing parts of the giant to advantage or perspective may be narrowed to produce the effect, the story of a man the Colossus with an awe-inspiring air; but such was evidently not Mr. Cornish's intention.

Shakespeare. Edited by the Rev. A. Dyce. (Chapman and Hall.) Mr. Dyce's noble edition is drawing near its conclusion. It is to consist of eight volumes, of which it is pleasant to announce that the first six are now completed. The sixth contains "Troilus and Cressida," "Coriolanus," "Titus Andronicus," "Romeo and Juliet," "Timon of Athens," and "Julius Cæsar."

Mark! yet it speaks to be. By Robert Baker and Skelton Yorke. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) A story in two volumes, showing how a poor cabin-passenger, by energy, earnestness, patience, piety, and worth obtained even in this world what is worth having, and, finally, how a miserable husband was reconciled to a loving but indiscreet and misjudged wife. Some of the characters are sketched in the story fairly, but there is little originality of conception, and there is a sickening amount of false religion. The book, however, is decidedly readable.

MUSIC.

The revival of Mozart's "Zauberflöte," in an Italian dress and under its Italian title of "Il Flauto Magico," at Her Majesty's Theatre, has created a great increase in our musical world. It was announced for Saturday, but was postponed to the following week, Saturday. On both nights the theatre was crowded to overflowing, and the audience showed their enthusiasm in the course of this celebrated opera. The music of the "Zauberflöte" is of incomparable beauty and variety, and it is not to be wondered at that it has always been a household word in every country in Europe. When first it was heard in London, on its production at the Lyceum by all classes that it was said that Mozart had enchanted all Germany with his enchanted flute, and that country its magic has been almost equally strong. The charm of Mozart's music is felt by all by people of all ranks and degrees; by the learned connoisseur, the accomplished lady, the man of science, and the simple peasant; the tunes of English popular ditties to many among us, who know nothing of the name of Mozart, which they have learned to love and delighted with "The Manly Heart," or "Away with Melancholy," have never heard of the composer who has immortalised them. The general captivation lies in their simplicity, grace, expression, and unfading freshness. They are familiar, melodious, and yet original, and nothing by them can ever be effaced. But, with all the beauty of its music, the "Zauberflöte" is a work which has never taken possession of the stage. In Italy, France, and England, it has never been a favourite too to time, performed a few nights, and then laid aside, without having ever obtained a firm hold on the public favour, and the plot can be, on the stage, and have contented themselves with enjoying its music in their way—a concert performance, which they have found to be a very obvious one, a cause which has been fatal to the success of many beautiful operas which have been produced in modern times, and is united. The subject seems to be a sort of allegory, of that fantastic and mystical nature which is in some measure peculiar to the German mind, but to English judgment and taste is merely unintelligible and absurd. It is not worth while to give an analysis of it, it is something to this purpose:—The scene is laid in Egypt. Sarastro is the high priest of the country, the world is governed by two opposing principles or powers—that of Night and that of Light, which are embodied in a personage called the Queen of Night; the principle of Light in the High Priest Sarastro, which typifies the ancient religion



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: RUINS OF THE CARBINE FACTORY.



RUINS OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.

number of their pupils and enlarged the curriculum of their education, and were in consequence still more liberally supported by the grand lodge and the craft in general. Thus, then, the institution, when once made known, went on flourishing, until at last the Manor House became too small for its requirements. The trustees and governors therefore, determined to build a new school-house, from the designs of Brother Stephen Barton Wilson, fitted up with all the modern requirements of such an establishment—class-rooms, dormitories, lavatories, &c.—and capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 boys and the necessary staff of officers. They accordingly purchased a site immediately adjoining their old tenement, and about two years ago the Earl of Zetland, grand master of the order, laid the corner-stone of the structure, with full masonic honours. Since then the work has gone on with great spirit; and the building being now completed, the brethren on Saturday met in special grand lodge, and a procession, headed by the stewards carrying their wands of office, having been formed under the direction of the G.D.C., the brethren walked in regular order from the place where they had assembled to the new building. The grand master, attended by his grand wardens, chaplains, registrar, &c., entered the edifice, and having invoked upon the undertaking the continual blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., declared it opened for the purposes of the charity, the new organ, erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison, pealing forth solemn music. As a sum of £10,000 is still required to defray the expenses of the building, some of the wives, daughters, and sons of members of the order, who had undertaken to make a collection towards the accumulation of that amount, deposited in the hands of the treasurer a pile of purses containing the result of their labours. This was followed by a *déjeuner à la fourchette* and a great variety of outdoor amusements.

CENTENARY FESTIVAL OF NELSON'S SHIP, THE VICTORY.

THE Victory, Nelson's flagship in the Battle of Trafalgar, hallowed by the memory of his death, is still extant, as a hulk, in Portsmouth Harbour; while her model, in the Naval Gallery of the South Kensington Museum, formed the subject of one of our illustrations in the Number of this Journal for March 11. On *Wednesday* week the centenary festival of this famous ship, which was launched at Chatham, in July, 1765, was celebrated by her present commander, Captain Francis Scott, C.B., with a ball, which he gave, on the upper deck, to a party of some four hundred guests, including Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, with Lady Seymour, and the chiefs of the various departments in the dockyard, with their families, besides many of the naval officers and of the neighbouring gentry. The upper deck, as shown in our illustration, was covered in with a sort of awning and tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations, and with festoons of evergreens around the masts, while some pots of beautiful flowers were ranged on the poop. The ship had been brought alongside the dockyard for the convenience of access. The dancing commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon and ended at seven in the evening. The company were therefore in morning costume; and some of the ladies wore their bonnets or hats all the time. The naval officers appeared in their blue frock-coats, with laced sleeves, or a scarf to denote their rank; and the military gentlemen were in their undress frock-coats or braided shell-jackets. Refreshments of the choicest description were provided upon the main deck, where the table was handsomely laid. Three wine-glasses used by Nelson himself were among the furniture of this repast, and many of the guests were permitted to drink from them to the immortal memory of the great English naval hero. The whole entertainment passed off with entire success.

RUINS OF THE CARBINE FACTORY AND RAILWAY STATION AT RICHMOND.

THE scenes of havoc and ruin in the city of Richmond after the great conflagration which ensued upon the retirement of the Confederate army and Government, in the first week of April, have already been made the subjects of some of our illustrations. We present in this Number a view of the ruins of the building which had been occupied as a carbine factory by the military department of the Administration, Richmond being a place where large quantities of arms and ammunition were manufactured during the war. Our second Engraving gives a view of the ruins of the buildings of the Richmond and Petersburg Railway, which here crosses the James River by a bridge already described. Some further illustrations of this subject, as well as of the flight of the Confederate President into Georgia, will be published on a future occasion.



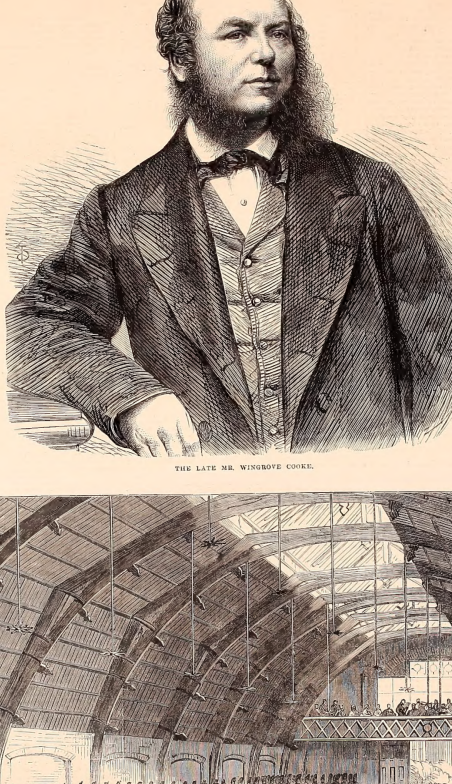
DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF BULL RUN, VIRGINIA.

THE MONUMENTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF BULL RUN.

TWO battles—that of July 21, 1861, and that of Aug. 29, 1862—were fought between the Confederates and Federals in the plain traversed by the small river called Bull Run, which crosses the main road from Washington to Richmond, a few miles north of Manassas Gap. The scene of the first conflict, one of the earliest of the war in Virginia, would now scarcely be recognised as a battle-field. Four years have obliterated nearly all the marks of the struggle, and the relic-hunter only now and then finds in the grass a memento of the event. Very few shot and shell remain upon the surface; the trees are hiding the blotches on their trunks made by bullets, and the only bones that are found, with few exceptions, are those of horses, which visitors have not thought of sufficient importance to be carried away. Some of the fences have been rebuilt, and corn is planted in many places; while the rapidly-growing bushes hide nearly all the original features of the field. The battle-field of Groveton, two miles beyond, towards Warrenton, is more distinctly marked with traces of battle. Here the shot and shell are thickly strewn, the trees are splintered, and in many places the forest looks as if it had been visited by small-pox. The bones of the soldiers of both armies are scattered over the fields, and the phrenologist may find skulls enough. A monument has now been erected on each of the Bull Run battle-fields. These monuments are of chocolate-coloured sandstone, thirty feet high, and were erected by the officers and men of General Gamble's separate cavalry brigade, camped at Fairfax Courthouse. The monument on the first Bull Run field is situated on the hill in front of the memorable stone house, on the spot where the 16th Brooklyn, 1st Michigan, and 1st and 2nd Maine were most hotly engaged, and where Ricketts and Griffin lost their batteries. The shaft is 27 ft. high, and bears upon its top a hundred-pound shell. On the pedestal, at each corner, is a shell of similar size. On one side of the shaft is inscribed, "To the memory of the patriots who fell at Bull Run, July 21st, 1861," and on the reverse, "Erected June 10th, 1865." The monument at Groveton is similar in its proportions, bearing its inscription, "To the memory of the patriots who fell at Groveton, August 29, 1862," and on the reverse, "Erected June 10th, 1865." Our illustration represents the scene at the consecration, or "dedication," as it is called in America, of these monuments. The religious exercises were conducted on the first Bull Run field by the Rev. Dr. M'Murdy, who read an appropriate service, which was followed by a hymn written for the occasion by Pierpont; a military parade by the 5th Pennsylvania heavy artillery, Colonel Gallup; and a salute by the 16th Massachusetts battery, Captain Scott. At the close of these ceremonies, eloquent addresses were delivered by Judge Olin, General Wilcox, General Heintzelman, and General Farnsworth. At the second monument the services were similar to those described. A large party of visitors had come from Washington to be present on this occasion.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE WINGROVE COOKE.

A BRIEF memoir of this gentleman appeared in our Journal a few weeks back, on the occasion of his sudden death, which took place, at his residence in Chelsea, on the 18th ult. We have engraved his portrait from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank. Mr. Wingrove Cooke was a barrister and special pleader of the Inner Temple, and was perhaps better known to the public as having been the *Times* special correspondent in China. He was also the author of an able work, entitled "The History of Party," giving an account of the Whig Ministry under Earl Grey and Lord Melbourne, and of the legislation which accompanied the Reform Bill. In 1859 Mr. Cooke was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Marylebone. As a writer on legal subjects he had gained much reputation by his treatises on the law of tithes and on copyhold tenures; so that, upon the death of Mr. Mulcs, a few years back, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithes Commission; and this appointment, which was made with the general approval of the legal profession, Mr. Wingrove Cooke continued to hold until the day of his death. His narrative of the war in China has considerable literary merit.



THE LATE MR. WINGROVE COOKE.

THE NEW HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 1ST SURREY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

OUR Illustration shows the interior of the drill-shed erected at the new head-quarters of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, with the company assembled there on Saturday week, when the place was formally opened by the Earl of Lovelace, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, under most favourable circumstances. The new head-quarters are situated in Brunswick-road, Camberwell, where the corps have succeeded in locating themselves very advantageously. A piece of ground, consisting of nearly four acres, has been secured to them, and on it they have erected a building which, when fully completed, cannot fail to meet all the requirements of the corps. The new building has been erected, at a cost of £5000, from designs by Mr. Lepard, of John-street, Adelphi, who is an ensign in the corps, and who has acted as honorary architect. It is replete with comfort and convenience. The drill-shed is 150 ft. by 52 ft., with a spacious gallery at one end for visitors. There is a fine room for the assemblage of the men, with a bar fitted up as a canteen, a spacious armoury, dressing-rooms, lavatories, stores for keeping uniforms and private clothing, apartments for Sergeant-Major and family, officers' and non-commissioned officers' rooms, and indeed every accommodation; and arrangements are made for ultimately erecting a spacious concert-room. The drill-shed was well filled, on the evening named, by a fashionable company. Around the shed the 1st Surrey were formed up in single file, and near the gallery were stationed a guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company, with their excellent band, under command of Major Robinson. The Earl of Lovelace and a distinguished company occupied seats in the gallery. Amongst those supporting the noble Earl were Major-General Sir G. Pollock and Lady Pollock; Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, the Commandant of the 1st Surrey; Colonel M'Murdo, who had laid the foundation-stone of the building; Major Irvine and other officers of the 1st Surrey; Lieutenant-Colonel Lahcee, 19th Surrey; Lieut.-Colonel Durnford, Surrey Volunteer Artillery; Col. Hughes, 19th Middlesex; Sir C. De Crespigny, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Essex Administrative Battalion; Mr. F. Doulson, M.P. for Lambeth; the Rev. Daniel Moore, chaplain; and Captain Dresser Rogers. After the opening ceremony, which was of an imposing character, the company went into the parade-ground, which, as has been said, consists of nearly four acres, where the corps were inspected by General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., K.S.I., the honorary colonel of the regiment. After the inspection the corps were complimented by General Pollock on the general excellence of their drill. To Lieutenant Herbert Pocock, honorary secretary, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Harrison Weir, who were intrusted with the general arrangements, is due much of the credit of the satisfactory manner in which the whole proceedings passed off.



OPENING OF THE NEW HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 1ST SURREY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, AT CAMBERWELL.

FINE ARTS.

ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

THERE is now on view, at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall-mall, a series of photographs, in course of publication by that firm, which may fairly be considered to have completely reversed the estimate of the capabilities of photography hitherto formed by artists and persons of artistic sensibility and cultivation. Instead of regarding photography as entirely out of the domain of fine art, we now find some of the first artists in England testifying that in certain branches several of the noblest qualities a painter can aspire to realise. The remark has often been made that the earliest essays in photography occasionally rendered broad and beautiful effects of light and shade, and conveyed suggestions of life and motion, which have gradually disappeared as the operations of chemical means and appliances of the photographer have been perfected. The aims of the whole world of photographers appear to have been to produce a preternatural and deadlike "sharpness" of definition and the utmost quantity of microscopic detail. Most valuable qualities these unquestionably are if we wish to secure an exact facsimile or record of a scene or object in all its minutiæ; but they convey a really different impression from that which the mind receives by the eye, and an impression removed almost as far as possible from that which the artist should seek to convey to the mind. Art photography is in any sense to compete with art it must, as we have always strenuously maintained, adopt other principles. It is not surprising that an artist—Mr. Wyndham—should have been the first to act upon a conviction of this necessity. The first photographer to "follow Nature," Cameron—to fully demonstrate the marvellously various and noble results which follow the application of the principles of fine art to the practice of photography. Commencing the study of photography, as we are informed, only about eighteen months ago, as a retired part of the life of Wight; provided with a very ordinary apparatus; lacking many of the usual facilities; and, fortunately, as we are disposed to say, without any love of the usual processes, Mrs. Cameron has succeeded in entirely opening a field for photography that had remained almost a terra incognita. We shall have to congratulate photographers that the productions of Mrs. Cameron, at Colnaghi's, are "out of focus," or "under-exposed" (as they would say), or "fuzzy at the lens," and that they have any defects of manipulation. We are persuaded that several of these photographers would rejoice if the lady's reputation and retard the reception of her principles. Nevertheless, it appears to us equally important that the public generally afford a pleasure differing not only in degree, but wholly in kind, from that to be derived from ordinary photographs. We find them startled into serious attention which is not of strange delight at all an unexpected discovery in nature. Anything more anti-pre-Raphaelite it is impossible to conceive. Photography is made most opportunely to strengthen the reaction from that schism by giving a scientific demonstration of the impossibility of the truth of the principles of the old masters. It is the simple fact, incredible as it may appear, that the photographs of Cameron recognise the sources in nature of Michael Angelo's awful grandeur of imagination, of Raphael's ideal and serene idealism; the melting sweetness of the Madonnas of Leonardo and the charming of Correggio; the mystery of Rembrandt's shadows and Velasquez; the grace and loveliness in women and children of Raphael; the refinement of Reynolds and Gainsborough; the dignity and repose of Titian; and the vigour and truth of Rubens and Vandyke. They may almost be reduced to prove, in opposition to the theory of the schools, that the Real and the Ideal are not to be sought for, as is only by dramatic invention, by colour, and by the evidences of mental operations in his handiwork. But the artist's hope to maintain his proper supremacy. It is almost invidious to make a selection from upwards of one hundred photographs, all of which are remarkable, most necessarily be very limited within our space; but we may call special attention to the following subjects:—"Sappho," a three or four of Henry Taylor, the poet author of "Philip van Artevelde," giving different views of a remarkably fine head; a grand profile of G. F. Watts, the painter; Sir Colin Campbell, in the dress of an antique bronze; and Lady Elcho, as a "Dantesque Vision" and the "Countess Sybil," besides others, including portraits of Sir John Herschel, Robert Browning, Holman Hunt, J. Spedding, and Lady Adelaide Talbot, another fair "Madonna-like" beauty. The artist has given the name for particular commendation "Light and Love," "La Madonna Aspettante," "La Madonna Addolorata," "La Madonna Ispirata," "The Shunamite Woman," "O Ruth," "Double Star," "The Recording Angel," "Annie Infant Immanuel," "Grace Darling," "Light through Love," "La Madonna Riposata," "Blessing and Blessed," "La Madonna Ricordata," "Light or Love," "Light in Light," "Light, and "Sadness." It must be confessed that some of Mrs. Cameron's titles are rather too ambitious and far-fetched; yet their imaginativeness is often an additional recommendation. The explanation of her success involves the divulgence of no secret. She determinedly avoids all hardening of outline, all minute detail, and all pettiness of effect; she works with a moderate-sized lens often in the open air, and dispenses with a studied background. She has her subjects at perfect ease, and she endeavours to bring herself into mental sympathy with them in order to realise the expression she requires; and to the selection of models for her fancy pieces and the best point of view, the posing and arrangement of figures and groups, the disposition of the draperies, and the management of the light and shade, she brings a singularly quick and highly-educated artistic perception.

The Art Exhibition in aid of the funds for completing the erection of the Wedgwood Institute, was opened on Monday, at Alton Towers, the magnificent and extensive seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The use of which has been liberally permitted by his Lordship during the two months the exhibition will remain open. The collection is large, varied, and of very considerable excellence. It contains large collections of paintings by ancient and modern masters, and numerous and other drawings, including those by local artists, or works illustrative of Wedgwood and his connection with Flaxman; together with architectural drawings; engravings; models; specimens of the topography of the midland counties; photographs, sculptures, carvings, fictile and decorative arts; and a considerable collection of virtù; pottery, especially old Wedgwood ware; and modern examples of the art-manufactures of the midland counties. One most interesting feature of the display in a collection of old Wedgwood ware illustrating the progress of the manufacture in its various stages. All the chief collectors of this most beautiful description of modern pottery are contributors. The show of specimens of this ware is in great variety. Mr. Gladstone contributes the dejeuner service in this ware of which he spoke at Burslem. There are also several cases of specimens in imitation of the antique. The most comprehensive descriptions and applications of Wedgwood ware—together showing that there are hardly any limits to the variety of combinations in which it is available. The authorities of the South Kensington Museum contribute largely to the exhibition.

Of the great cycle of mural paintings illustrative of the history of France from the earliest ages which Mr. Ary Scheffer was engaged in decorating the principal court of the Invalides at Paris, one fourth part, occupying one of the walls, is now finished. It is 100 feet in length, 180 ft. in length, and the painting contains 1200 figures, the foremost of which are larger than life. The subject is "Charlemagne Receiving Tributes." Druidical priests and priestesses surround an oak, sacrificing, and the minister of the sacred rites of Thor, while a Frank under Clovis are crossing the Rhine to offer battle to the Roman General Syragrius; then Christianity dawns on France: Queen Clotilde leads the conversion of Charlemagne to the baptismal font, and causes him to be crowned at Rheims by St. Remy. The crimes caused by the rivalry of the four brothers who succeeded Clovis are set forth in incidents connected with Brunehaut and Frodegonde; the Saracens appear; the Battle of Poitiers is won; Charles Martel slays Abderam, and the crescent disappears before the cross. A new era begins under Charlemagne, whose long and glorious reign is variously illustrated. Following in chronological order, the Lombards succeed the Saracens in the invasion of France. Paris is threatened by the Norman Rollo, and is valiantly defended by Eudes; lastly, the feudal system is introduced, and is represented by the artist in its real character: sanguinary struggles between lord and vassals, scenes of violence, pillage, and a truce are depicted with great force.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Regiment of Life Guards: Lieut. and A. D. C. Hill to be Captain and Sub-Lieutenant.
3rd Dragoon Guards: Cornet G. A. Milner, from Lieutenant, v. F. H. Sewell to be Cornet.
4th: Lieut. R. B. Lancaster to be Captain; Cornet J. S. Bates to be Lieutenant; L. R. Sewell to be Cornet.
5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. R. Vandeleur to be Captain. 12th: Capt. H. Sorpton-Smith to be Major.
14th Hussars: Lieut. B. Pelehin to be Cornet. 21st: Lieut. G. W. C. Fiewelyn to be Captain; Cornet H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Lacy to be Captain.
Royal Artillery: 1st Battalion: Captain A. Bell to be Major. 2nd Battalion: Lieut. W. W. Hastings to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. R. A. Nitman and G. H. Ingilby to be Majors; Lieut. A. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. and Adjutant Hon. A. Fitzroy to be Lieutenant; Staff Assist. Surg. H. M. Murdoch to be Assistant Surgeon.
Royal Engineers: Capt. C. Pasley to be Major; Lieut. and Adjutant H. Cox, Capt. J. Hayter, and Lieut. Hon. Arthur Lloyd, to be Captains; Lieut. C. Bart to be Lieutenant.
Rifle Brigade: Surg.-Maj. W. Fitch's to be Lieutenant. 2: C. Carr to be Ensign. 4th: Lieut. J. H. Mercer to be Instructor of Musketry. 2nd Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. Cecil W. V. Maclean to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 2nd: W. Higgins to be Ensign. 60th: Lieut. F. C. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. and Adjt. R. Thornton to be Ensign. 4th: Lieut. F. R. Watson to be Captain; Lieut. A. J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. A. Hill to be Lieutenant. 6th: Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. A. Fitzroy to be Lieutenant; Capt. C. Campbell to be Ensign. 15th: Ensign F. E. M. Sperin to be Lieutenant; R. J. C. Campbell to be Ensign. 16th: Ensign J. R. M. Sperin to be Lieutenant; R. J. C. Campbell to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. A. Fitzroy to be Lieutenant; Capt. C. Campbell to be Ensign.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surg. H. Murdoch's to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.—Sergeant-Major J. Hutchinson to be Quartermaster. Sergt. J. Bowden to be Sergeant-Major. Sergt. J. Bowden to be Staff Sergeant-Major. Corporal J. Bowden to be Sergeant. Private J. Bowden to be Corporal. Private J. Bowden to be Lance-Corporal.

MILITIA.—Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Gage, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Lord Rivers to be Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Hon. Charles Lindsay to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut.-Col. C. Hart to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

ADMIRALTY.

Commanders J. E. Bingham and C. Lucas, to be retired Captains. Commander T. Le Hunte and Lieut. R. Hall, to be Commanders. Lieut. G. A. Hamilton, to be Commander. The Rev. R. L. Nicks has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Capt. Hon. H. F. Boyle, C.B., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Second Lieut. A. M. T. Gibson to be first Lieutenant; J. C. Hall, W. H. Bell, H. Baker, W. Wilson, and H. Hamilton, to be Second Lieutenants. Royal Marine Artillery: Second Lieut. A. G. Hall, W. Hall, and H. Hall, to be Second Lieutenants. Royal Marine Artillery: Second Lieut. A. G. E. Gore, H. C. Horsford, T. W. Dowding, A. B. Chapman, J. M. Home, and F. A. Wyvill to be Second Lieutenants.

Colonels H. E. Wexre, T. G. A. Oakes, G. W. T. Rich; Lieutenant-Colonels H. N. Norman, R. A. Logan, T. E. Mulock; Inspector-Surgeons Alexander Ker, C.B., and Thomas Longmore, C.B.; and Deputy Surgeon A. D. Home, V.C., have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

The Queen has conferred on Lieut. Hay, of the Royal Naval Reserve, lately commanded to the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Duke of Somerset), on Tuesday afternoon, the Victoria Cross, for having, during the same action, performed a most daring act of gallantry. During the same engagement, a number of fireworks in the fort exploded immediately after the Russian flag had been struck, and the Russians, who had retired to the fort, fourteen years of age, was mortally wounded. Three other boys were slightly injured. The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon each of these boys.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge inspected the Cavalry Depôt and Riding Establishment at Canterbury, on the occasion of which His Royal Highness was received by the troops in complete marching order, under the command of Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, C.B., and Major Hall. Having marched past, the troops performed a variety of manœuvres and movements, under the direction of Major Lord Arthur Somerset, and His Royal Highness for their steadiness of drill. The hospital was next visited, and minute inquiries made into the condition of the sick and the state of the approval. Preceding thence to the Riding-school his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, the Assistant Major Brenkhurn, superintendent of the Riding-school. The whole of the Cavalry Establishment, consisting of 300 horses, were then brought in, and undergoing a minute inspection, marched past in slow and quick time. An officers' riding class was then put through the various military exercises. His Royal Highness expressing himself to the commanding officer as highly pleased with the whole of the proceedings.

The following is a list of ships belonging to the Royal Navy now under the command of officers serving in the various naval establishments at the latest advices received:—The Canopus, 17, screw-sloop, Commander Hon. Hedworth Lambton, at the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Sherness, July 8, 1861, was at Panama. The Conqueror, 78, screw-ship, Captain Hon. Frederick Egerton, C.B., at Sheerness, September 1, 1861, was at Portsmouth. The Cossack, 21, screw-sloop, Commander Hon. Frederick W. Richards, from the West Coast of Africa, which was commissioned at Devonport, Feb. 24, 1863, was at Sierra Leone, April 1, 1863, was at Sheerness, July 8, 1861, was at Panama. The Conqueror, 78, screw-ship, Captain Hon. Frederick Egerton, C.B., at Sheerness, September 1, 1861, was at Portsmouth. The Cossack, 21, screw-sloop, Commander Hon. Hedworth Lambton, at the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Sher

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY REAY.

The Right Hon. Marian Dawson Reay, of Reay, in the county of Caithness, who died on the 2nd inst., at Plymouth, was the last surviving child of Colonel Gall, military secretary to Warren Hastings while Governor-General of India. Her Ladyship was married, first, to David Rose, Esq., of Calcutta, eldest son of Uvedale Rose, Lord Aukerville, of Aukerville, Rose-shire, a Lord of Session in Scotland; and secondly, April 8, 1830, to Sir Alexander Mackay, eighth Baron Reay, who succeeded to the peerage upon the death of his brother, the seventh Baron Reay, the latter having died, unmarried, at Gedding, England, May 27, 1847, in the eighth Baron Reay, who died in 1863. By either husband Lady Reay had two sons and two daughters, of whom our-her union with him Lady Reay had two sons and two daughters—the eldest—wife one son, Eric, born in 1838; Arthur Aylmer, Esq., the Hon. Elizabeth, who, the Hon. Sophia, who died in 1858, and the Hon. Clara, who died in 1860. Her Ladyship was the first Duchess, sister of the late Duke of Montrose. As Lady Reay's eldest surviving son, Eric, present Lord Reay, is unmarried, the heirship presumptive to his old barony of Reay and his hereditary as present heir-male is Lord Reay's brother, the Hon. Arthur Aylmer, Esq., of Orphemert, Vice-President of the Privy Council of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

THE REV. DR. ARNOLD.

The Rev. James William Arnold, D.D., of Rochdale, in the county of Northampton, head and male representative of an ancient branch of the family of Arnold, originally Monmouthshire, was the third and last surviving son of George Arnold, Esq., of Reading, in the county of Berks, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Ill., by his second wife, Henrietta Jane, eldest daughter of General George Morrison, Quartermaster-General. He was born July 29, 1798, and was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He succeeded his brother, George Henry Arnold, Esq., of Sandy Hollyer, Oct. 27, 1844. He married, July 2, 1822, Lady Mary Howard, third daughter of William, second Earl of Wicklow, and sister of Sir William Howard, K.C., and consequently Earl of Wicklow, by whom, who survives him, he leaves one son, William Howard, of Rochdale, in the city of Northampton, the family of Arnold, Dorsetshire, and afterwards of Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire, and the Rev. Dr. Arnold represented, is of old standing and historic note. One of his ancestors, Sir John Arnold, was Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is famous for having been the first importer of the breed of English cattle, and for having thus rendered a benefit to this country, which it still retains. Sir Nicholas himself lived a deal of where there remains, and has inherited the finest breeds from Spain and other countries. Another scion of this house, Richard Arnold, was, in 1719, Deputy Secretary at War, and was succeeded in 1724, Secretary at War for Scotland. The Arnolds of Arnould had, in different generations, many distinguished members among whom was famed soldiers with Marlborough, Wellington, and Moore, and Captain of the Horses of Clifton Manhood, the husband of Colmar, the Goddess of the Heaven of Clifton Manhood, the husband of Alton Parsons; and Mr. Secretary Frome Selwin married Judith, daughter of Sir John Shaw, Bart., of Arnold house, married Elizabeth Arnold.

DR. DANIELL.

William Freeman Daniell, M.D., F.L.S., the African traveller, late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Ashantee forces, returned from Africa in bad health to England last September, with a constitution thoroughly broken up by the climate, and the exposure and hardships, and died very soon, and buried at Kingsbridge, Devon. Dr. Daniell was well-known to the scientific world by his indefatigable labours and researches in the study of the animal and vegetable kingdoms of the peculiar coast of Western Africa and other parts of the globe. He served the whole of his time at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and he subsequently had obtained his promotion to the rank of Staff Surgeon March 31, 1863, after that he went to the Gold Coast, where he had already accompanied the expeditionary force. Dr. Daniell was in 1860, when he first returned to England, induced by his friends to make some additions to our knowledge of the natural history of the country, he more especially undertook a fine collection of Tartary oak, which may, at some future day, furnish timber for a dockyard at Hong-Kong. Dr. Daniell was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was also a Fellow of the Geographical, Linnean, and Pharmaceutical Societies, to which he was a contributor of numerous valuable and scientific papers. He was well acquainted with the native languages of many of the African tribes, and had a considerable knowledge of Arabic. He published a pamphlet on the "Medical Topography and Native Diseases of the Gulf of Guinea."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, M.A., was proved in the principal registry by the surviving executors, Frederick Irby, Esq., the eldest son; the other executors being the Hon. Augusta Irby, the relict, and Lord William Irby (the second son), the personalty being sworn under £3000. The testator was the fourth son of the second Lord Boston, and was married in 1827 to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Anthony Hamilton Bonnor, by whom he has issue seven sons and two daughters.

The will of the Rev. Joseph Gerard, of Bartobello House, East Sheen, Surrey, relict of Sir John Gerard, Bart., of Garswood Hall, Lancaster, was proved in the London Court on the 16th ult., the executors appointed being Frederick Sevalia Gerard, Esq. (her brother-in-law), of Aspull House, near Wigan; and Thomas Bowring, Esq., of Bengal Club, Calcutta, the personalty of which was sworn under £7000. The will is dated the 8th of July, 1864, and her Majesty is the residuary legatee. The testatrix bequeaths to Frederick Sevalia Gerard, Esq., and to his children, the pictures, &c., at Garswood, and to the person she leaves to her niece Leontine, Countess de la Pasture, whom she supposes resident in Belgium or in her native, Switzerland, and whom she is like bequest to the Rev. J. G. Wenham, of the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, in which parish she died, the sum of £100; to her maid, Elizabeth Haggerston, she leaves all her wearing apparel, a gold watch, and a life interest in £1000 Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities; and £50 to be divided amongst all her other servants.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gordon Gray (Royal Engineers), late of Cork, in Ireland, where he died on January 8 last, was proved in the Dublin Court by his mother, Mrs. Gordon Gray, one of the executrixes, a power being reserved to his elder, Augusta Frances Elizabeth Gray, the grace hereafter. The will is dated the 1st of July, 1864, and appoints are Sir H. C. Kirby, of Harewood-square; and Thomas Page, of Hyde Park-gardens. To the entirety in the Colonel's property, amounting to £1000, is bequeathed to his mother a life interest in the whole of his property, and at her decease the same is to be divided between his brothers and sisters, and in the event of the latter's decease, then for the children of the latter.

The will of Mrs. Arabella Penelope Hoare, of Kelsey Beckenham, Kent, was proved in the London Court by her son, Peter Richard Hoare, Esq., the sole executor, and the personalty sworn under £3000. The will was brought into the registry by Messrs. Hore and Sons, solicitors, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The testatrix has left numerous legacies, including one to her said son, Peter Richard Hoare, for ornamental purposes, and the residue of her property she bequeaths to her daughters such a sum as on sale or purchase thereof will produce £1000 Three per Cent. Consols for her daughters, together with her granddaughter, ecclesiastic legatees. The will is dated June 15, 1864, and is attested by Geo. R. Hoare, Beckenham, and by Bench-walk, and the Rev. Edmund E. Allen, Milton Vicarage, Cumberland.

The one-legged dancer, Donato, died on the 10th ult., at Cyrnghe, France.

A public grammar school is about to be founded in Brisbane, Queensland, and subscriptions are being collected to meet the endowment.

The Queensland Government has sanctioned a scheme for a limited assisted immigration from Italy. It is proposed that the immigrant introduced shall consist of agriculturists, such as vine and olive growers, and other workmen skilled in the cultivation of the produce of the south of Italy.

The *Publicista* of Marseilles announces a strike of bachelors. About 6000 young men, it states, of that place, between the age of twenty and thirty, held a meeting and entered into an agreement not to ask any young woman in marriage until a competence should have operated in the interest of living, and particularly in the dress, of the fairer sex. The young men insist on greater simplicity in every respect and a return to the more modest habits of a century or two ago.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPT. C. Sherla.—Correspondents to a public paper, especially such as live at a great distance, should write with unmistakable distinctness. The error of "Alferis" for "Alferis" in your solution of the problem published on the 24th ult. is a case in point, which, although much below the standard of those published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, exhibits so much ingenuity and freshness of conception that we shall be glad to receive more from your pen.—Solutions of Problem No. 1114 received from the authors appear to be correct.

CHARLES SHERWOOD, W. T. PIERCE, I. F. G., NEMO.—This problem sent shall be inserted on early date.

ALEXANDER VOE (U. S.).—We shall be re-examined.

H. W. Wood.—Thanks for your kind favour in exchanging as you wish, and will give instructions to that effect.

C. H. W. Union Club, New York.—A reply has been forwarded by the Liman.

R. H. W. Philadelphia.—The problem is correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1114.

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R sq	Kt to K 3rd, or	(If K take Kt, then White plays 3. Q to K 5th, and must mate next move.)
2. Kt to Q B 5th	B takes Kt	3. Q to Q 4th (ch) Kt takes Q
		4. P to K 5th. Mate.
(or) 1.	K to Q Kt 6th	3. B to Q B 3rd (ch) P to Q Kt 5th.
2. B to Q Kt 2nd	K to Q B 6th (best)	4. Q to B 5th. Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1115.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 7th	P to K B 6th
2. B to Q Kt 8th	P takes B
3. P to K B 4th	P to Kt 8th, becoming a Queen, or other piece. Anything
4. B takes Q P	
5. B takes P. Mate	

PROBLEM No. 1116.

By Mr. W. MITCHISON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following Game, played by correspondence, between Mr. J. STRACY and Mr. I. CANDISH, is a curious and instructive termination.

BLACK (Mr. I. C.)	WHITE (Mr. J. S.)	BLACK (Mr. I. C.)	WHITE (Mr. J. S.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	(he gains very material advantage in the game.)	
2. P to Q 4th	2. P to Q 4th		
3. P takes P	3. P takes P	18. Kt takes R	Kt takes R
4. B to Q 3rd	4. P to Q B 4th	19. Q takes Kt	B takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	5. P takes P	20. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
6. P takes P	6. P to Q Kt 5th (ch)	21. R to Q sq	P to K Kt 4th
7. Kt to K B 3rd	7. Castles	22. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 5th
8. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th
9. P to Q 3rd	Castles (K R)	24. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 6th
10. Q takes B	Castles	25. B to K 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
11. Kt to K 5th	P to Q R 3rd	26. K to Kt sq	Q takes P (ch)
12. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	27. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
13. R to K sq	B to K 3rd	(The position is remarkable.)	
14. Kt to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	28. Q to K B 2nd	B takes P
15. B to K B 5th	Kt to K 5th	29. Q to K B 2nd	B takes R, and wins
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	(Has to a better one.)	
17. R takes P	R takes P	29.	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
		30. K to B 2nd	B takes R, and wins

(This sort of hit and reminds us readers [illegible])

CHESS IN BERLIN.

A smart Affair between Messrs. NEUMANN and BERGELL, consulting together, against Messrs. CORDEL and KNORRE.—(*From's Grandes Echecs.*)

WHITE. (Messrs. N. & B.)	BLACK. (Messrs. C. & K.)	WHITE. (Messrs. N. & B.)	BLACK. (Messrs. C. & K.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	17. Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd	(They might rather to have moved K Kt to Q 2nd.)	
3. B to Q B 4th	3. B to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th
4. P to Q 4th	4. P takes P	19. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	5. P to Q B 4th	20. Kt to Kt 4th	Kt to K R 2nd
6. P to Q Kt 4th	6. B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 4th
7. P to K B 4th	7. P to K B 4th	(Very cleverly played.)	
8. Castles	8. P takes P	22. Kt takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd
9. P to K 5th	9. P to K Kt 3rd	23. Kt takes K P	Kt takes P
10. P to Q Kt 5th	10. Kt to K 2nd	24. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt

An interesting specimen of the "Evans," played between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and NEUMANN.

BLACK. (Mr. A.)	WHITE. (Mr. N.)	WHITE. (Mr. A.)	WHITE. (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	13. Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Kt to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to Q 5th	14. Kt to Q 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	3. B to Q B 4th	15. Kt takes B	15. P takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	4. B to Q Kt 3rd	16. P to K B 4th	16. B to Q 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	5. P to Q B 4th	17. P to K 5th	17. P to K B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	6. P takes P	18. P to K Kt 4th	18. P to K Kt 3rd
7. Castles	7. P to Q 3rd	19. P to K 6th	19. P to K sq
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	20. K to Kt 2nd	20. K to Kt sq
9. P to K B 4th	9. P to Q B 4th	21. P to K B 4th	21. P to K B 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	10. Kt to K 2nd	22. P to K 6th	22. P to K 6th
(The Berliner Schachzeitung, to which we are indebted for the game, says that Mr. Neumann might have played Kt to K Kt 3rd.)		23. Kt to K 4th	23. Kt to K 4th
11. Kt to K B 3rd	11. Kt to K B 3rd	24. Kt to Q 6th	24. P to Q Kt 5th
12. B to K B 4th	12. Castles	25. K to R sq	25. P to Q Kt 6th
		26. Kt to K B 5th	26. P to Q B 6th
		27. Kt to Q 6th	27. P to Q 7th
		28. Kt to K B 5th	28. P to Q 8th (ch)
		29. K to R sq	29. Q to Q 7th
		30. Q to Q 2nd	30. Q to Q 6th
		31. Q to Q B 2nd	31. Kt to K 7th
		32. Kt to Q 6th	32. Q to Q 7th
		33. Q to Q 2nd	33. Q to Q 6th
		34. Q to Q B 2nd	34. Kt to K 7th
		35. Q to Q 2nd	35. Q to Q 7th
		36. Q to Q B 2nd	36. Q to Q 6th
		37. Q to Q 2nd	37. Q to Q 7th
		38. Q to Q B 2nd	38. Q to Q 6th
		39. Q to Q 2nd	39. Q to Q 7th
		40. Q to Q B 2nd	40. Q to Q 6th
		41. Q to Q 2nd	41. Q to Q 7th
		42. Q to Q B 2nd	42. Q to Q 6th
		43. Q to Q 2nd	43. Q to Q 7th
		44. Q to Q B 2nd	44. Q to Q 6th
		45. Q to Q 2nd	45. Q to Q 7th
		46. Q to Q B 2nd	46. Q to Q 6th
		47. Q to Q 2nd	47. Q to Q 7th
		48. Q to Q B 2nd	48. Q to Q 6th
		49. Q to Q 2nd	49. Q to Q 7th
		50. Q to Q B 2nd	50. Q to Q 6th
		51. Q to Q 2nd	51. Q to Q 7th
		52. Q to Q B 2nd	52. Q to Q 6th
		53. Q to Q 2nd	53. Q to Q 7th
		54. Q to Q B 2nd	54. Q to Q 6th
		55. Q to Q 2nd	55. Q to Q 7th
		56. Q to Q B 2nd	56. Q to Q 6th
		57. Q to Q 2nd	57. Q to Q 7th
		58. Q to Q B 2nd	58. Q to Q 6th
		59. Q to Q 2nd	59. Q to Q 7th
		60. Q to Q B 2nd	60. Q to Q 6th
		61. Q to Q 2nd	61. Q to Q 7th
		62. Q to Q B 2nd	62. Q to Q 6th
		63. Q to Q 2nd	63. Q to Q 7th
		64. Q to Q B 2nd	64. Q to Q 6th
		65. Q to Q 2nd	65. Q to Q 7th
		66. Q to Q B 2nd	66. Q to Q 6th
		67. Q to Q 2nd	67. Q to Q 7th
		68. Q to Q B 2nd	68. Q to Q 6th
		69. Q to Q 2nd	69. Q to Q 7th
		70. Q to Q B 2nd	70. Q to Q 6th
		71. Q to Q 2nd	71. Q to Q 7th
		72. Q to Q B 2nd	72. Q to Q 6th
		73. Q to Q 2nd	73. Q to Q 7th
		74. Q to Q B 2nd	74. Q to Q 6th
		75. Q to Q 2nd	75. Q to Q 7th
		76. Q to Q B 2nd	76. Q to Q 6th
		77. Q to Q 2nd	77. Q to Q 7th
		78. Q to Q B 2nd	78. Q to Q 6th
		79. Q to Q 2nd	79. Q to Q 7th
		80. Q to Q B 2nd	80. Q to Q 6th
		81. Q to Q 2nd	81. Q to Q 7th
		82. Q to Q B 2nd	82. Q to Q 6th
		83. Q to Q 2nd	83. Q to Q 7th
		84. Q to Q B 2nd	84. Q to Q 6th
		85. Q to Q 2nd	85. Q to Q 7th
		86. Q to Q B 2nd	86. Q to Q 6th
		87. Q to Q 2nd	87. Q to Q 7th
		88. Q to Q B 2nd	88. Q to Q 6th
		89. Q to Q 2nd	89. Q to Q 7th
		90. Q to Q B 2nd	90. Q to Q 6th
		91. Q to Q 2nd	91. Q to Q 7th
		92. Q to Q B 2nd	92. Q to Q 6th
		93. Q to Q 2nd	93. Q to Q 7th
		94. Q to Q B 2nd	94. Q to Q 6th
		95. Q to Q 2nd	95. Q to Q 7th
		96. Q to Q B 2nd	96. Q to Q 6th
		97. Q to Q 2nd	97. Q to Q 7th
		98. Q to Q B 2nd	98. Q to Q 6th
		99. Q to Q 2nd	99. Q to Q 7th
		100. Q to Q B 2nd	100. Q to Q 6th
		101. Q to Q 2nd	101. Q to Q 7th
		102. Q to Q B 2nd	102. Q to Q 6th
		103. Q to Q 2nd	103. Q to Q 7th
		104. Q to Q B 2nd	104. Q to Q 6th
		105. Q to Q 2nd	105. Q to Q 7th
		106. Q to Q B 2nd	106. Q to Q 6th
		107. Q to Q 2nd	107. Q to Q 7th
		108. Q to Q B 2nd	108. Q to Q 6th
		109. Q to Q 2nd	109. Q to Q 7th
		110. Q to Q B 2nd	110. Q to Q 6th
		111. Q to Q 2nd	111. Q to Q 7th
		112. Q to Q B 2nd	112. Q to Q 6th
		113. Q to Q 2nd	113. Q to Q 7th
		114. Q to Q B 2nd	114. Q to Q 6th
		115. Q to Q 2nd	115. Q to Q 7th
		116. Q to Q B 2nd	116. Q to Q 6th
		117. Q to Q 2nd	117. Q to Q 7th
		118. Q to Q B 2nd	118. Q to Q 6th
		119. Q to Q 2nd	119. Q to Q 7th
		120. Q to Q B 2nd	120. Q to Q 6th
		121. Q to Q 2nd	121. Q to Q 7th
		122. Q to Q B 2nd	122. Q to Q 6th
		123. Q to Q 2nd	123. Q to Q 7th
		124. Q to Q B 2nd	124. Q to Q 6th
		125. Q to Q 2nd	125. Q to Q 7th
		126. Q to Q B 2nd	126. Q to Q 6th
		127. Q to Q 2nd	127. Q to Q 7th
		128. Q to Q B 2nd	128. Q to Q 6th
		129. Q to Q 2nd	129. Q to Q 7th
		130. Q to Q B 2nd	130. Q to Q 6th
		131. Q to Q 2nd	131. Q to Q 7th
		132. Q to Q B 2nd	132. Q to Q 6th
		133. Q to Q 2nd	133. Q to Q 7th
		134. Q to Q B 2nd	134. Q to Q 6th
		135. Q to Q 2nd	135. Q to Q 7th
		136. Q to Q B 2nd	136. Q to Q 6th
		137. Q to Q 2nd	137. Q to Q 7th
		138. Q to Q B 2nd	138. Q to Q 6th
		139. Q to Q 2nd	139. Q to Q 7th
		140. Q to Q B 2nd	140. Q to Q 6th
		141. Q to Q 2nd	141. Q to Q 7th
		142. Q to Q B 2nd	142. Q to Q 6th
		143. Q to Q 2nd	143. Q to Q 7th
		144. Q to Q B 2nd	144. Q to Q 6th
		145. Q to Q 2nd	145. Q to Q 7th
		146. Q to Q B 2nd	146. Q to Q 6th
		147. Q to Q 2nd	147. Q to Q 7th
		148. Q to Q B 2nd	148. Q to Q 6th
		149. Q to Q 2nd	149. Q to Q 7th
		150. Q to Q B 2nd	150. Q to Q 6th
		151. Q to Q 2nd	151. Q to Q 7th
		152. Q to Q B 2nd	152. Q to Q 6th
		153. Q to Q 2nd	153. Q to Q 7th
		154. Q to Q B 2nd	154. Q to Q 6th
		155. Q to Q 2nd	155. Q to Q 7th
		156. Q to Q B 2nd	156. Q to Q 6th
		157. Q to Q 2nd	157. Q to Q 7th
		158. Q to Q B 2nd	158. Q to Q 6th
		159. Q to Q 2nd	159. Q to Q 7th
		160. Q to Q B 2nd	160. Q to Q 6th
		161. Q to Q 2nd	161. Q to Q 7th
		162. Q to Q B 2nd	162. Q to Q 6th
		163. Q to Q 2nd	163. Q to Q 7th
		164. Q to Q B 2nd	164. Q to Q 6th
		165. Q to Q 2nd	165. Q to Q 7th
		166. Q to Q B 2nd	166. Q to Q 6th
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		168. Q to Q B 2nd	168. Q to Q 6th
		169. Q to Q 2nd	169. Q to Q 7th
		170. Q to Q B 2nd	170. Q to Q 6th
		171. Q to Q 2nd	171. Q to Q 7th
		172. Q to Q B 2nd	172. Q to Q 6th
		173. Q to Q 2nd	173. Q to Q 7th
		174. Q to Q B 2nd	174. Q to Q 6th
		175. Q to Q 2nd	175. Q to Q 7th
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		177. Q to Q 2nd	177. Q to Q 7th
		178. Q to Q B 2nd	178. Q to Q 6th
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		186. Q to Q B 2nd	186. Q to Q 6th
		187. Q to Q 2nd	187. Q to Q 7th
		188. Q to Q B 2nd	188. Q to Q 6th
		189. Q to Q 2nd	189. Q to Q 7th
		190. Q to Q B 2nd	190. Q to Q 6th
		191. Q to Q 2nd	191. Q to Q 7th
		192. Q to Q B 2nd	192. Q to Q 6th
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		194. Q to Q B 2nd	194. Q to Q 6th
		195. Q to Q 2nd	195. Q to Q 7th
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		211. Q to Q 2nd	211. Q to Q 7th
		212. Q to Q B 2nd	212. Q to Q 6th
		213. Q to Q 2nd	213. Q to Q 7th
		214. Q to Q B 2nd	214. Q to Q 6th
		215. Q to Q 2nd	215. Q to Q 7th
		216. Q to Q B 2nd	216. Q to Q 6th
		217. Q to Q 2nd	217. Q to Q 7th
		218. Q to Q B 2nd	218. Q to Q 6th
		219. Q to Q 2nd	219. Q to Q 7th
		220. Q to Q B 2nd	220. Q to Q 6th
		221. Q to Q 2nd	221. Q to Q 7th
		222. Q to Q B 2nd	222. Q to Q 6th
		223. Q to Q 2nd	223. Q to Q 7th
		224. Q to Q B 2nd	224. Q to Q 6th
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		233. Q to Q 2nd	233. Q to Q 7th
		234. Q to Q B 2nd	234. Q to Q 6th
		235. Q to Q 2nd	235. Q to Q 7th
		236. Q to Q B 2nd	236. Q to Q 6th
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		238. Q to Q B 2nd	238. Q to Q 6th
		239. Q to Q 2nd	239. Q to Q 7th
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		246. Q to Q B 2nd	246. Q to Q 6th
		247. Q to Q 2nd	247. Q to Q 7th
		248. Q to Q B 2nd	248. Q to Q 6th
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		253. Q to Q 2nd	253. Q to Q 7th
		254. Q to Q B 2nd	254. Q to Q 6th
		255. Q to Q 2nd	255. Q to Q 7th
		256. Q to Q B 2nd	256. Q to Q 6th
		257. Q to Q 2nd	257. Q to Q 7th
		258. Q to Q B 2nd	258. Q to Q 6th
		259. Q to Q 2nd	259. Q to Q 7th
		260. Q to Q B 2nd	260. Q to Q 6th
		261. Q to Q 2nd	261. Q to Q 7th
		262. Q to Q B 2nd	262. Q to Q 6th
		263. Q to Q 2nd	263. Q to Q 7th
		264. Q to Q B 2nd	264. Q to Q 6th
		265. Q to Q 2nd	265. Q to Q 7th
		266. Q to Q B 2nd	266. Q to Q 6th
		267. Q to Q 2nd	267. Q to Q 7th
		268. Q to Q B 2nd	268. Q to Q 6th
		269. Q to Q 2nd	269. Q to Q 7th
		270. Q to Q B 2nd	270. Q to Q 6th
		271. Q to Q 2nd	271. Q to Q 7th
		272. Q to Q B 2nd	272. Q to Q 6th
		273. Q to Q 2nd	273. Q to Q 7th
		274. Q to Q B 2nd	274. Q to Q 6th
		275. Q to Q 2nd	275. Q to Q 7th
		276. Q to Q B 2nd	276. Q to Q 6th
		277. Q to Q 2nd	277. Q to Q 7th
		278. Q to Q B 2nd	278. Q to Q 6th
		279. Q to Q 2nd	279. Q to Q 7th
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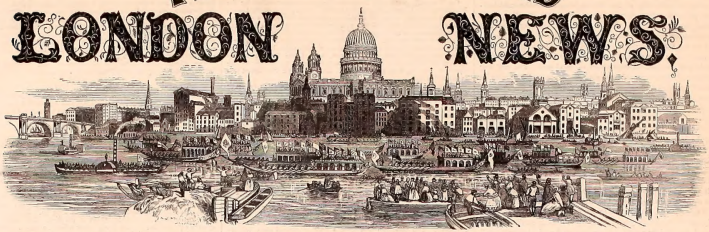


BALL ON BOARD H.M.S. VICTORY, AT PORTSMOUTH, AT THE CENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE SHIP.—SEE PAGE 48.



NEW BUILDING FOR THE MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, OPENED ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 47.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



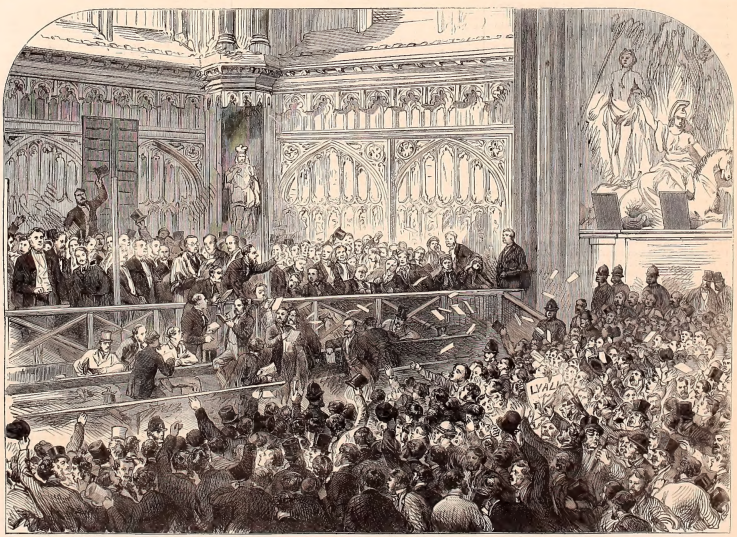
No. 1325.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL COURTESIES.

ABOUT a month ago, if our memory be not at fault, Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, announced to the public, in an informal way, that a squadron of French ironclads would visit the British coasts, that the courtesy would be reciprocated by the appearance of a detachment from the ironclad fleet of her Majesty in French waters, and that, some time during the present month, the two fleets would be in conjunction. The bustle of the general election has, doubtless, diverted public expectation in this country from an event which would otherwise have been looked forward to, as well on account of its significance as its novelty, with eager interest. We presume that it is in pursuance of this friendly project, originally suggested, it is said, by the Emperor of the French, that his two screw ironclads, Magenta and La Flandre, attended by the gun-boats Ariel, are now lying in Plymouth Sound, where they have been joined by the Prince Consort, the Achilles, and the Royal Sovereign turret-ship, and where they will remain during the continuance of the agricultural exhibition. We suppose also that the announcement of the *Patrie* to the effect that, "upon the invitation of France and England, several Powers will send vessels to be present at the fêtes at Cherbourg and Brest," has reference to the Imperial programme. In short, the ironclads of the maritime nations of Europe are to have their first meeting—not for a trial of their destructive powers upon each other, but for an interchange of courtesies. There will be balls given and received, but they will not be such as we are accustomed to associate in idea with vessels of war. Dancing and festivity will prevail in presence of the engines prepared to scatter death and desolation, and there will be toasts and songs and laughter, betokening mutual and cordial amity, even at the cannon's mouth.

The idea is characteristically French; but it is none the worse for that. The whole arrangement is so obviously and exclusively due to sentiment that no one thoroughly acquainted with the practical and matter-of-fact turn of the English mind could imagine it to have been the product of that soil. But although, as a people, we are not given to dramatise upon the stage of our public affairs, we are not so dull that we cannot apprehend, nor so cold that we cannot reciprocate, overtures of international friendship when they chance to reach us in such a form. The mode of expression is regarded by us as of little importance where the purport of it is intended to gratify. War, we know, will not be abolished by any occasional fraternisation of naval crews; and the fleets which are in conjunction to-day may be hurling thunderbolts at each other to-morrow. Nevertheless, we are not so indifferent as some imagine to the proposed ceremonial of presenting arms on our own especial element, nor in the least averse to a formal and, we hope, a cordial greeting between the fleets of rival Powers. The proposition, having been made to us evidently in good faith, is none the less welcome because somewhat beside the line of our national routine. It may not be our insular habit to trust much to a pre-arranged shaking of hands, but we may very gladly go through that ceremony when an exchange of courteous feeling and neighbourly good-will has been invited. That which is not valued for itself may be highly appreciated for what it is designed to indicate.

The friendly meeting of ironclads, then, whether those of England and France only, or those of all the European naval Powers, will, we have no doubt, be regarded by our countrymen in general with unfeigned satisfaction. It is due to a predominant feeling in favour of peace. Napoleon III. would hardly have suggested it if his humour were unfriendly or his policy based upon the contingency of war. France has lately



CITY OF LONDON ELECTION: THE NOMINATION AT GUILDHALL.—SEE PAGE 67.

reaped so rich a harvest from the partial relaxation of her old restraints upon commerce and has made such rapid strides towards wealth under the treaties she has entered into; the enterprise of her manufacturers has been so largely and successfully evoked, and her prospect in the event of the continuance of peace is so cheering, that there is no room to doubt the sincerity of her wishes to cultivate the most intimate political relations with the country. Of the Emperor's desire to promote the utmost harmony between the two Governments he has given repeated proofs on the most striking and we are therefore not merely entitled but reasonably bound to accept his proposition respecting the ironclad fleets as a frank and unreserved expression of good-will. The cruising together of the two squadrons, should that part of the plan be carried into effect, will aptly typify the union of the two greatest maritime Powers of Europe for the preservation of peace. The mingling together in festive enjoyment of the officers of both fleets will go far to divest national prejudices of their remaining relics of all rancour and to substitute emulation for jealousy. The moral effect of the exhibition upon the world will be highly tranquilising, and Continental opinion will probably see in it a public guarantee that, so far as England and France are concerned, no interruption of international quiet need be apprehended.

It would be curious, and is not so utterly improbable as at first sight it appears, if this, the first use to which the ironclads of England and France are to be put, should prove to be the only one for which they are destined. Floating engines of war of such stupendous power, so instructed in such diabolical arts, and at such vast expense, do not strike one as the most suitable means for the exchange of friendly compliments between two great nations. And yet if, after the visit of the Imperial squadron to Plymouth Sound, the Emperor and Empress shall join in Cherbourg Harbour on the Emperor's fete-day, and the visitation by the combined fleets of English and French ports in succession, these ships should therefore have nothing to do but to obey harmlessly the impulse of the wind and the current of the deep, no soul on earth would have cause for dissatisfaction. The force which in case of need they can express was never meant to be employed but to ward off assault and compel a peace; and if both ends can be gained by showing the sword the better for humanity. Is it not possible that they have already answered their purpose? May it not be that the competitive preparation and completion of such terrible instruments of destruction, and a foretaste of the work for which they would ensue from their hostile collision, have illustrated so vividly the folly of settling international differences by an appeal to these grim and ruthless arbiters as to quicken the desire of establishing a lasting peace by some less cruel and costly method? Should the fact be so, neither we nor our neighbours across the Channel would have reason to complain of the outlay to which we have been put to provide for the construction of these vessels. They will have done our work, only in a much gentler and more effective manner than we had anticipated. They will have turned out to be a cheap defence: and, like some of our old castles—now mouldering away, or sold, put an end, once for all, to raids and freebooting in their surrounding districts—they will be regarded by those who come after us as an instructive exemplification of the moral effect which is occasionally produced by a reasonable display of concentrated and irresistible physical force.

Of course this is nothing better than speculation, pleasant enough, but unsubstantial—a something that *may be*, but has no other present existence than in our own fancies. Nor are our own dreams are made of"—and not by any means to be confounded with the actual and real. Our plea is, the facts are of a nature so uncommon that they spur speculation into activity, and we have rested it in rather than incited it. For the peaceful greeting which French and English ironclads are giving to each other under high auspices, singularly enough, has been coincident with the prevalence of rumours, authoritatively declared to be unfounded, that the project of a European Congress has been revived, and that a general reduction of armaments will be one of its main objects. We are bound to accept the declaration of the Paris *Constitutionnel* that the "the Imperial Government leaves to time the task of still more completely justifying the counsels of the Emperor." "The reports current" on the subject, whatever their ultimate source, have been reported in Paris, and indicate, at all events, the direction in which public expectation is imagined to look. That they are premature we do not doubt: that they will not conjecture we think to be far from certain. Possibly, we shall hear something more of them when the complaint mission of the ironclads shall have been brought to a close. There is reason to believe that the Emperor's suggestion in regard to the fleets was made to pave the way toward something beyond itself, having reference to the future consolidation of peace. If so, we trust he will so far succeed as to secure the end in view, even if we are not quite sure of the wisdom he displays in his choice of means.

The young widowed Queen of King Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands arrived at Southampton on Saturday, on a visit to Lady Franklin.

A private letter received in London gives an account of a sudden storm at St. Petersburg a few nights ago, which is represented as having done much damage.

The Briton, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, brings further news of the fearful gale there. The wrecks were numerous and the loss of life great. The Faulconi, one of the Black Ball vessels, had been wrecked on Royal Mails; she had a large number of cabin on board. Her officers and crew, with the exception of seventeen had perished in the wreck. Several other lesser vessels were also lost.

Forty-three more passengers of the William Nelson, which was burnt at sea, have been picked up in two other boats. Among the rescued is the master of the vessel, who appears to have done his duty faithfully. The burning of the ship was occasioned by the exploding of some fat in the cook's galley, which communicated with the fire used in the apparatus for its heat. The *Journal des Débats* publishes letters from many passengers and has been blamed at Newfoundland by the Bishop, for not having Paris Bread to Apostasize.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial was unwell the early part of the week, but Wednesday's *Moniteur* announces that his health is completely re-established.

The Emperor left Paris on Wednesday morning for Plombières.

On Thursday week the Empress Eugénie accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, visited the portion of the prison of St. Lazare reserved for young girls. Her Majesty examined the chapel, workshop, refectory, kitchens, and bakery, everywhere making inquiries of the young prisoners as to the cause of their detention and the manner in which they were treated. In the infirmary a touching scene occurred. Her Majesty, it will be seen, had been informed that a girl, suffering from consumption, was near her end, visited the sufferer, who, in addition to her final wishes, and joined in the prayers of the sisters of charity, who act as nurses. Her Majesty's visit lasted two hours and a half.

M. Ilbain, the Mexican Envoy, whose mission gave rise to so much speculation, has left Paris, and is on his way back to Mexico.

A letter from Rome says that there are Austrian troops there at the present time than were ever known. Some of the largest Parisian hotels are already engaged for the winter season.

The *Moniteur* publishes the regulations for the Universal Exhibition of 1867, as drawn up by the commissioners and authorised by an Imperial decree of the 12th inst. The first article of the document, which fills nearly twelve columns of the journal, is as follows:—"The Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867 will receive the works of art and the products of agriculture and manufactures of all nations. It will take place in the Champs-de-Mars, in a temporary edifice. Round the Palace of the Exhibition a park will be made to receive living animals and plants, as well as other objects which cannot be installed in the principal edifice. The Exhibition will open on April 1, and close on Oct. 31."

A new cuirassed frigate is about to be built at Cherbourg, to be called the Solferino. It will be armed with 16 rifled 50-pounders, the old frigate of the same name, which will be turned into a floating magazine. The new ship will be a sister of conical form, will be iron-plated throughout, and be armed with heavy ordnance.

The journals announce that the Count de Segonzac, the death of Count Joseph M'Mahon, brother of the Duc de Magenta.

SPAIN.

Italy having been duly recognised, the Queen has approved the nomination of Senor Ulloa as Spanish Minister at Florence.

The disagreement between Spain and Chili, it is announced, has been amicably settled. Chili is to pay compensation for the Covadonga factory to Spain.

The Queen has accepted Cardinal Puente's resignation of his office as Ecclesiastical Preceptor to the Prince of the Asturias, and the office has been suppressed.

ITALY.

The Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the scholastic inspectors of the Roman provinces, directing them to proceed to visit the secondary and primary ecclesiastical seminaries of Tuscany, with the object of ascertaining the number of students in those institutions, and also whether the laws and the scholastic regulations are duly observed.

The Pope has left Rome for Castel Gandolfo, his country residence. M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador, has set out for France, on leave of absence.

AUSTRIA.

No further obstacle exists to the adoption by the Reichsrath of the Budget for 1865, as in Tuesday's sitting of the finance committee, composed of members of the Upper and Lower Houses, it was carried at upon the principal point of difference between them, the Upper House agreeing to the Loan of 80,000,000 florins, of which one-half fund should be raised by 200,000 florins.

An Imperial Rescript has published relieving Count Palffy of his position as Governor of Hungary. It is asserted that all the Polish and Hungarian Political prisoners will be amnestied on former on the birthday of the Emperor, and the latter on the feast of St. Stephen, the patron of Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly is to be convoked for an extraordinary sitting on the 23rd of August next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree has been published at Berlin declaring the Budget for 1865, as proposed by the Ministry, to be the financial law for the current year. It has been made to the expense of the Prussian Marine the sum of 500,000 thalers for the construction of rifled cannon for the fleet. The further employment of which amount the Minister will make a special report to the Chambers at the end of the year. The above decree, setting aside the great constitutional right of the Lower House, bears date Berlin, July 1, 1865, and is countersigned by all the Ministers.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General has, with the exception of one adverse vote, unanimously approved the treaty of commerce with France.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

The ex-Grand Viziers Ruchdi and Kiprisli Pachas have been recalled to office as Ministers without portfolio.

The Kustendji portal service has been temporarily closed by the Austrian authorities on account of rumours of cholera in Turkey.

The cholera in Egypt is disappearing; but in Constantinople it is spreading, notwithstanding the strict sanitary precautions that are said to have been adopted.

UNITED STATES.

The assassination trials are over, and the sentences partly carried out. Payne, Harrold, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt were hanged on the 7th inst. The Judge of the Supreme Court had previously served a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, but the Cabinet, to which, by President Johnson's order, was not obeyed. It is stated that Payne, previous to his execution, confessed Dr. Mudd, Arnold, and that another person had subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of Weichmann and Gaither Dr. Mudd, Arnold, Spangler, and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for life; and Spangler, for the first year, is to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for six years.

In Philadelphia the Provost Marshal having, by order from Washington, surrendered a prisoner named Cozens to the Sheriff, Judge Thompson has since rebuked him, declaring that the President's power to order the release of prisoners rests with the Congressional and not with the war.

President Johnson's health is somewhat improved, but he is still unable to receive visitors. The health of Mr. F. W. Seward continues favourable.

Independence Day, the 4th of July, was celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm throughout the country.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing Benjamin Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina. In this and other States, except Florida, have now either provisional or elected local governments. In the latter the civil governments are much more copious than interesting.

Senator Sumner declares the statement that all the white volunteer troops of the army would be mustered out of service at the earliest possible date. It was proposed that, by the middle of August, there would not be 10,000 remaining in the whole of General Meade's military division of the Atlantic.

Advices from the west report the capture of several desperate guerrillas and murderers.

The military authorities of Richmond had taken precautionary measures against an apprehended negro insurrection.

The Government are making arrangements to send to Atlantam a sufficient quantity of supplies to relieve the necessities of the people in that district, who for some time past had been reduced to the last extremities of famine.

A committee of delegates, representing the coloured population of Virginia, was to meet in Alexandria on the 2nd of August, to consider the condition and prospects of the race.

The number of applicants to the President for pardon average between 200 and 300 a day. Pauses were issued one day granting pardon to 160, mostly North Carolinians.

The States of Wisconsin and Iowa have been visited by terrible tornadoes. The village of Viroqua, Vernon County, Wisconsin, a place of about 1200 inhabitants, was nearly destroyed. Seventeen persons were killed and more than a hundred badly injured. The loss of property was very great. In Iowa the crops were badly damaged, farm-houses and barns destroyed, and serious damage done in several counties. Heavy rains accompanied the tornadoes in Iowa.

Large numbers of Federal troops were landing along the Texas coast at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Six thousand troops, mostly coloured, had arrived at Brazos. A detachment had been sent up the river, and occupied Eagle Pass.

The *Herald* states that the Government had received official information that Spain would consolidate the Stonewall to the United States.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 23rd ult. represent everything as favourable to the Imperialists. They had reoccupied Saltillo and Monterey. It was reported that Santiago Vidaurri had been killed.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a manifesto leaving religious question in the hands of the bishops, declaring that the Government will not interfere in religious matters.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, May 26.

Talk of the first mild day of March, indeed! Wordsworth was a first-class poet and a psychologist—he treated qualifications, perhaps, the first in many Australian minds—but he knew nothing of the seasons, spring, and climate of Australia. We have got it at last—thank Heaven for it. Why, the air is like drinking a kiss; loud and lovely, it seems as though it could make love to you. The rainfall has been an oddity even in this region of oddities. The worst of the climate out-doors is the dust, which penetrates to the very pit. As to heat and cold, that is very intelligible. Melbourne stands midway between the great extremes of tropic and equatorial temperature. The only notion of people taking a hip-bath in fire to be forthwith cooled down in ice would be received in this city as an unlimed lunacy. Not that the climate is unhealthy; on the contrary, it is eminently healthy; but the way the wind jumps about is certainly trying. It blows from the north, south, east, and west, blows from the south and is England—and all within half a dozen hours. But this hits climates, and suits us. Colds and coughs are things of the shops. She wants neither convicts, patronage, nor sentiment; but she always wants people who can work. Those who have hands and brains are at zero. She has had no wet this year, during which the nominal quietness has been one of the most remarkable. Agriculture has been great accordingly. To you, at home, these matters may seem insignificant; but they are looked to by stokes to the hundreds and thousands of fine, high-spirited young fellows who are now coming out. Warm them, in time, that only two classes get on here—fellows who work with their hands, or their heads, or their hearts. No one can make a squatting-station pay with less than five thousand sheep, and a working man can't get five thousand. Then come the extras. As pasturage pays, on the average, over 16 per cent, the demand for land of high quality, as you may see by any, struggling men, are swimming in wealth, jump at any chance of purchasing the land they have rented for a trifle. The great cry of exploring expedition has made a hit, and revealed a new grass region, the finest you ever clapped eyes on. Water is the want of the great drawback. Hydraulic engineering is the *sine qua non* out here. We shall have to go in for the arterial rivers and mountain streamlets, as in Mesopotamia, or come to the same end. The intense drought has brought this matter to a climax. Even an Australian Parliament is beginning to see that a few hundred such arrangements will, among other things, be done.

Hooray! part of the Englishman's subject (we are all Englishmen out here, though you do not seem aware of the fact), the weather, I shall address to you. Our politics we write of, and our social news is principally because the delinquents are in London, or, at all events, Great Britain—not in Australia. Mail-steam, then, is the engine we have to complain of the late arrival of the European mail—the Panama Steamship Company. It is not on this line, but beyond Hobson's Bay with the March mails till the 14th inst., three days behind time. The public are getting thoroughly disgusted with the way in which the new arrangements are now carried out by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. An enormous subsidy is paid to this company for the carriage of their contract; and they have not once, during the last seven or eight months, delivered the Australian mails up to time. In fact, the whole of the company that would give the natter anything like proper attention, the Australian mail service would be a source of immense profit-making. The P. and O. Company's contract expires at the end of the current year, when it will be hoped such arrangements will be made with them or some other steam company, as will secure for the colonists their mails regularly. Such a thing as delay in the course of our very life blood—punctual mail communication with England.

Wednesday, the 24th inst., was observed as the Queen's birthday; and the manner in which the festivities were honoured was highly creditable and attachment of the people in this part of the world to her Majesty and her throne. The weather was all that could be desired. Early and late, as the day was kept as a holiday at all the Government offices, banks, &c., throughout the city and suburbs. Business began to run on early hour wending their way in all directions. The great event was the volunteer review, which was most attended by our auxiliary soldiers, who acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of his Excellency and the public. The highest expectations were realised in the manœuvres. In the afternoon Governor Sir Charles Darling held a levee at his residence, when numerous officers of all ranks and classes attended to pay their respects to the representative of Royalty. In the evening the streets were thronged with holiday folk to see the fireworks and illuminations. The latter were neither very numerous nor very brilliant, with the exception of that in front of the *Argus* office, where the effect was very good, and which was illuminated for the first time in the colony.

Parliament is still in session, and is expected to sit for several weeks yet. The winter has been an eventful one to many of the members of the Lower House, who have recently had to attend to their duties in the character of their forced legislative dreams; but, alas for the instability of human affairs, the majority of these gentlemen are quadrupeds. For the bill for the payment of members, by which the modest appropriation of £200 was to be given to all who had to take the House through its different stages; but, unfortunately for the needy ones, the bill was rejected by the Upper House on the motion for its first reading being carried by a majority of what would be equal to twenty to the massive of the Session has, as may well be imagined, not entirely been the delight of the most amiable feelings between the two Houses. Hence their coming to a deadlock on more than one occasion. His Excellency has, I am glad to say, the full confidence of the country, but has not only maintained its independence, but has saved the country from the effects of a hasty, selfish, and ill-considered legislation. The tariff question still remains unsettled. Government measures are to be brought forward early in August; the land question Bill, and the Upper House will as surely reject the two. The Mining Bill, a measure of the greatest importance to the future of our community, is now before the Assembly, and the question of our defences will also be disposed of before the struggle between the two Houses comes on. Last night, or rather yesterday, the Treasurer submitted his plans for the defence of the colony. He proposes to raise £200,000, by loan, for carrying out his object, and to ask the assistance of the home Government, probably to the extent of requesting the grant of a blockship. The subject is one of great importance, and, as it will be treated in an party spirit, the probability is that either the Government scheme or some other equally efficient one will be adopted. The further consideration of the matter was postponed till Thursday next.

The new Land Act is now in full operation. Monday last was the first day upon which agricultural areas were proclaimed open for selection; and the number of bona fide selectors who took up land on that occasion excited the liveliest hopes as to the future agricultural prospects of the colony. The Government certainly deserves credit

for the precautions it took to protect the honest farmer in his endeavours to secure a homestead for himself and his family. It has been ascertained that nearly all the land taken up in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, at Hamilton, and Geelong, has fallen into the hands of people who intend to reside upon and cultivate it.

An exhibition of gems and jewellery was recently held under the auspices of the Royal Society of Victoria. The collection embraced several valuable gems, both colonial and foreign, as well as a varied assortment of jewellery of Victorian and British manufacture.

We have dates from Sydney to May 26. Parliament was expected to close in the course of a few days, all the estimates having passed. In the Assembly, on May 25, the Government carried a motion, ayes of 18, and an increase of 20 per cent on all articles in the present tariff, and added a duration to raise the duties from 10 to 15 per cent for ten years, to meet the existing deficit. The proposal for increased taxation is opposed by much dissatisfaction, and it is thought the Government will not be able to carry it. The mineral from which parallic oil is extracted is obtainable in large quantities near Hartley, and machinery for carrying on extensive operations is about to be erected there. The police force of New South Wales, 1,000 strong, under them by there of Victoria in dealing with the notorious Morgan, have succeeded in shooting two more of the bushrangers, who, for such a length of time, kept the colony in a state of alarm. One of them, Gilbert have both been killed by the police, and it is reported that Dunn is captured. The whole of this gang of ruffians will now pay with the penalty of their misdeeds, and in a summary manner.

The third Session of Parliament at Auckland was opened on the 2nd of May. The prospects of the cotton crop are encouraging. It is expected that over two bales to the acre will be gathered in many parts this year. Efforts are being made to have mail communication with Europe, via Torres Strait and India.

Our dates from Adelaide are to the 26th of May. The port has been visited by a severe storm and heavy rain, which did great damage, sweeping away extensive embankments. Four seas were drowned in attempting to land the English mail from the branch steamer. The Corporation has levied a rate of 1s. in the pound on the property by the inundation. The South Australian Parliament has resolved to let the railway lines on short leases to the contractors for the first twenty next. The revenue for the year ending the 31st of March shows an increase, as compared with the previous year, of £170,000.

In New Zealand affairs have come to a deadlock. The steamer Akaroha arrived at Hobson's Bay last night with despatches from General Cameron to the Imperial Government, for transmission by the Nile, which sails at two o'clock to-day. That these despatches are of great importance may be inferred from the fact that a special steamer has been employed to bring them over. General Cameron has withdrawn from the Government of which he was said he receives a reply to the despatches he is now sending home. The following memorandum is the unofficial cause of the retirement of this step:—

MEMORANDUM BY MINISTERS.—In reference to certain statements made by Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan A. Cameron, which have been communicated by the Governor to his responsible advisers, they cannot conceal their regret that the Lieutenant-General should have thought fit to attribute base and unworthy motives to a portion of the colonists and to the civil authorities and men to the Ministry of New Zealand, and, by implication, to her Majesty's Government, in the course of the military operations which he reports to be in character of a war which, it is to be duly to uphold and to their own which, as public men, is the property of the country. They are not prepared to accept assistance on any conditions tendered, which would have the effect that real and energy (which alone can secure success or lead to any useful result in operations in the field) will be shackled by the control of officers incompetent, in support of a cause which is branded by him with such severe reprobation.—FRED. A. WELD, 24th May, 1865.

It appears the campaign was a put scheme of the Governor and Ministers, but found no favour with the Imperial authorities, who demanded 1000 more men. The Governor has publicly declared that either he or the General must go home. Neither of the military authorities will take the slightest responsibility for the result of the war in the North. Meanwhile the disaffected and rebellious Maories are becoming more confident; and the prospect of a war of races looms ominously in the not very distant future.

WINCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Citizens' Plate.—Jade Monk, 1; Adept, 2; Ascot, 3.
Grange Stakes.—Gratian, 1; Abergeldi, 2; Mocco, 3.
City Members' Plate.—Fairy Land, 1; North Lodge, 2; Kill 'em-all Ent 'em, 3.
Hampshire Stakes.—Filbert, 1; Polico, 2; Dolly, 3.
Railway Plate.—Jack Adams, 1; Jack Frost, 2; Ida, 3.
Winchester Biennial Stakes.—Robin Hood, 1; Circumnotter, 2; Grianan, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Gamester, 1; Filbert, 2.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Triad Stakes.—Socrates, 1; Sisyphus, 2; Brahma, 3.
Shorte Stakes.—Mocassin, 1; Chanticleer, 2; Chanticleer colt, 3.
Bridgate Handicap.—Mossley, 1; Beadle, 2; Spleen, 3.
County Members' Plate.—Gainsborough, 1; Gainsborough colt, 2; Gainsborough—Kandahar—Ambler, 1. Velveti, 2. Spring Gun, 3.
Belting Race.—Knighton and owner.
Nasal Plate.—La Rochenda, 1. Cranbury, 2. Gipsy Girl, 3.
Nottingham Stakes.—Mr. Bowes's Vigo, 1. Mr. Ingham's Sultan, 2. Harwood Hardman—Gertrude, 1. Polka Dance, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Bunny Park Stakes.—Miss Harriette, 1. Miss Roland, 2. Preceptor, 3.
Portland Handicap Plate.—Lady Belton, 1. Jig-a-, 2. Oliveron, 3.
Nottingham Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Vigo, 1. Mr. Ingham's Sultan, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Privateer, 1. Helen, 2. Tipper, 3.
Forest Plate.—Jingles, 1. La Rochenda, 2. Cranbury, 3.
Selling Handicap.—Ennois, 1.
Donnington Park Stakes.—Preceptor, 1. Attaché, 2. Colagnon, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Bonny Lass, 1. Aunt Polly, 2. Lady Mary, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Collar Day, 1; Socrates, 2.
Radford Abbey Stakes.—King Rat walked over.

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Triad Stakes.—Gamester, 1; Mocassin, 2; Fluttermouse, 3. Parliament, 3.
Cranbury Park Stakes.—Mr. Pitt, 1. Warwick, 2. Elcho, 3.
South Hants Stakes.—Mocassin, 1. Socrates, 2. Sir Peter, 3.
Southampton Nursery Plate.—Andrew Marvel, 1. Marianna, 2. The Tutor, 3.
South Western Stakes.—Teddy, 1. Gertrude, 2. Sir Peter, 3.
Maiden Two-year-old Plate.—Signet, 1. Wild Dove, 2. Kernel d. 1.

THURSDAY.

Stewards' Plate.—Mocassin, 1. Master Stroet, 2.
Mixed Plate.—Mr. Pitt, 1. Miss Queen, 2. Miss Queen, 3.
Jinkspeers' Plate.—Gem of the Sea, 1. Marianna, 2. Countess Bess, 3.
Welter Stakes.—Gertrude, 1. Ephemera, 2.
Hexham Park Stakes.—Mr. Pitt, 1. Gonne, 2. The Mole, 3.
Twenty Handicap.—May Queen, 1. Trevalina, 2. Vigil, 3.

A piece of land, occupying a site of 2500 ft., in Cannon-street, at the corner of the Church-yard, was sold yesterday week for £10,000.

Advices from Smyrna to the 7th state that the town of Aidin, which was occupying a site of Tralles, Hiald the town was destroyed and many lives were lost.—Intelligence has also been received of the final destruction of the town of the Seventh Day Adventists, in the province of Wermland. Of the public and private buildings in the town only three remain—the bishop's residence, the hospital, and the prison; all the rest, including the cathedral, being nothing but a heap of smoking ruins, the population of about 5000 being left without a roof to cover them. For lives, however, were lost.

An exhibition of the products of the working classes resident in the east of London has been opened in St. Mary's Rebeet-room, Whitechapel-road. The opening ceremony was performed on Thursday week by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the occasion was honoured by the presence of a large assemblage. The attendance each day since has been numerous. The contents of the exhibition and the general arrangements cannot be spoken of in terms of praise. The exhibition is may be considered as one which will have taken place in the metropolis, and, in some respects, the most interesting that has yet been held. Amongst the articles sent for exhibition are those of a varied nature, such as arts, mechanical productions, models, and miscellaneous—in each of which the working classes of the district figure in highly creditable manner.

The report of the Ecclesiological Society states, among many expressions of opinion, the following facts of public interest:—Mr. Beales has offered a prize for open competition, and the council of the Ecclesiological society has agreed to reject the prize for transparent carvings the prize of the president being added to it, for 1865. Messrs. Baskin, J. C. Robinson, and W. Burges will join the committee as judges in this matter. Mr. Brumpton, an English architect, has obtained the prize offered by the Belgian Guild of St. Thomas and St. Luke for the best designs for a parish church. Count de Vegas has been elected an honorary member of the society. Two important works on Spanish antiquities and church furniture and decoration are in progress at the expense of the Spanish Government.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THE following lists show the results of the general election from the time of beginning our last publication to that of going to press with our card: at edition this week:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON.		
Lord Lindsay	...	C
ANGLESEA.		
Hon. R. B. Bulkeley	...	L
BEDFORDSHIRE.		
Hr. H. Russell	...	C
Colonel Gilpin	...	C
BERKSHIRE.		
Major Morgan	...	C
Hon. Captain Pleydell-Bouverie	...	L
BERWICK.		
Right Hon. T. Headlam	...	L
BODMIN (EAST).		
Lord J. G. Manners	...	C
Captain Tufnell	...	C
BRIDGWATER.		
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird	...	L
Mr. Pugh	...	L
BRIGHTON (SOUTH).		
Mr. G. C. Ingle	...	L
Mr. H. Willett	...	L
CHESHIRE (SOUTH).		
Sir P. Egerton	...	C
Mr. J. Tollemache	...	C
CHESTER CITY.		
Mr. Rolleston	...	L
Mr. Cunliffe	...	L
CORNWALL (EAST).		
Mr. R. Davey	...	L
Mr. C. H. Adams	...	C
CUMBERLAND.		
Hon. G. W. G. Howard	...	C
Mr. J. C. Marshall	...	C
CUMBERLAND (WEST).		
Hon. G. Wyndham	...	C
Mr. P. S. Wyndham	...	C
DENBIGHSHIRE.		
Colonel Biddulph	...	C
Mr. W. Lewis	...	L
DERBY.		
Lord G. Cavendish	...	L
Mr. Evans	...	L
DEVONSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Sir T. Dyke Acland	...	L
Sir L. Palk	...	L
DEVONSHIRE (NORTH).		
Hon. C. H. Trefusis	...	L
Mr. J. Buck	...	L
DORSETSHIRE.		
Mr. T. H. S. Sotheron	...	L
Mr. W. Hayter	...	L
Hon. W. Portman	...	L
DURHAM.		
Lord R. Grosvenor	...	L
Lord Lambton	...	L
DURHAM (SOUTH).		
Captain Tulbet	...	L
Mr. C. M. Norwood	...	L
ESSEX.		
Colonel Round	...	L
Mr. Brand	...	L
EXETER.		
Mr. Sidney	...	L
Mr. Divett	...	L
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (EAST).		
Sir M. R. Hicks Beach	...	C
Mr. Holford	...	C
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).		
Mr. J. Kingscote	...	C
Colonel Kingscote	...	C
HAMPSHIRE (NORTH).		
Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise	...	C
Mr. Scott	...	C
HEREFORDSHIRE.		
Lord Hy. Grosbenor	...	C
Mr. K. J. King	...	C
Mr. Arkwright	...	C
HERTS.		
Mr. Clay	...	L
Mr. Norwood	...	L
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.		
Viscount Fellowes	...	L
Lord Robert Montagu	...	C
KENT.		
Mr. Deedes	...	C
Mr. Adair	...	C
Mr. Whitbread	...	L
KENT (EAST).		
Sir Brook Bridges	...	C
Sir E. Dering	...	C
KNARESBOROUGH.		
Mr. Would	...	L
Mr. Dawson	...	L
LANCASHIRE (NORTH).		
Hon. Edward Pelham	...	C
Hon. Thomas Huntington	...	L
LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. Heywood	...	L
Mr. Turner	...	C
Mr. Ashton	...	C
LEEDS.		
Mr. Beecroft	...	L
Mr. Baines	...	L
LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. C. W. Paske	...	C
Mr. Gardner	...	C
LINCOLN.		
Lord Pelham	...	L
Mr. Heneage	...	L
LINCOLNSHIRE (NORTH).		
Mr. Packe	...	C
Sir Montague Cholmeley	...	C
LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Sir J. Trollope	...	C
Mr. Hussey	...	C
LIVERPOOL.		
Mr. Christian	...	C
Mr. Grant	...	C
LONDON.		
Mr. Alderman Lusk	...	C
Mr. Alderman Lottle	...	C
MARYLEBONE.		
Mr. Cochrane	...	C
Mr. H. A. Bruce	...	L
MIDDLESEX.		
Mr. R. H. J. Cranford	...	C
Mr. Mills	...	C
Sir James Ferguson	...	C
MONMOUTHSHIRE.		
Mr. R. W. Duff	...	L
Hon. Somerset Morgan	...	L
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.		
Mr. D. Robertson	...	L
Mr. Naylor	...	L
NORFOLK.		
Mr. W. Lennard	...	C
Mr. Gurney	...	L
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		
Mr. Vernon	...	L
Clarke Jervis and Kirkman.		
Hon. Mr. Ward	...	L
NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Mr. Beaumont	...	L
Mr. Blackett	...	L
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		
Mr. Hollis	...	L
Mr. Denison	...	L
OXFORDSHIRE.		
Mr. Henley	...	C
Colonel North	...	C
Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Fane	...	C
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.		
Sir W. Heathcote	...	C
Mr. Gathorne Hardy	...	C
PEMBROKE DISTRICT.		
Mr. J. Scourfield	...	L
PEMBROKESHIRE.		
Mr. E. L. Phillips	...	C
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.		
Mr. Fox Maule	...	L
Mr. Gilbert Coney	...	C
PONTEFRACT.		
Colonel North	...	C
Mr. Waterhouse	...	C
RADNORSHIRE.		
Mr. G. R. Price	...	C
RUTLANDSHIRE.		
Hon. G. J. Noel	...	C
Hon. C. H. Hamilton	...	C
SALISBURY.		
Mr. Hamilton	...	L
Mr. Penruddocke	...	L
SANDWICH.		
Mr. Hargreave	...	L
Lord C. Legge	...	L
SHERBORNE.		
Mr. Cave	...	C
Mr. W. Bernell	...	C
SHROPSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. C. B. Oakeley	...	C
Colonel Herbert	...	C
SOMERSETSHIRE (EAST).		
Mr. R. N. Greville	...	C
Mr. H. Berkeley	...	C
SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST).		
Mr. A. Gore	...	C
Colonel Kingscote	...	C
STAFFORDSHIRE.		
Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise	...	C
Mr. Scott	...	C
STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).		
Mr. S. Butler	...	L
Mr. C. B. Adderley	...	L
STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. W. H. Foley	...	L
Mr. G. Rose Barrow	...	L
SUFFOLK (EAST).		
Sir Fitzroy Kelly	...	C
Sir Fitzroy Kelly	...	C
SUFFOLK (WEST).		
Major Parker	...	C
Lord Jermyn	...	C
SURREY.		
Mr. Locke King	...	L
Mr. Locke King	...	L
SURREY (WEST).		
Mr. Evelyn	...	C
Mr. C. Cubitt	...	C
SUSSEX (EAST).		
Mr. Dodson	...	L
Lord E. Cavendish	...	L
SUSSEX (WEST).		
Mr. Smith	...	L
Captain Pechell	...	L
WALLINGFORD.		
Hon. A. Vernon	...	C
WAREHAM.		
Mr. Calcraft	...	L
WARWICK.		
Mr. A. W. Peel	...	L
Mr. Repton	...	L
WESTMORLAND.		
Hon. H. C. Lowther	...	C
Lord H. Cecil Bentinck	...	C
WILTSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. Benett	...	L
Mr. Bouverie	...	L
WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).		
Mr. Lea	...	C
Mr. H. F. Vernon	...	C
WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST).		
Lord Hotham	...	C
Sir John A. Pakington	...	C
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).		
Lord Hotham	...	C
Sir John A. Pakington	...	C
YORKSHIRE (W. RIDING. N. DIV.)		
Sir F. Crossley	...	L
Lord F. Cavendish	...	L

SCOTLAND.

HADDINGTON (DISTRICT).		
Sir H. Seton	...	C
HADDINGTONSHIRE.		
Mr. Baillie	...	C
INVERNESS (DISTRICT).		
Mr. Fraser Mackintosh	...	L
KILMARNOCK (DISTRICT).		
Mr. E. P. Bouverie	...	L
KINCARDINESHIRE.		
Mr. Thos. Burnett	...	L
KIRKALDY (DISTRICT).		
Mr. Oswald	...	L
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.		
Mr. J. Maitland	...	C
LANARKSHIRE.		
Mr. Alex. Dalzelcoke	...	L
Mr. J. Baird	...	L
LANARK (DISTRICT).		
Mr. Monteith	...	L
LINLITHGOWSHIRE.		
Mr. P. M'Lagan	...	L
MONTROSE (DISTRICT).		
Mr. Baxter	...	L
PAISLEY.		
Mr. Ewing	...	L
PERTHSHIRE.		
Sir G. Montgomery	...	C
PORTSMOUTH.		
Mr. W. Stirling	...	C
RENFREW.		
Mr. Crum	...	L
RENFREWSHIRE.		
Mr. A. Speirs	...	L
ROSS AND CROMARTY.		
Sir J. Matheson	...	C
ROXBURGHSHIRE.		
Sir W. Scott	...	C
ST. ANDREWS (DISTRICT).		
Mr. E. Ellice	...	L
STIRLINGSHIRE.		
Mr. Edmund Haldane	...	L
STIRLING (DISTRICT).		
Mr. Gilpin	...	L
WICK DISTRICT.		
Mr. Laing	...	L
WIGTOWNSHIRE.		
Sir A. Agnew	...	C
WIGTOWN (DISTRICT).		
Mr. Young	...	L

IRELAND.

KERRY.		
Colonel Herbert	...	L
Viscount Castlerosse	...	C
KILDARE.		
Mr. W. H. P. Cogan	...	L
Lord G. Fitzgerald	...	L
KILKENNY.		
Sir J. Grey	...	L
KINSALE.		
Maziy Colthurst	...	L
LAURENCE (CITY).		
Major Gavin	...	L
Mr. E. W. Russell	...	L
LEITRIM (COUNTY).		
Right Hon. W. Sotwell	...	L
Mr. Stephen Gaselee	...	L
LIMERICK.		
Mr. Monsell	...	L
Mr. R. W. Vernor	...	C
LONDONDERRY (COUNTY).		
Sir F. W. Heygate	...	C
Mr. Pod Dobson	...	C
LONDONDERRY (CITY).		
Lord C. J. Hamilton	...	L
LONGFORD (COUNTY).		
Colonel Greville	...	L
Mr. Greene	...	L
MALLOW.		
Mr. Serjeant Sullivan (Solicitor-General for Ireland).		L
MAYO.		
Lord J. Browne	...	L
Lord Hughan	...	L
NEW ROSS.		
Viscount Tottenham	...	C
NEWRY.		
Mr. Innes	...	C
PORTARLINGTON.		
Lord Lawson (Attorney-General for Ireland)	...	L
ROSCOMMON (COUNTY).		
The O'Conor Don	...	L
Colonel Dunne	...	L
SLIGO.		
Mr. Serjeant Armstrong	...	L
SLIGO (COUNTY).		
Sir R. O. Booth	...	C
Mr. E. J. Cooper	...	L
TRALEE.		
The O'Donoghue	...	L
TYRONE.		
Mr. Corry	...	C
Lord C. Hamilton	...	C
WATERFORD (COUNTY).		
Lord Tyrone	...	L
Mr. Blennerhassett	...	L
WATERFORD (CITY).		
Mr. J. Leamy	...	L
Sir H. Barron	...	L
WEXFORD (BOROUGH).		
Mr. Talbot	...	L
WICKLOW.		
Mr. F. Dick	...	C
Lord Proby	...	C
YOUGHAL.		
Mr. J. N. M'Kenna	...	L

COUNTRY NEWS.

A sudden death, in consequence of excitement at elections, has occurred at Bromyard, where an old man, named Meadowcroft, was seized with a fit at the hustings and died.

A young lady, on a visit at Hartlepool, fell asleep, one day last week, on a rock at some distance from the shore, and was cut off by the tide. Whilst a raft was being made for her rescue, an Irishman swam off with a rope and drew her safely to the shore.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome service of silver plate, has been presented to Mr. J. D. Cuvaglia, the agent of the National Bank at Cork, by about 400 of the principal inhabitants of that city, upon his leaving that town to fill the position of the manager of the National and Provincial Bank in London.

The *Cork Examiner* says:—"We are glad to hear that some antiquarian discoveries have been made by Colonel Lane Fox in the Bloscpot Island, and in the neighbourhood of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim. Several ancient, called cemeteries, are to be found on the islands, and amongst these Colonel Fox has discovered a number of skeletons and ancient relics."

A valuable gold watch was presented last Saturday to a Brixham Captain by Mr. H. Hallett, shipping master of that port, in the name of the Prudential Life Assurance Company. The watch is valued at £100. The front represents the rescue of a shipwrecked seaman, with a wrecked vessel, and steamer in the distance. On the back is the United States shield in enamel, and inside the front case is the following inscription:—"The Life Assurance Company of the United States, New York, to Captain —— of the American schooner Maria Hallett, 1865."

The shop of Mr. W. M'Feran, jeweller and watchmaker, in Victoria-street, Manchester, was entered by thieves on Monday night, and stock was stolen of the net value of £1,000. The thieves broke through a wall from a private passage into the shop of Mr. Nathan, and drawer by drawer broke through the wall they entered Mr. M'Feran's. A sum of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

There have been several election riots. At Grantham the poll had to be adjourned to the following day. At Nottingham the Riot Act was read, and the military were under the town in great readiness for any emergency. But the police of barristers and brutality seems to have been reserved for Glasgow. The Liberal candidate was defeated, a number of Reformers assembled, and entered themselves for three hours, with little interruption, on the destruction and furniture of the Conservative premises. After the mischief was done, a detachment of the Guards was telegraphed for from Windsor; and the Reformers were dispersed on the arrival of the detachment obtained. At Chichester a desperate fight took place, and many persons were severely injured. At Bridport, Dorsetshire, a mob of 2000 persons had an unoffending partisan of Colonel Berkeley was shot dead, at Cheltenham.

LAW.—The Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Mellor, and the grand jury brought to a true bill against Constance Kent for the murder of Saville.

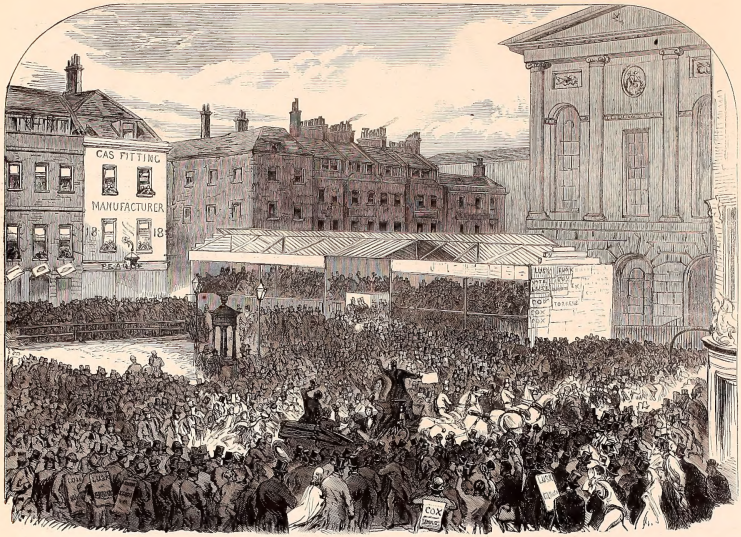
At the Warwick Assizes, on Thursday week, Hannah Maria Wedgwood, the wife of Mr. William Hume Wedgwood, of Greyfriars Hall, Hampshire, was indicted for forging and uttering a promissory note for £1000, at Birmingham, on the 16th of March last, with intent to defraud the prosecutor. In 1861 the prisoner commenced negotiating loans with Mr. Williams, solicitor, of Birmingham, after representing herself as a widow lady. Mr. Jones, of Westfield Hall, Saltley, had made a will bequeathing her £10,000; but, in consequence of the prisoner having married a second husband, named Wedgwood, without the consent of the trustees, the property was forfeited, and she, through correspondence, through Mr. Williams, a further loan of £1000, which was afterwards by Mr. Williams's advice increased to £2000 by great interest. For this loan a promissory note was given as security, purporting to be signed by Mr. Jones and Mr. Wedgwood, but the forgery of the transactions with Mr. Williams were conducted by the prisoner by correspondence, and in all cases the prisoner acted as the agent of the latter. In some one else; sometimes for Miss Jones, who was her godmother, and sometimes for herself and her sister. Mr. Jones and Mr. Wedgwood were proved to be forgeries. The defence was that the prisoner had acted under the influence and direction of her husband. The jury, after a long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of uttering the forged note, but not guilty of forgery. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

On Saturday last Sigismund Schapira, said to be an Austrian, was charged, at the police court at Liverpool, with embezzling the money of Mr. Jacob Behrens, a merchant of that town, by whom he had been employed as clerk with foreign correspondence. The prisoner had been in London, and received notice from the prosecutor. Owing to there being no extradition treaty between this country and Austria, the prisoner was discharged.

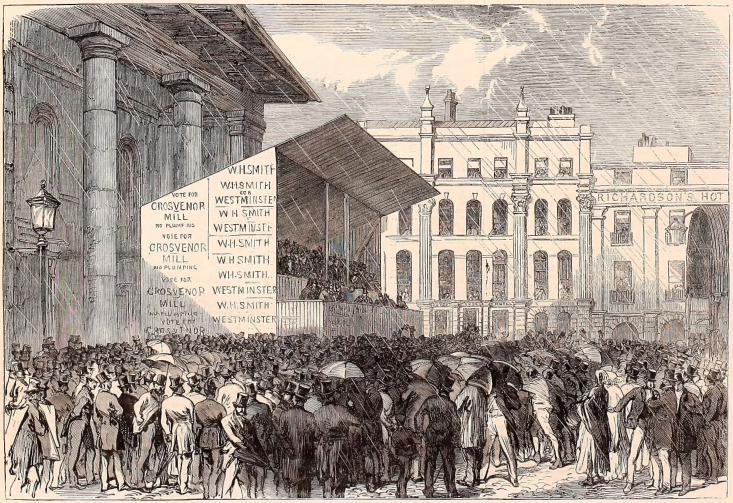
Mr. S. Greves, late notary and secretary to the Canterbury savings bank, was brought, on Thursday week, before the city magistrates on a charge of having embezzled the sum of £1000, the property of the trustees of the institution. It was stated that the total amount of the defalcations discovered exceeds £2000. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Coroner's inquiry as to the cause of the death of the convict Gallagher, who was killed by the explosion at Chatham dockyard, has been closed. After the Coroner had summed up, the jury deliberated for several hours, and returned a verdict that the explosion agreed to a verdict that the explosion was caused by the negligence of the manager in not having constructed the a trap-door had been put up, and in not ensuring the accumulation of gunpowder. The manager was committed to take his trial at the next Maidstone Assizes, was committed for trial to the next Maidstone Assizes.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.



FINSBURY ELECTION: THE NOMINATION ON CLERKENWELL GREEN.



WESTMINSTER ELECTION: THE NOMINATION IN COVENT-GARDEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LAMBETH ELECTION: THE NOMINATION AT KENNINGTON PARK.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT TEWKESBURY.

THE meeting of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Society at Tewkesbury, continuing for several days last week, attracted many visitors to that pleasant little town, which is situated at the junction of the Avon and Severn, about ten miles from Gloucester. There was not only a cattle show on this occasion, but a flower show also, under the auspices of the local Horticultural Society; and the amusements of the week were further increased by the annual regatta, and by a series of public competitions in various athletic sports. The band of the Royal Marines, from Woolwich, was in attendance on the Wednesday and Thursday, besides the artillery and engineer bands from Gloucester, and some of the volunteer corps. Our Illustration gives a view of the Regatta Field, as it is called, a meadow between the two rivers, where the booths or marquees occupied by some departments of the exhibition were pitched. The town of Tewkesbury, with the fine tower of its ancient abbey, is seen behind.

ELECTION SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE general election of 1865 will be distinguished in the annals of our representative system by some features most happily characteristic of an improved public spirit in several of the largest constituencies, and especially in the electoral districts of the vast city of London. Never have the results of polling in the City and the leading metropolitan boroughs, contested by rival candidates for parliamentary honours, evinced a more wholesome disposition to look to the personal merits of the men proposed; and the names of Goschen, Stuart Mill, Torrens, and Hughes, as the chosen members for Old London, Westminster, Finsbury, and Lambeth, are ample proof of the esteem in which high intellectual and literary abilities are held by the inhabitants of these populous abodes of industry and trade. We present, in this number of our Journal, four Illustrations of the scenes at the nomination of candidates last week. The Engraving on our front page showing the nomination for the city of London, in Guildhall, on the Monday morning; while the subjects of the remaining three Illustrations are taken, respectively, from the Westminster nomination, in Covent-garden; the Lambeth nomination, in



MEETING OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ON THE BANKS OF THE SEVERN, AT TEWKESBURY.

front of the main entrance to Kensington Park, also on the Monday morning; and the Finsbury nomination, which took place next day on Clerkenwell-green.

At the City nomination, in Guildhall, where Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Rose presided, the hustings was graced by the presence of Royalty: her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by the Prince of Orange and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, with Lord Linmore and Lady Cowley, being accommodated with reserved seats, as privileged spectators of a rather tumultuous scene. There was, however, nothing to distinguish the occasion from previous nominations for the City. There was the same array of barriers, the same gathering of the friends and supporters of the different candidates, and the same densely-packed mass of—by courtesy—liverymen and electors of the city of London. The body of the hall, or at least the half of it that was available for the purpose, was pretty equally divided between the friends of Mr. Cubitt and those of the Conservative candidates. The former, however, were first in the field, and had secured the space nearest the hustings. But the proceedings were characterised by the utmost good humour, but, at the same time, by a rivalry of application between the opposing sections which rendered cheers, counter-cheers, and candidates alike inaudible at a few feet from those they stood by. The business was nevertheless performed. Mr. Rothschild was proposed by Mr. C. Buxton and seconded by Mr. W. Lord; Mr. R. W. Crawford was proposed by Mr. Gervoise Smith and seconded by Mr. G. Moore; Mr. Deputy Lawrence was proposed by Mr. J. A. Hunkey and seconded by Mr. J. P. Gassiott; Mr. Ignill was proposed by Mr. T. Baring and seconded by Mr. Masterman; Alderman William Lawrence, late Lord Mayor, was proposed by Mr. R. Hanbury and seconded by Mr. R. Sadleir; Mr. Fowler was proposed by Mr. Gibbs and seconded by Alderman Finnis; Mr. Leopold Rothschild was proposed by his brother, always from ill-health; Mr. Crawford, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lyall, Alderman Wilson, and Mr. Fowler were the successful candidates. When retiring Alderman then put the names of the several candidates to the electors in the order in which they had been proposed, and declared the show of hands to be in favour—first, of Mr. Crawford; second, of Mr. Goschen; third, of Baron Rothschild; and fourth, of Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence. A poll was demanded by the friends of the candidates last we have already stated with what result.

At the Westminster nomination, Sir Scott Turner, High Bailiff, presided. Captain Robert Grosvenor was proposed by Serjeant Ticer and seconded by Mr. Bidgood; Mr. John Stuart Mill was proposed by Dr. Brewer and seconded by Mr. Malleson; Mr. W. H. Smith was proposed by Mr. J. Lettsom and seconded by Mr. Hall; Sir Percy Shelley was proposed by Mr. Mill and Mr. Smith addressed the electors in turn, but only the reporters could hear them. A show of hands was taken, and was declared to be in favour of Captain Grosvenor and Mr. Smith. The poll was demanded for Mr. Mill, and we know the result.

In London the returning officer for the City presided at the nomination. Mr. Frederick Doulton was proposed by Dr. Evans and seconded by Mr. James Hollingsworth, a carriage and four, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of his supporters. Mr. Alfred Cox, the returning officer, presided. Mr. Cox was proposed by Mr. Hollingsworth and seconded by Mr. Shillibeer; Alderman Lusk was proposed by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Surr; Mr. Alfred Cox was proposed by Mr. Tidmarsh and seconded by Mr. G. Routledge; Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens was proposed by Mr. Haywood and seconded by Mr. Tyler; Mr. Ferrill was proposed by Mr. Jones and seconded by another elector. The five candidates having spoken, the show of hands was taken, and declared in favour of Mr. Cox and Mr. Ferrill. The poll was demanded by the other three, two of whom were ultimately successful, as recorded elsewhere.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at No. 5, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of Stephen Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Bow Brickhill, Bucks, London, the wife of F. C. Ridgely, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Streatham-hill, the wife of Richard Thornton Weir, Esq., of a son.

At Leinster-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of the Hon. S. Annesley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the Swedish Church, Dresden, by the Rev. Charles Gribble, M.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Embassy at the Saxonic Court, Camerarius Archibald G. Boger, Esq., third son of the late Archibald Eagle, of Gilmore Hill, N.B., to Miss Victoria Hightstone, youngest daughter of the late Captain C. Hightstone, Equerry to the late Duke of Cambridge, Cambridge.

On the 13th inst., at St. Thomas' Church, Dublin, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at the Church of Rathfarnham, by the M.D., M.Ch., L.R.C.Q.P., F.R.C.S.I., Assistant Surgeon, King's Dragoon Guards, to Letitia, only daughter of Thomas Pilkington, Esq., and niece of the Hon. J. H. Hagerty, D.L.I., one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, Upper Canada.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Y. Bevan, Rector of Ingatestone, Essex, assisted by the Rev. Joseph A. W. Wood, Esq., of Calverley, Tunbridge Wells.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Frederick Gregory, Esq., of Flaxlawn, Devonshire, to the Hon. Georgiana Colville, daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir G. Colville, K.C.B.

At Wood-end, Archbold, son of the late Rev. Archbold Eyre, Elgin, to Isabella, daughter of C. Eyre, Esq., of Watford Park, Herts.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieutenant Arthur Wade, of Newton Don, to Miss Minnie Liddell, daughter of Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.

DEATHS.

On the 1st ult., in Sweden, the Baroness Jeannette Falkenberg, relict of the late Baron Ulric Falkenberg, of Trystorp, and mother to Baron Alfred Falkenberg, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul in Quebec for the British North American Provinces, aged 86 years.

On the 15th inst., at Ewell, Surrey, after a very short illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Bayley, Esq., and eldest daughter of William Curling, Esq., of Denmark-hill.

On the 16th ult., Elizabeth, widow of the late J. Goodridge, Esq., of Sturminster, Newton, Dorset, and niece of the late Sir William Gossyloyce, Baronet, in her 90th year.

On the 4th inst., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 15th May, only daughter of H. C. Hackman, Esq., D.A.C.G., aged 20 years.

On the 18th inst., Henrietta Dawer, aged 90 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.
	Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Direct Solar Radiation.	Amount of Ozone.	Minimum in the night.	Maximum in the day.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	Fall in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Inches	°	0–6	°	°		Miles	Inches
12	29·731	18·4	4·0	52·9	67·9	W. SSW.	183	·000
13	29·720	58·0	2·0	49·6	69·4	SW. SSW.	387	·061
14	29·522	58·7	1·0	47·7	64·4	W. WSW.	384	·021
15	29·851	71·9	0·1	49·1	69·4	SSE. S. SSW.	211	·000
16	—	—	—	49·1	77·4	—	210	·000
17	29·915	62·5	0·1	50	69·7	WSW. NW.	132	·040
18	29·853	57·8	2·0	49	68·2	ESE. S.	295	·171

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·745	29·850	29·642	29·921	29·781	29·761	29·855
Temperature of Air	52·9°	57·8°	55·4°	54·9°	61·0°	61·2°	61·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·9°	57·8°	55·4°	54·9°	61·0°	57·2°	57·5°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	S.E.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

SUNDAY, July 23.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, defeated and slain at Castillon: end of the English supremacy in France, 1453. Death of Richard Gibbon, the dwarf minister-painter, 1696.

MONDAY, 24.—Mary Queen of Scots regained her crown to her son, 1567. Death of George Virtue, the eminent engraver, 1756.

TUESDAY, 25.—St. James. Author, general and martyr. Birth of the Duke of Cumberland, 1721. Death of Charles Dibdin, the sea-song poet, 1814.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Battle of the Gothic Kings of Spain, drowned after the Battle of Xeres, 711.

THURSDAY, 27.—Birth of George Stubbs, R.A., the horse painter, 1724. Death of John Dalton, chemist, expounder of the atomic theory, 1844.

FRIDAY, 28.—Battle of Langside, the Regent Murray defeated and slain by Touchilton, 1568. Victory of Wellington over the French at Talavera, 1809. Death of Hogarth, 1764.

SATURDAY, 29.—Death of Desiderius Roboldus, mathematician and philosopher, 1741. Death of Dr. Jenner, philanthropist, 1823.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 0

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

of SATURDAY NEXT, July 29, will contain the following

ENGRAVINGS:

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH—the Royal Yacht Osborne Passing through the French and English Squadrons of Ironclads; landing of their Royal Highnesses at Devonport; View of Mount Edgcumbe; Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society; the Prince of Wales in the Showyard.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION ON WIMBLEDON COMMON—Sketches in the Encampment; Marching Past the Running Band; the Picket; the Shooting for the Hoentlo Rose Prize.

Laying the Foundation-stone of New Blackfriars Bridge.

The Cape of Good Hope—Wreck of H.M.S. Athens in Table Bay.

The Murder of the Missionary (Rev. Mr. Volkner) by the Maoris at Opotiki, New Zealand (Three Illustrations).

Portrait of Captain Levy, who saved one of the Missionaries at Opotiki.

Annual Inspection of the Middlesex Reformatory Schools at Feltham.

The Mule and Donkey Show at the Agricultural Hall: Miss Burdett-Coutts's Pair of Donkeys in Harness.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, to go free through the post, Sixpence.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

No offence to St. John Nepomuk, who, for being thrown off a bridge and drowned, was made the patron saint of bridges, that kind of erection has no longer the great interest which it had in the infancy of engineering. Then, it was an enormous thing to fling a road across a chasm or a flood. Now a railway company takes such undertakings almost as matters of course for them in a general guess. Nay, the grandest bridge of all is, according to one of our poets, no longer solemn. Keats has complained that "there was an awful rainbow, once, in heaven," but that cold philosophy has told us exactly how it is made—each wood, each fragment—and that it is now in the dull catalogue of common things. Therefore, and in existing circumstances, it may be difficult to get up any very violent excitement over the commencement of Thursday last. And yet the addition of a splendid new bridge to the metropolis is an historical affair.

We will not forestall the more elaborate descriptions of the proceedings and the foundation-stone of the new bridge at Blackfriars; nor will we discuss whether it should be called Shakspeare Bridge, or Election Bridge, or Palmerston Bridge. In regard to the name, indeed, the people of London settle these things for themselves. The Lord Mayor and his aldermen, when they laid the first stone of Mylne's bridge, now destroyed, were pleased to declare that for a great many glorious reasons, which we need not cite, "the citizens of London have unanimously voted the bridge to be inscribed with the name of William Pitt." But London would not call it so, and Blackfriars it has remained; and, archæologically considered, the old name, which from a topographical fact, is preferable to any other. We have turned to the records of the time when the Mylne bridge was begun, and it may not be uninteresting to recall some of the facts that must have been in the minds of Lord Mayor Cubitt, Prince, and his friends, as they stood in the north abutment, and performed the rites repeated by Lord Mayor Stormes Hale, and his friends, on the south side, on Tuesday.

George II. had just died, and people were writing stanzas on the very opposite incident. Readers of Horace Walpole will remember the details, and how thankful Horace was to the King for dying just in time to save the great epistle-writer from the necessity of composing verses "at sea, of course, and early in the month—October, 1760—news came of the surrender to us of Montreal and Canada; and Mr. Secretary Pitt advertised that every gun in the Tower and in the Park, and the Park and Tower guns were fired. We were sending a large train of brass artillery from the Tower to Portsmouth, a grand expedition being on foot; but we broke up the camp at Winchester and sent the militia home, the principal preparing for embarkation. Hardy sailed from Spithead to join Hawke. We were otherwise martial. The King, in Hyde Park, reviewed a regiment of light dragoons; and a new experiment was tried of a shell charged with fuming cast bullets, which threw out a great smoke, and would (we are ashamed to write) be useful in covering a retreat. Later, the King stood in the portico of Kensington Palace to see the Guards marching for Portsmouth. On Saturday, the 25th, the King dropped down and died, and next day was proclaimed a King who had sixty years to reign. The country was in the usual state of loyal excitement, addresses were pouring in from all quarters, and it was in the midst of all this, and on the 31st of October, that the first stone of the new bridge was laid.

Let us see, a little, what the exalted persons were about. William Macarty and Mary Fagan were sentenced to death at the Old Bailey on the 24th—the latter for theft, the former for murder. Macarty was executed the next morning at the bottom of Bow-street, Covent-garden, where the inhabitants would now be somewhat astonished to see a gibbet arise. His body was removed to Finchley-common, and hung in chains; but two months later it was stolen, the gibbet itself being sawn away at the bottom. We shall hear of Mary by-and-by. Mr. Mackelyne and assistants were dispatched to St. Helena to observe the approaching transit of Venus over the sun; but the French, as usual, did the scientific work more magnificently, sending one astronomer to the Abbissian ocean, one to the north of Siberia, and one to Pondicherry. Mr. Foote, the dramatist and actor, had been assailed by various persons for his portrait of a religious hypocrite, in "The Minor," and was defending himself with his customary recklessness, and generally getting the best of his awkward enemies. Mr. (not then Doctor) Johnson was a power in literature, and he had written, in the public prints, his letters in the *Gazetteer*, attacking the plan of Mr. Mylne for this very bridge.

The question was whether elliptic or semicircular arches were preferable. Mylne adopted the former, and Johnson, writing on behalf of Mr. Gwyn, advocated the latter. But he was on good terms with the Scotchman, Mylne, and dined with him. It may be edifying to hear the egregious Boswell, who was a warm admirer of Johnson (as, indeed, every Scot ought, or thought, Johnson, of course, read up for the argument, did his best, and there was an end; but Boswell thinks it necessary to show that such a course was not wrong, for lawyers and legislators do it every day. In regard to the suitability of the fabric, that the best stone was selected, and that, up to the time of his writing, it had never sunk, either in the foundation or the arches. A different tale has had to be told later; but the river is no longer what it was when Mr. Mylne erected his bridge.

Mad dogs had much terrified the people during the summer and autumn, and letters of a very sanguinary character appeared in the papers, offering to shoot men, armed with a gun on a small dog in Soho-square and slew it, and the enraged owner threatened dire vengeance. It is more than a hundred years ago, and even wise men were remonstrating with fools for killing so many dogs, telling them that the fear that he "might" go mad, and then that they should do the same, was felt then, and is felt now. The City was to be improved, and great eateries were made about the narrowness of the streets and the inadequate area offered by the traffic, "which ever was never so great in any civilised city." One writer hoped that the noble Duke colman called the Monument might be removed from the line of street it stood in, and take place where the Standard in Cornhill stood. This little arrangement has not yet been carried out. The theory of the ventilation of public buildings was beginning to receive attention, and the enormous advantage of "air-trunks" was being set forth. On the 22nd of that day was tying experiments on the subject in the House of Commons, when empty and when members were in attendance. At Bath two subscription-books were opened—for prayers at the Abbey and for a theatrical benefit; and the cheapness of all the gamesters. 467. Now, we imagine, neither party would get anything. Let us end with the pleasant record that the young King had been pleased to grant a free pardon to poor Mary Fagan, who had only taken some money (from its amount most probably the produce of robbery) from a sleeping labourer in a field.

Such were the topics of conversation around the foundation-stone of the bridge of 1760. We all know what is being said in 1865; but who will have the writing of the remark thereof when a third bridge is founded?

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, and holds

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove twice in the afternoon and walked to Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles, rode out.

On Thursday week the Queen drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended by Mesdames Bowyer, Lascelles, and Hodgson, and visited the Princess of Leiningen, and Count Gleichen dined with the Queen.

On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out twice in the vicinity of Osborne. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, the Princess and Princes of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended Divine service performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth and Lieutenant-General Knollys had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Royal family drove out, as usual, in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and the Rev. W. L. Onslow, Chaplain and Naval Instructor in her Majesty's ship Racoon, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen drove out.

A new lodge is in course of erection in the highlands for the use of the Queen at Glenquhlen. The lodge is upon an extensive scale, and is built of granite.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by Lord Lianover and attended by Baroness Pahlen, Baroness Dedem, Count Bentinck, and Captain Canzenbrel, left Claridge's Hotel, on Thursday week, for Woburn Abbey. Her Majesty was met at Woburn Sands station by Mr. Hastings Russell. The Queen returned to London in the evening, and afterwards visited the *Times* printing-office.

Yesterday week her Majesty, attended by Baroness Dedem, paid a private visit to the Zoological Society's gardens, Regent's Park. The Queen lunched with the Duchess Marchioness of Ely residence in Belgrave-square. Later in the day her Majesty visited the Countess of Derby, Countess Cowley, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at the Foreign Office.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely and attended by Baroness Pahlen, went to Lord's cricket-ground, and witnessed the match between Eton and Harrow. In the evening her Majesty drove to Twickenham, and visited the Duchess de Montpensier.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Manchester, attended divine service at the Foreign Office Chapel, Clarges-street.

On Monday the Queen again visited the British Museum. Her Majesty was received by Mr. Winkett, Head Keeper of Rare Printed Books, and Lord Rosebery. The Queen lunched with Mr. Panizzi at his official residence. Later in the day the Queen called upon Lord Granville Palmerston, and was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Baron Benincli, and Mr. Panizzi, visited the Foreign Office. Mr. Gladstone, Earl Russell, and Lord Clarendon also paid visits to her Majesty over the building. In the evening the Queen, with the Prince of Orange, honoured the Duchess of Manchester at dinner-party.

The Queen has received a numerous assemblage of visitors at her hotel during the week.

The Queen has honoured Mr. Heidemann, miniature painter, with an audience and commission. Mr. Heidemann had previously painted Lady Franklin, honoured Messrs. Charles and John Watkins, of Parliament-street, with a visit, and sat for a series of photographic portraits.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Princess Victoria, attended by Countess De Grey and Major Grey, arrived at Osborne Cottage, on Thursday week, from Marlborough-house.

The Prince and Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, visited the Queen at her cottage, Osborne, on Monday evening, at eleven o'clock, and left the Solent shortly afterwards. Arrangements for Tuesday's entertainment were leisurely weather, the Osborne arrived at Plymouth in the afternoon. The Lords of the Admiralty and the naval and military authorities of the port met on board the Royal yacht to pay their respects to the Royal Princes. The Corporation, Sirs of Dunning and Devonport presented addresses to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess landed at Mount Edgcumbe at five o'clock. A guard of honour was furnished of the local battalion of volunteers, under the command of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lieutenant-Governor Augustus Edgcumbe, the Hon. Captain Charles Edgcumbe, the Hon. George and Lady Agar Ellis, and various other distinguished guests staying at Mount Edgcumbe, and by the principal military and naval officers of the port. The Prince and Princess of Wales, in consequence of her recent accouchement, was unable to leave London to receive her Royal Highness.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited the Royal Agricultural Society's exhibition. In the evening they honoured the Queen at Mount Edgcumbe in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess were present at a dejeuner given in the Queen's apartments at Mount Edgcumbe. In the evening their Royal Highnesses met a large party at dinner. The Prince afterwards attended a ball given in honour of the Royal visitors, including, by the naval and military officers of the port to the officers of the French squadron now off Plymouth.

According to present arrangements, the Prince was to leave Mount Edgcumbe (yesterday Friday) and proceed to Cornwall, and visit Mounts Bay. His Royal Highness was to land at St. Michael's Mount and to partake of luncheon at the Castle. The Prince was desirous to inspect the various objects of interest on the county. The Prince was to sleep on board the Royal yacht. Early this morning (Saturday) the Prince and Princess of Penance were to present an address, presented by the Royal Highnesses departed for Saltash, where they were to be received by the Royal Highnesses departed for Saltash, where they were to be received by the Corporation of Cornish Point, St. Paul's Hill, and Keyedrock Hill. The Prince would visit Botallack Mine, where arrangements had been made for his Royal Highness to descend and inclined shaft to inspect the interior of the mine. The Prince would afterwards visit the Penzance and embark on board the Royal yacht, which will immediately leave the bay. It was the Prince's desire that all proceedings should be carried on as quietly as circumstances as possible.

The Prince of Wales will be present at Goodwood Races on the Cup day.

Richard William Fisher, Esq., the private Secretary of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been appointed keeper of the privy seal of his Royal Highness, in the room of Sir William Dunbar, Bart., resigned.

His Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis and her Royal Highness the Princess of Tour and Taxis and family, attended by Countess Barbor, Baroness Forstner, Baron Mitchitz, and Dr. May, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Monday, from the Isle of Wight.

Prince Napoleon has arrived off Ryde, from Havre, on board his steam-yacht.

His Serene Highness Prince George of Solms has arrived at 16, Portman-square, London, in Grosvenor-place, from Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond left town, on Wednesday, for Goodwood, this week.

The Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House, St. James's, on Monday, for Plymouth.

The Duke of Northumberland arrived at Alnwick Castle yesterday week.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived in town, on Monday, from the Continent for a few days.

The Marquis of Abercorn left town, on Monday, for Mount Edgcumbe, his brother-in-law's seat, near Devonport.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., returned to Devonshire House, on Saturday last, from Lancashire.

The Countess of Dalkeith and the Ladies Georgiana and Alberta Hamilton left town on Saturday last, for the Duke of Buccleuch's seat in Devonshire, to stay during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Derby will leave town in a few days to visit the Earl and Countess of Canarvon, at Highclere Castle, near Newbury.

The Earl and Countess Home, Lord Dunglas, and the Ladies Home have arrived at the Palace, Holyrood, Edinburgh.

The Earl and Countess of Stratford and family have left town for Orsman Park, near Beccles in Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield arrived in town, on Monday, from visiting in Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Sandwich have left the Carendon Hotel for Bath.

The Earl of Lonsdale left his mansion on Carlton House-terrace, on Monday, for Lowther Castle.

The Earl of Dective, M.P., has left Lowther Castle, Penrith, to join his family at Lambeline, North Wales.

The Earl of Dunmore has left town for his seat in Scotland.

The Earl of Bantry has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for Brighton.

Lord Stanley arrived at Hatfield House, Herts, on Saturday last, to a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in town on Monday from Falloden.

It is stated that the Earl of Stair will have one of the vacant ribbons of the Order of the Thistle.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marchioness of Ely had a small and early dancing party, on Monday, at her residence at Prince's-gate, to meet the Queen of the Netherlands.

Mr. Gregory, of the youthful Earl of Dunraven was entertained, on Saturday week, at Galtlevy. About 150 neighbours and friends sat down to an excellent déjeuner provided by Gunter.

Viscountess Palmerston had an evening party, on Saturday last, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, which was attended by a number of the aristocracy. Viscountess gave a grand entertainment to the Queen of the Netherlands, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Crown Prince of Portugal, and other distinguished guests, which surpassed in magnificence the most splendid of the season.

THE ELECTION.

At the close of last week the general election passed out of its first phase—namely, the borough returns in England. The chronicle of the latest contests of these constituencies is interesting enough to compel us to abridge the decision of a very important constituency. A good deal has been said about the "Tory reaction" in the provinces, but the results of the election on the fortunes of three or four of the subordinate members of the Ministry, and in fact the overthrow of "Whippism" has collapsed. Poetical justice, however, has been satisfied in political action by the fact that Mr. Whitmore, a very effective Conservative debater, has been ousted from an hereditary borough, one seat in which has been held by his family for a period of upwards of a century. At last a Whig was returned for Bridgnorth before the Reform Act, and has done so ever since. There is still greater significance in the defeat that has overtaken Mr. Bankes, who, cute out of the closets of boroughs, for the successful candidate is Sir Paul Gaudwille, and his election causes that singleness of representation of English constituencies which has been destroyed by the system of contested by Lord Edward Howard, to cease. It is but fair, however, to add that the seat was won from Mr. Whitmore by Mr. Bancroft for before Mr. Baines is members; while a similar influence in Leverpool, where Mr. Horsfall, the representative of Liverpool, has given Mr. Ewart and given the representation wholly to the credit of the Liberal party. Another interesting contest was that for Bridgnorth, where the Bright influence has failed to bring in Mr. Jacob of that borough which has returned Liberal members since the Reform Act was enacted, has helped to send the milder Liberal candidate. Mr. Pollard Urquhart, to the representation of Dumfries and Galloway.

We may be pardoned for believing that for very many of the readers of the Illustrated London News the chief interest of the election will remain special interest of a personal character. It will not have been forgotten that for several years Boston was represented by the gentleman whose name is prefixed to this paragraph, and in a manner which contest extraordinary to all save himself. Amid all the prosperity which rewarded the exertions of Mr. Parkes, he was the person most heartfelt happiness than his being selected by the inhabitants of his native town as their representative. Nothing could be more natural than on whom he received the conduct of his great Journal—those who knew him best will be the most ready to do him justice—than the acquittal of unduly intruding personal topics when, in every few words, he expressed his gratitude to the electors. Of course, we cannot be expected to indulge in the unfeigned valued friend of the late Herbert Ingram. It was equally natural that Mr. Parkes should, in addressing his old friends, remember that it had not to be spoken from the Conservative benches, and that he could not be expected to express to the followed with interest the successful incidents which have marked the career of the gentleman who has been returned by the electors of Boston, and we congratulate them on having elected, in the person of Mr. Parkes, a representative who will command their respect and confidence, with no selfish objects to attain, and one who will feel it an duty not only to Boston, but to the country at large, to attend to the duties of his position, but to labour for the improvement, and the consequent increase in importance, of the town of his old love. Mr. Parkes's return is a triumphant welcome, on his return, after the election, to his home at Shirland, remains to be seen; but we feel sure that the most hearty and friendly of knowing his character enthusiastically confirm the verdict of Boston.

The table-lawn of the English borough with an ironclad sigh over the sidiary of Mr. Malins at Wallingford, which may, perhaps, be alleviated by the knowledge that he has been beaten by a Liberal and determined representative of the South Kensington interest, who is much more likely to figure in the annals of history than the lawyer in all the troubles of vituperative opposition to his clan. Indeed, whenever a Reform Bill comes to be passed in the House of Commons, Mr. Wentworth Dillon will be to be conspicuously absent. The House of Commons can ill spare such a man as Mr. Cowper, but they will be if they get hold of an actual flesh and blood part of it?

Are the record of the great political drama now to be taken to be the elections in Ireland. And here, if nowhere else, it cannot be denied that the tide has flowed in the direction of Ministerial success. The changes in the Irish representation, though not numerous, have been numerous, while the accession of support to the Government are such as must be highly gratifying to them. Waterford, which voted as it ensued, as the result of the decidedly electioneering policy by Ministers towards the Irish Church, which, at present in the House, stands the metropolitan city of the sister isle, where Mr. Vance, a somewhat independent sort of supporter of Ministers, and Mr. Corry Opposition, has been heartily beaten by Mr. Pim, although the steady conservative vote of Sir Robert Gregan will be found to carry the day for the Government in the new members. There is something retributive in the circumstance that a member of the Government should be upon the Bench of Bishops, and that Archbishop Whately should be unanimously (he struck early in the day) from Malbow; for it was the Archbishop who first set on foot Waterford, and would probably have continued to lead it to the last, but that his failure in taste and failing in the power of mind, and the consequent conviction that it should be taken out of his hands. Hitherto, Ministers have been very frightful in the way of losing their supporters in the House, and the Attorney-General for England was last Session exceedingly fortunate in the way of retaining the services of all the law officers for Ireland, none of whom had seats. Now there have been a Lord Lieutenant, a Solicitor-General, a Chief Secretary, and a Lord Justice of Appeal, and a Irish Chief Secretary, a signal preference of "nobility" and "high legal talk." In Galway Lord Dunkellin has succeeded in defeating Mr. Wise, who, though he professed to have no politics except "Galway as a mail-packet station," always voted with the Opposition, has been beaten, and the seat which Lord Dunkellin has exchanged for one for the county of Galway involves no change of voting, as both Mr. Morris and Sir R. Blennerhasset profess to be Liberals, the latter being a Roman Catholic, who, for certain reasons, may well be held not to be of the Ultramontane school. In the last Parliament, Waterford city was of no account to Ministers; for Mr. Blake, though a professing Liberal, was one of those patriotic members who pretended to vote only for Ireland, and not for Ministries, and was, therefore, a cause of squaring trade to respective whippers-in, with whom, on which, he may be supposed to have been always co-operating; while Mr. Bernard was a strong Conservative. The former holds his seat, while the latter, quietly subsiding into a salaried Referee on private bills, has left his place to be occupied by a Liberal, Sir H. Barron. The history of the Athlone election is curious. It runs thus. A London house-agent, but an Irishman, and therefore, no doubt, a gentleman with a pedigree, was suddenly seized with the idea of contesting the county of Galway, where probably his territorial and family rights are buried; and on his journey thither he passed through Athlone. What was the immediate motive cause is not apparent on the surface; but the event is certain that he remained there, forged the election, and beat Mr. Bandi, the former Liberal member, who is a Roman Catholic proprietor of considerable estate in the Irish Midlands, chairman of one of the principal Irish railways, and everything, in short, that could make him the most eligible candidate for a small constituency, in which, as in Galway, there is at present the influence of the greatest proprietor and landed interest in the county. Mr. Bandi's defeat is, as it is personal, and does not affect votes, as Mr. Reardon professes to be a Liberal. The election of Mr. Reardon is characteristically Irish and riotous, and Sir Hugh Cairns appeared in a character quite strange to those who are accustomed to see him in Parliament or even at the Chancery lawyer. His foot was on his native soil; and he was almost as combative as Mr. Whalley. Defeat may notwithstanding. The returns were secured to the Conservatives, although Lord John Hay made very good play for one of them. A very solid contest was gained, and, in a way, a prominent member on the Conservative side, has ended his seat for the county of Lanarkshire, and the name of Dickson is new crowd from the list of members. The Dicksons have been an eclipse of military critics in the house—most of them, by-the-by, owing their rank to the militia and not.

The electioneering fortunes of Scotland have not been particularly various; but, where a change has occurred, they have tended to the Liberal interest. For instance, one of the oldest men and oldest members of the House, Sir Hugh Arbuthnott—who entered the Army in 1794, and has sat for Kincardineshire since 1820, on Conservative politics, has at length retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wood, who is a sure Liberal vote; Mr. Boyle, who was returned for Bateshire only in the middle of last Session, has been obliged to yield his place to Mr. Lamont, and a Liberal vote is thus gained; in Linlithgowshire, Major Hamilton, who seemed always to think that the business of a member of Parliament was a passing thing, and who, being good at both sport and to his ability, has been replaced by a Liberal, Mr. M'Lagan; a contest in Renfrewshire has ended in the return of Mr. Caldwell for the county, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who has been forced out of his seat by Mr. Caldwell, the Opposition having a vote; while Ayr, and by no means least, Mr. Blackburn, a hearty, genial, sensible member, and a Lord of the Treasury in the Whig Administration of the late Sir Robert Peel, who professes to be a supporter of Ministers.

The Scotch Universities have been for counties made Liberal. The nomination was a scene of much animation, the proposers of the candidates being unable to restrain themselves from enthusiasm. Dr. Lush apparently a surprise to the Scot Surrey electors that Mr. Lowe should present himself to nominate Mr. Charles Buxton, who sought the seat unsolicited, and in the retirement of Mr. Alcock; for probably few of them knew that he had set up a Tuscolum somewhere on the prominent hills surrounding Epsom. It was perhaps on the face of it, a dangerous experiment to have had such a proposer; but political and personal feeling was so strong in favour of the anti-Ministerial opposition, and Mr. Buxton was triumphantly returned, with Mr. Locke King, who is the more prominent part of a political "cake," apologising for the boldness and consistency of his opinions, and declaring that, in order to be free from the trammels of party consequence, though his modesty causes him to be the only person present who did not know it, he was at one time believed to be a Liberal. That Mr. Rooley would retire from the representation of Oxfordshire must have been assured to find how completely they had been mistaken in the support which they had given to an interest conceived, if it was conceived, for physical reasons. That there is no decay of vitality in the Tory party was proved by the circumstance that his hitherto spare, lean form has so expanded that the once slender Squire is now a Knight of the Shire. It was indeed six years ago would now scarcely meet round his loins. In his speech, too, he was full of vigour and fire, and, as to his age, he was almost the very last member to leave the empty House of Commons on the night of the division. Mr. Henley may be taken to be not weary of these sectarian battles which he so sedulously fights. The return with him of Mr. Colonel Corbett and Colonel Taylor are also not the least attempt at disturbing the *status quo* was even hinted at. The Liberal gain in the counties has been, up to this morning, not significant. In Berkshire, Shrewsbury and Tuboe interest has been neutralised and no Opposition vote lost by the defeat of Lord Dungarvon by Mr. Hedley. Even in South Wilts, where, after the accession of Mr. Sidney Herbert to the Peerage, was lost to Ministers, has been re-established by the return of Mr. Grove. In the East Sussex Mr. Dodson has obtained a colleague more cognate in his views than Lord Pevensey, the eldest son of the person of Lord Clarendon, a brother of the Under Secretary for War; and in North Nottinghamshire the return of Mr. Barrow Simpson, a supporter of Ministers, but by no means to the Government, has been the result of the election.

The election of Mr. Gladstone by the University of Oxford came on no one by surprise. There were those who believed that the system of voting-papers, which has come now into operation at the Universities for the first time, would have a damaging tendency to reference to his constituency; but no one might have hoped that a feeling of admiration for one of the foremost statesmen of our time might have operated in his favour, even the more from the unprejudiced minds, apart from mere political tendency. The result on Mr. Gladstone is probably that he will be returned at the head of the contest for South Lancashire with an exciting scene of freedom of spirit and zeal on which has appeared to be the case with all the seat will at the vigour which are necessary to the carrying out of candidature—a position which, from the beginning of the week, he almost now to him; and success has attended his magnificent efforts.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the new church at Hockley, near Chelmsford.

An Act of Parliament was lately passed for facilitating the annexation of tithes to district churches. The Rector or Vicar of a parish may sell the tithes to a district church with the assent of the Bishop.

By an Act recently passed the law is amended and rendered more efficient for providing houses for the benefit of the poor. The parsonage Queen Anne's Bounty may sell lands for the purpose of the Act.

The newly-consecrated church of St. Augustine, Pownall, Hoxton, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Monday morning. The Rev. Stewart Smyth, B.A., is appointed minister to the incumbency.

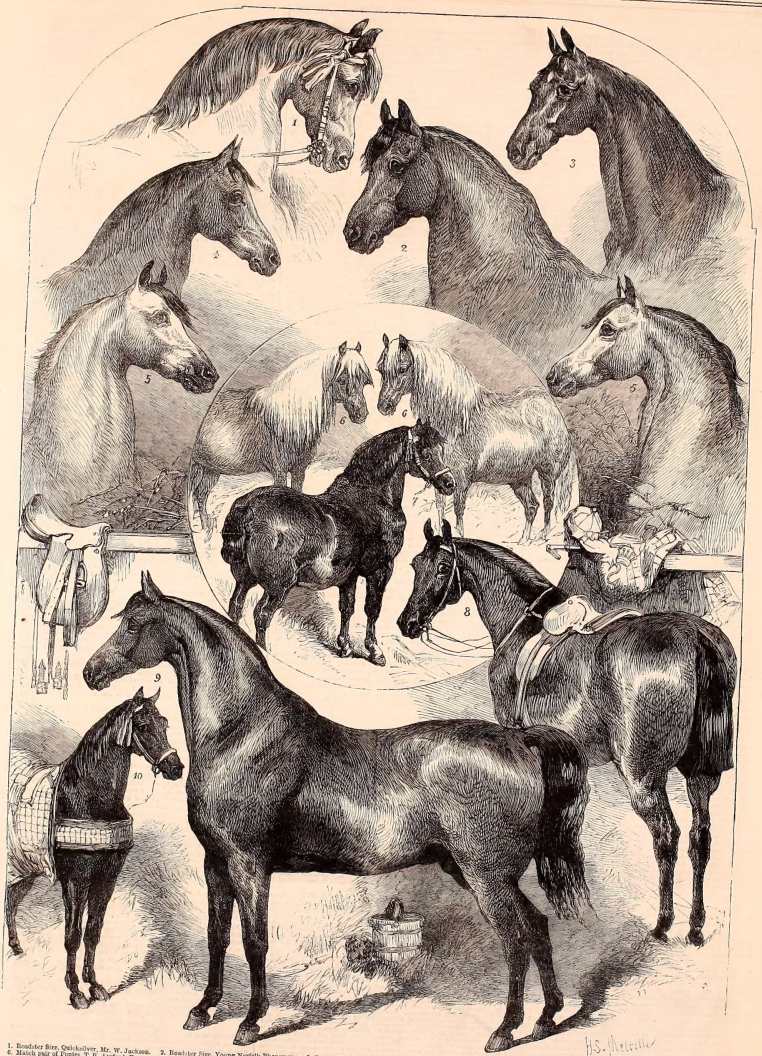
The Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Clement, Arundel-square, and York-place, Barnsbury, yesterday week. The foundation-stone was laid, on the 14th of June, 1864, by Mr. Augustus M.P., by whom the whole of the expenses of building, &c., amounting to between £2000 and £3000, have been defrayed. The church, which is handsome and spacious edifice, is built of brick, and has nave and side aisles, the former being 60ft. in length, and 30ft. in height. The nave and side aisles are separated by solid stone pillars, and the chancel is 30ft. deep. Mr. Gilbert Scott, architect, is to afford sent accommodation for between 700 and 800 persons.

The corner-stone of a new church is to be erected at Constantinople, said, on the 4th inst., by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in the presence of the ambassadors of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden, and of Captain Robinson, of her Majesty's ship Banshee, the works—which have advanced fully one third towards completion—were gracefully draped with flags from north to south, and from east to west, forming an appropriate cross of international bunting. Copies of the local papers and coloured the present year were placed in a cavity of the stone. The works, of which an interesting stage was thus consummated, are being vigorously pushed on, and will, it is hoped, be completed early in the coming year.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. J. F. Norris to be Canon in Bristol Cathedral; Rev. J. Hind Ian Fox to be Perpetual Curate of Pudsham, Norfolk; Rev. Canon H. Bright to be Curate of St. Nicholas, Hereford; Rev. Charles Lewis Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, to be Vicar of Stan Ilsley, Berks; Rev. C. A. Huxley to be Curate of St. Andrew with St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury.



"WHITEFIELD PREACHING IN MOORFIELDS," A.D. 1742, BY E. CROWE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 76.



1. Roadster Sire, Quicksilver, Mr. W. Jackson. 2. Roadster Sire, Young Norfolk Phenomenon, J. Gorge, Esq. 3. Hunter, Lady Florence, J. E. Bennett, Esq. 4. Cob, Robin, H. J. Perry, Esq. 5. Pair of Arabs, J. Howe, Esq.
6. Match pair of Ponies, T. B. Axford, Esq. 7. Pony, Billy, Mr. E. Dailby. 8. Hunter, Brown Stout, Earl Spencer. 9. Coaching Sire, Mr. G. Holmes. 10. Pony, Polly, Mr. R. Gipsons.

PRIZE HORSES AT THE HORSE SHOW IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PRIZE HORSES AND PONIES AT THE ISLINGTON SHOW.

"As Arabic book to study, a Norfolk colt to ride," formed two out of the bundle of wishes which made up the Rorror philosopher's *summum bonum*. His horseflesh love would have been gratified in the full at Islington, as never did Norfolk descend on the metropolis in greater force with her roans and her bays. We give (Nos. 1 and 2) the portraits of Quicksilver and Young Norfolk Pitmancum, the first and third prize roadsters. Both are just fifteen two; but the latter is only three years old, and has not attained to the perfect action of the riding-horse of eight-year-old, which stands at a fourteen in the gallery when he was fairly set going. No 3, Lady Florence, was allowed to be the pet of the horse part of the show. She is by Gladiator, who won the Metropolitan Stakes and ran third for the Derby in Hillingdon's year, and was bequeathed by the late Lord Jersey direct to his stud-groom, who has kept him at Cawston ever since. He can be known in the village by the "Gladiator" over the farmers' stepbrother at Market Harborough three seasons after Lady Florence was born, and Lady Florence herself won the first two first hunter prizes before she was shown here. Robin, the colt (No. 4), is from that lady's stepbrother, and is a bay, with what seems to carry everything before it all over England, and where Crafty is all but invincible. Robin is a five-year-old bay, under fourteen two, and, as the saying goes, "as good as he's brown." Mr. Hesketh's pair of grey Turkish Arabs quite bore the stamp of their nationality in their chili flesh, their arched necks and their high crests. They were fifteen hands high, and imported from Russia, and stepped capitally together in double harness, and would have made a cool thing of the "merry legs" order. Mr. Aysford's match ponies, No. 5, took the second prize in their class, and were very pretty and compact, and the judges made no mistake when they selected the dark chestnut Filly, a very good one (No. 5), for their prize as the pair stood fourteen hands. The victory of Polly (No. 10), was much enhanced by the fact that she was placed before Mr. Hirst's Cambridgeshire Miss Warren, one of the handsomest and best stepping ponies in Hunter's row. As usual, Mr. George Holman was "on the spot" with a very clever coaching set. Prince of Wales (No. 6) was one of the best mouthers we see at Howden and elsewhere, but with quality for every and at present no more than fifteen hands. Mr. Holman's pair came with a Pytchley character, and kept it against The Tyke, Sprig of Shillelagh, and a host of lesser lights. Mr. Hall's pair of fifteen sixteen one in height, but so well put together that he does not look so much. He was originally engineered for Lord Yarborough's off-fore, if not twine, at Tattersalls' before he fell into the hands of Earl Spencer, who is said to have refused 500 gs. for him.

THE FARM.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT PLYMOUTH.

The stock catalogue was thin for the Plymouth meeting of the present years, and the implement one seemed to have been studying "Source's Horse and Carpenchaun," as it and not Bell's Life was the "Farmer's" letter instance the happy change is said to have been effected by a strong charge per line, which has caused the descriptive author of the implements and machines most effectually to "cut it short" in the attack among which the sheriffcorn numbered 81; the Horsforth, 61; the Dervent, 57; Ransome and Sims, 37; Crosskill, 29; and Lord Stradbrook at one time intended to send his aged short horn bull Prince, who was reported to be "dead lame," but has changed his mind, and thus "Lord Chancellor," the prize bull at the Bath and West of England, and a very promising purchase at the late Mr. Jonas Webb's sale, was in higher look than his late namesake, and found a great foe in Cornish men, who were represented in force with its "Duke of Devonshire," defeated all the strangers in the two year-old class; and then Mr. Fawkes exercised his General Bequest and Lee Devereux's Princess, the second prize heifer at the late Exeter, by his celebrated bull Lord Coleham from Fatima. Last year he won the Queen's bull-pail prize with Lord Coleham, and names are quite coming back for the Farnley roans. Mr. Thomas Booth was second to the latter by yearling class with a very promising son of Valeo and Campdelmore, which gave 9 months 1 week sorry; and Sir J. G. Shuttleworth secured the third prize with a son of Captain Charry, a first-prize Worcester winner.

Mr. Cook's beautiful little cow Cherry came with a great clue ructer as the first cow at the Yorkshire show last year, and her owner found much prize-getting satisfaction in the Plymouth entry, which did over his Lord dolphus's at Battersea. Mr. Stratton's Dialus and Mr. Sharpe's Elegant were second and third in a strong class. Lady Egerton's Fortune was the reserve number. Mr. Cook's cow was by the Dobin spring winner, only commanded. Mr. T. Booth's Lady Pearson, which is at Mr. G. of Scarcroftie and the property of Mr. Stephen Wrigley to the fore in the heifer in-calf class, which was a very small one; but why Lady of Rondon should be put out of the prize list, and the yearling heifers Yorkshire and the north were conspicuous as Lord Feversham's Princess, the second prize heifer at the late Exeter to the top; and Captain Tennant's Miss Farewell, a first-prize heifer at Dublin Spring was in the same place. Mr. Stratton's Dialus was well, was at Worcester. One of Mr. Wood's "ad, little white" twins of his grand Cardigan stock took first honours, and love Et. Co. and Co. Co. free of which fell to Mr. Charles Howard's second with the lenets—Messrs. Druvery, Robinson, and Thompson—thought of them rising figure. Among the heifer calves Mr. Stratton's Dialus was the had far age in her favour, but she was on all points an easy first.

If Mr. Jackson was astonished at the Duke of Oxford's behind Mr. Reed's Colesborne and Mr. Rolling's Chieftain the Second, he had his revenge when in the female division the Duke of Oxford's speaker acknowledged no Chieftain the Third's sway in the two-year-old bull class, and his Royal Lord first for the Duke of Oxford's Lord Dalmain, who then he was a few weeks old, after a colt of the then Duke of Clarendon's Lavish was never thought to be a calf at all, and was wrong, as the son of Caster and old Carlisle has been as training a customer in showyards as his owner when he is hunting an inch of death or dishonour for the blue and buff, and the colours are black, white, and roan." Mr. Ransome's first-prize yearling bull went back to the same Cardigan blood as Mr. Cook's cow, and Messrs. Thompson and Mosdoe cress, on which Mr. Monkhouse, the patriarch of the Horsforth, hates his stand, was "in the pink" with his pair of two-year-old bull calves. This is the third year in succession that the Stow herd has taken a place, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before Thomas cross begins to tell. The Lockington herd began to cross in the cow class, where Second Duchess and the Duke secured a first-prize heifer-in-calf class, where Miss Hastings 2nd took her third Royal first. In the same prize-takers in the yearling heifer class were highly commended, and Sailor had the winner in Marchioness of Exeter's Mary, from the Royal Flemish Farm, stood first among the calves, which included the daughters of Sailor, Lord Lovel, and Mr. Cook's cow.

Mr. James Quarly's name did not appear among the Devon entries. Mr. Davy, of Flitton, was second to Sobieski, in the old-bull class, with a son of Mr. Thompson gold medallist, Duke of Flitton; and the third cow, Constitution, like Sobieski, and Lord Falmouth's first-prize two-year-old bull, was bred by Mr. Thompson's blue blood. Mr. George Turner's Beating was the best yearling bull, and Mr. Taylor's Profit Duke, another son of the Battersea gold medallist, was first in the class for the calves. Davy, Taylor, and John Quarly was the order in an excellent cow class. General Hood and the Devon Queen grandson of Denmark take her third Royal first; and in the yearling and calf class Mr. Davy "took up the running," before his favourite shire phantom in such earnest with his Duke of Flitton's daughters that he found himself with two firsts and a second.

In the heifer classes there were just twelve entries, half of them belonging to the Brothers Heasman, who won £50 in prizes and headed every class. Sixty-one entries were thought from the Channel Islands; and the other established breeds were made up of eight Norfolk and Suffolk polls, two hogfarms, and a Kerry. Devon and South Hams were distinguished in the local prizes. The heifers are larger, taller, and rougher built than the North Devons generally of a pale red colour, and very noted millers; and the shop of the team ilk partake of the same peculiarities, and have large frames and coarse wool and bone.

The £100 blood-horse prize, which has fallen for the last four years to Sathourne, Elsington, Neville, and Laughing Stock, had only one claimant this summer in Morley, who won the hunter-sire prize, with one of "no merit" against him, at Newcastle last year. He has a great deal of the character of his sire Touchstone about him, and is a very useful country horse, as, although he is rather loaded about his shoulders, he has no lack of what is technically termed "quality." Cottager was the first hunter sire, but there was "no mistake" to claim the third prize, which was not the case in the hunter brood mares, as in the last landscape, although only three came. Tory Sydebiche, the best of them the Duke of Beaufort's, headed the old cart-horse class; and the Royal Home Farm was first in the two-year-old filly class with another of the same cart-horse kind by Lord Ducie's Lord Suffolk, then entered only nine of their "three-legged" chestnuts in four classes, and the best of the number was Mr. Hall's Dale Artaxerxes only sent two ponies, and Ransome etc. so that the "one-and-all prize" was not to be had, and the Lockington herd was left to ramble round the unhappy, had no echo on their mouth.

The yearling colt class was a good one, and Mr. Boston took the first steadying prize (with a new "Sunday man," Mr. Arthur Dabbs) with Lord Feversham's Prince, the first Royal heifer (No. 1, and the same middle place between his friend Mr. Stamper's and Colonel Towneley's two-year-olds, Lord Polamere, and Mr. Kingdon of Thorevers, were the only west country two-year-olds to appear in these classes. In the Cotswold classes Messrs. T. Walker, J. Gillett, and Mr. J. Brown were specially noticeable. Mr. Walker's Mr. T. B. Marshall (whose aged sun class was generally commended) and Mr. J. Lyon took every one of eight prizes. In Oxford Downs' shearlings Mr. G. Wallis was not in his "at form, as Mr. Bryan swept the board with his Lord Lovel pen, and Mr. Druce was not in a very short class of old rams. The Biddenham flock was also second and third with shearlings, and Mr. Druce's Lord Lovel 2nd was also a step since last year. There were forty-nine Southdown shearling rams in the yearling entries, and Lord Walsingham won first out of six, going and had to bow before the Goodwood pen of shearling ewes. The "Sheep" men were conspicuous as ever at their position, and made a very long entries, or never more than last year. Mr. Jonas Webb and Mr. J. Cowen then took first honours, whereas this year the latter did not enter, and Mr. Jonas Webb had a shearling ram for Colonel Dyott, while the Messrs. Crane were in their old place of 1861-63 with shearling ewes and lambs. Mr. Rigden's Duke of Cleveland, who is rather a coy shower, came out again with his dainty shearling ram, and Mr. Flower's Lord Lovel 2nd was in the yard, and the Horned Dorsets, those fruitful mothers of "horse-feeding" at a shilling a head, were in force, and Mr. Farquharson's Dorsets were entirely represented by the Hunstable and Ryge flocks of Messrs. Burgess and Sons, and the Cotswolds by the harmless heads, grey ram and long legs, and unfitting energies, were well represented by Messrs. Drew and Mayo, from the Tavistock neighbourhood; and the Exmoors, which have been in the Island Home Farm, had eight entries for their £25, of which Mr. E. Saunder got £20.

In "any other variety" Mr. Miller's "Perfect Cure," the winner of the middle box class last year, was first, under the new name of "Mr. Miller's Cure," and Mr. Jonas Webb's Lord Lovel 2nd was before he handed the dog in the Harrow counter and defied both frames and magistrates. Mr. Cowen's Lord Lovel 2nd was second in the bowl, bone and sow, Mr. Wainman was beaten by Mr. Duckering; and Mr. Jonas Webb's Lord Lovel 2nd was in the "any other variety" class, were the small whites with Blair Athol, of Mr. Waleman's breeding. What with Black Prince and Black Boss, and his small whites, Mr. Waleman's pigs were the most noticeable in the Royal Stables, as usual, something more than a pig-lecturer. Mr. Sexton took one of the first prizes for Mr. Jonas Webb's Lord Lovel 2nd, and met with his three Berkshire sows and his boar. The local prizes included the Royal Agricultural Society's Lord Lovel 2nd, and Mr. Sexton's gold cream butter, made and printed in pounds and half pounds; and the first prize of Mr. Jonas Webb's Lord Lovel 2nd.

The show partook more of the character of a monster local meeting than of the county one, and the country folk were in their mind to a large size, as compared with Newcastle, have no reason to complain. The rain was against them on Tuesday, and only 47½ persons paid at the doors; but on Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales, or rather, for the nonce, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, were in the county, and 6,000 persons paid at the gate. Plymouth was so full that the Mayor politely notified that the hotel-keepers were not to be blamed if the Royal party in any detectives from different towns, that the "Barringtons" were at one of the hotels, and the commander of the French gunboat had brought over with him.

The trial of implements began under rather discouraging circumstances, as the judges and the heralds, according to a contemporary, are as follow —" Wood wins a prize of £10 for his grass-mower, £5 for his horse-rake, and £5 for his turnip-cutter. Ransome, Sims, and Head wins £5 for their grass-mowers. £8 for their combined horse-rake and turnip-cutter, and £5 for their turnip-cutter. Burgess and Key wins £5 for their horse-rake. £5 for their grass-mower; Pickney and Sims gain £5 for their two-horse mower; Crosskill takes £5 for his grass-mower; Hornsby £5 for his rake £5 for their one-horse reaper, and £15 for their self-delivery reaper. Burgess and Key's grass-mower is highly commended, and Mr. Cuthbert's one-horse reaper is "highly commended." Of the numerous prizes for drills and manure distributors, the largest sums go to Prince and Woodroffe, Hornsby, Sainty, Coultas, Reeves, and Gower."

Mr. M'Kenzie, of Glasgow, on Edinburgh standard, and Mr. Hall, of Dartford, on Kentish standard, are the judges for the ploughing.

The Ferne papers announce that three English gentlemen left Ushant yesterday for Brest, Messrs. Gordon, Watts, and the 16th inst. Their names are stated to be Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Hawker, and Mr. Watts.

A telegram from Magdeburg, in Prussia, reports a serious railway accident, caused by the breaking of a tire of a locomotive. Ten persons were killed, and many more injured.

The face of a large and handsome fountain has been uncovered at Pompeii. Connected with this very curious fact is given—namely, that the fountain is supplied with water by a leaden pipe, which has not been supposed heretofore to have been applied to any such purpose. It is conjectured that the water-supply was cut off by the falling of ashes, and that the inhabitants were thus forced to have recourse to other means.

For references to our illustration of the Royal Masonic Institution for boys at Wood-green, in the last Number, we are desired by Mr. Binckes to state that the Grand Secretary, and not the Grand Treasurer, and nonetheless, has been carried out by Mr. S. B. Wilson and himself, as the Institution's auditors, for a fourth year in succession, and has been first problem two years ago.

Mr. Gregory Lucas, a handsome life-boat, the gift of Mr. Henry Stinson, of Old Trafford, Manchester, was launched at Margport in the presence of a large concourse of spectators on Saturday last. The boat is intended for Mr. Stinson has paid down £40, with a promise of an annual subscription of £10 to maintain the boat in efficient order. Mr. Lucas is the inventor of the "self-righting" principle, and the Curtis and the Spicers are also self-righters. In consequence of heavy rolling sea, the Great Eastern was unable to communicate with the shore, and the passengers and mails were landed at Portland Bill, where she still lies, the descent of the cable in fathoms on the chart and under the superintendence of the National Telegraph Company. The cable for the Atlantic will be paid out in about a few days ago to the Trunk coast. Each boat is 23ft. long, rows ten oars, and is fitted with the usual equipments of the Royal National Institution.

The Great Eastern, laden with the Atlantic telegraph cable, left the Foreland, off Dover, on Saturday last, at half-past five o'clock in the morning. The Caroline, with the shore end of cable, twenty-seven miles in length, was stationed at Falmouth by her brother until Monday, and had to be taken in tow by the Great Eastern off Land's-end the same day, and taken to Valentia during a heavy sea. The Caroline and the Spitzen are also off Valentia. In consequence of a heavy rolling sea, the Great Eastern was unable to communicate with the shore, and the passengers and mails were landed at Portland Bill, where she still lies, the descent of the cable in fathoms on the chart and under the superintendence of the National Telegraph Company. The cable for the Atlantic will be paid out in about a few days ago to the Trunk coast. Each boat is 23ft. long, rows ten oars, and is fitted with the usual equipments of the Royal National Institution.

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THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

FIFTH DAY.

The Prince of Orange visited the camp yesterday week. His Royal Highness on his arrival was received by Earl Spencer and Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, in command of the camp, and by them he was conducted first to where they shot at the "running deer." Out of four shots which the Prince took at the deer, he made two bull's-eyes.

The Royal Highness subsequently, with a select party, visited the scene of the competition for the Horatio Ross prize, which proved to be a trial of skill between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Peterkin, of Cambridge University, the former stating the result of the match between these two competitors, it is necessary to explain the conditions under which this prize is shot for. The rifle to be used in shooting is any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled, to be loaded with powder from the hand. The charge is five drachms. The competitor to be at liberty to rifle as often as he wishes, and in order to carry off the prize he must make, at a distance of 200 yards, a score of 21 points with eleven shots, seven 4 points, being a bull's-eye for each shot, and the outside circle counting 1. His score may be made in as few or as many shots as he may choose to discharge the eleven shots is for single-barrels five minutes, and for double-barrels four minutes. The competitor comes loaded, not equipped with the firing-point, and at the word "commence," he runs up to the firing-point, and has to complete his operations with his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in from a point a post fifty yards off; loading when he likes, but not copping until he arrives at the firing-point. The competitors are then allowed to make as many practice firing from sixty yards. The Earl of Aberdeen, having loaded, came to the firing-point, and commenced firing. Lieutenant Russell down in front of him, and, discharging his rifle, made a bull's-eye. Rising, he went through the same process, with a like result. He then ran fifty yards, loaded as he went along, and on coming to the firing-point he capped and fired, and again made a bull's-eye; but in the next two shots, making only centres, the noble Earl gave way to his competitor, Mr. Peterkin, of whom it is sufficient to say that within five minutes he discharged seven bull's-eyes and four centres, and thus won the prize, Lord Aberdeen representing a score of 11 points.

The chief event of the day was the 600 yards' shooting for the Queen's prize, which brought the first stage of the competition for this year to a close. The number of the contest was 200, and included H. Ross, of the London Scottish, carried off the silver medal, a Rigby rifle, and £10; Captain Dalgety, of the Captain Holme 4th of the Somerset, tied him, but Mr. Ross's performance at the first stage of 109 sent him through to the final of Captain Wilkinson, who also was decided in favour of the former. In this stage eight others scored 4's each; five, 4's, nine, 3's; ten, 2's; thirteen, 1's; thirty-four, 0's; and twenty-nine, twenty-nine wasted their entire rifle, the N.R.A. badge, and 5s each; the next thirty won the N.R.A badge and 5s each; and the remaining forty won 5s each.

SIXTH DAY.

Saturday last was an important day on account of the valuable prizes offered, and also on account of the number of visitors.

Amongst the most interesting matches of the day was that for the Cobham cup, which proved to be shot for by the men of each county which chose to compete, and to be held as a challenge cup by the Lord Lieutenant of the county winning it twice, or three times in the volley-firing match for the prize given by the South-Western Railway Company to the various corps, as it was last year.

For the China challenge cup thirty-two counties, including London and Edinburgh, entered. The cup was won by Gloucestershire, who declared the winners of the vase, to which was appended £50 in money; Lanarkshire being second, and winners of £25; Suffolk third, winning £15; and Middlesex fourth, winning £10.

For the prizes of the London and South-Western Railway volley-firing at 200 yards, thirty-two corps entered their names to be shot in the contest. Lanarkshire were the winners of the first prize of £50; the first battalion of Middlesex, second, with £25; and the second battalion of Middlesex, the third prize of £10.

The first contest for the Canada prizes at 200 yards, five shots each, was completed; the winner of the highest prize, £25, being Sergeant Ross, of Perth, with a score of 23 points. Three rose from Drane being second and Sergeant Butler third for the two £20 prizes, Sergeant Ross, of Perth, with a score of 23 points, and Private Wall, 18 each. There were seventy other winners in this competition.—The five of 24 each, sixteen of 23 each, twenty of 22 each, and twenty-nine of 21 each.

For the Alexander first stage, at 500 yards, the highest score made was 19, by Mr. Ross, of the London Scottish. Lanarkshire followed with 20 being the highest possible score with five rounds each. There were forty-three first-stage prizes, twenty-seven winners, and fourteen. The winner of the Enfield Association cup is Lieutenant F. H. Dickins, of the Victoria and Inns of Court, who made 24 points. For their Lieutenant Engraving of which we give) Corporal Little, of the West Middlesex.

For the Army Rifle Association cup the highest score made was by Private Ramsay, of the Lanarkshire.

For Mr. Barry's prizes the winner of the highest, £10, was Private J. M. May, 1st Somerset. There were two others, with the same score, of 24 points each, but one man was beaten on the card; making the total of £50.

In the afternoon Mr. Gale went through some experiments on the common to show that gunpowder might be rendered incombustible by the admixture of certain substances. A blast was accomplished by lighted fuses being thrown amongst it and no ignition taking place, but on the gunpowder being exposed to a high-pressure heated steam jet, gunpowder was immediately exploded. In one instance a red-hot poker was inserted, without effect, into the mass.

SUNDAY.

Divine service was performed, on Sunday morning, in the bell tent, opposite the shooting butts for the Queen's prize, by the Volunteer in camp. The tent was decorated with flags of different nations. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dolmetsch, attended and accompanied the service with some excellent music. At eleven o'clock the Grenadier Guards marched in, followed by the police; and shortly after twelve the Victoria, the Inns of Court, the Brigade, the 1st Surrey, and then followed the country volunteers, amounting altogether to about 1,000 in number. Mr Lochrin took his text from the 17th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and preached from the top of the shoulder tent. Most of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from evil."

In the afternoon Divine service was again celebrated by the Rev. W. H. Haygarth, Incumbent of Wimbledon.

SEVENTH DAY.

The two most interesting events of Monday were those for the dragon cup, restricted to the sixty best shots in the first stage of the competition, and the Elcho challenge shield and the "Ashburton" challenge cup, value £100, restricted to winners of prizes of the value of £5 and upwards in the "rifle" competitions at Wimbledon in previous years. The dragon cup was carried off by Private J. Hamerton, 5th Middlesex, of North Hornsby Road, 9th Lancashire, took the Wimbledon cup, justly accounted one of the principal prizes of the meeting, with a score of 8 points, at the 600 and 1000 yards range. Private Grundie made 47 marks.

The second stage of the Alexander prize was won by Sergeant Kerr, of the Lanarkshire.

There was some excellent shooting at the running deer, and Lieutenant Hurst, of the 2nd Flintshire, succeeded in making eight bull's-eyes, besides several centres.

The meeting for the first stage of the Albert prize was proceeded with till gun fire, but all the rounds were not disposed of.

EIGHTH DAY.

Tuesday was the most important day in the proceedings, as it was the one which was to decide who, out of more than 2000 competitors, was to become the possessor of the Queen's prize of £250 and the gold medal of the association, besides being for the next twelve months the hero of the united body of marksmen of England and Scotland. Great expectations had been formed of the powers of Mr. Edward Ross, from the excellent shooting he had made in the first stage, when he gained

the silver medal of the association and money prizes. The contest began with sixty competitors at the first range of 800 yards; but even here the good fortune of Mr. Ross was not equal to former times, for his total score was 50, Sergeant Churchill of the 1st London, making 59; Corporal Seale, 3rd Somerset, making 72; and Ensign Norcombe, of the 1st Devon, making a similar number. The next range was at 900 yards, at which Private Deare, of the Victoria, made a high score, 29 points; while Mr. Edward Ross made only 14. Sergeant Ingram, 1st Lanarkshire, who shot in the same squad, made 29; and Corporal Walker, 1st Hampshire, 31; while Private Seale, of the 6th West York (Halifax), made 25 points. Earl Spencer made 23. There were seven squads made up from those who made this range, and were removed to the extreme part of the common at the 1000 yards. The squad which contained Mr. E. Ross also contained Private Deare, who had been in the first stage for the silver medal, and Corporal Ferguson, 1st Inverness (Queen's Own) Artillery Volunteers. In another squad was Earl Spencer, 1st Northamptonshire, where total score was 35, but the next highest score to the winner was made by Ensign Hinds, 22nd Middlesex (London Westminster), who made 59 points; Private Deare, Victoria, 58; Sergeant Little, 3rd Gloucestershire, 57; and Private Bennett, 11th Middlesex, 57. The competitors were then formed into four squads, and on its becoming known that Private Sharman, 6th West Yorkshire, had made 64 points at the conclusion of the shooting for this squad, some of his companions mounted him upon their shoulders and carried him away in triumph. In that engagement no less a notice was issued from the statistical tent declaring Mr. Sharman to be the winner. This was the first intimation received that the winner was again recorded on men's shoulders, and he received a complete ovation on his way to the Victoria Gate, where cheers and hearty were the congratulations of the winner. This finished the contest for the Queen's prize for 1865, and it is only right to observe that although there is no material difference between the total score by which it was gained last year, yet on the whole average shooting there is a very great improvement observable.

The other competitions consisted of the first stage of the Albert prize, Earl Spencer's prize, and Alderman Copeland's prize, and the shot for by breech-loaders, extra prizes, the navy rifle association cup, the Richmond cup prize, and the Victoria association challenge shield.

The day again the Earl of Aberdeen made some excellent shooting for Captain Kiou's prize, making 46 points and running one hundred yards away, and also, all in five minutes, for the Victoria, from Cambridge University, made 44 points within the same time.

SIXTH DAY.

The principal contest on Wednesday was for the Chancellor's challenge plate. This is presented by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., for annual competition among the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers. For the last year or two Cambridge has easily carried off this trophy; but last year the challenge was won outright by a team of Cambridge's best men, Mr. E. Ross and Mr. Doe, did not figure in the contest. And this surmise proved correct, Oxford having taken up the plate.

The second stage of the Albert prize was also shot off. This is a prize of £100, given for competition by members who win first stage; the distances are 800, 900, and 1000 yards; seven shots at each range. This is a very difficult competition to win, and is generally competed for by all the best marksmen at the meeting. Mr. Ross, the winning man, was not present, but Mr. Deare, when the prize was won by Mr. Hercules Ross with a total score of 72 points. The distances were then given to each competitor by Assistant Surgeon Henderson, of Midlothian, but his fore-sight was objected to on the ground of its being one of the front aperture sights, the use of which is debated. The objection, however, was not upheld, and Deare, Private Baker, of Bristol, scored only one mark less than Mr. Henderson.

Amongst the other prizes shot for were Earl De Grey and Ripon's, the winner of the last year being Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick, 1st Durham; the five-groove rifles prize, the £10 prize being won by Corporal Chilcott, 1st Kent, Eight Home; the Queen's prize (which was given as Regarding last week), won by Sergeant Holland, Victorian and the Enfield Volunteer cup, won by Private Deare.

The prize will not be distributed at the Crystal Palace this year. They will be given to the successful competitors at Wimbledon on Saturday (to-day) and the meeting will be brought to a close by a review of several of the volunteer corps by the Duke of Cambridge. The force to be engaged will number twenty-eight guns and 12,000 infantry; the volunteer corps of cavalry will not probably be represented. The general orders issued state that the force is to assemble on the ground, near Richmond Gate, at 10 a.m., the manœuvring to commence at five p.m. Any corps which does not reach the place of assembly until after the time by which it belongs has marched off must necessarily be debarred from taking part in the manœuvres until towards the close of the review.

MUSIC.

The "London musical season" has nearly reached its conclusion. The last operatic novelty of the season, the long looked-for "Africaine," is to be produced at Covent-garden on Saturday next, and it is announced that the Royal Italian Opera will positively close on Saturday week. Her Majesty's Theatre has been closed since, and will be nothing new, and that Wagner's "Tannhauser," after all, is not to be given.

Mdlle. Dina de Murska, whose appearances at Her Majesty's Theatre this season have been so brilliantly successful, has returned to Vienna. Mr. Lucas has also taken his departure for Berlin, to the concluding performances of the "Flauto Magico" Mdlle. du Mouchy has been replaced by Miss Laura Harris, and Dr. Gunz by Signor Gardoni.

Mdme. Parepa is on the eve of her departure for America, on a professional tour under the auspices of Mr. Gye.

Mr. Edward Murray has been appointed manager of the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden.

The first thirty performances of the "Africaine" at Paris produced a receipt of 346,000 francs (nearly £14,000 sterling), averaging 11,533 francs (£461 sterling) nightly—a success, we believe, unprecedented.

THE THEATRES.

There is not much change in the arrangements of the different houses this week. The season at the Haymarket closed, on Wednesday last, with "Seven Weeks After Marriage," "Brother Sam," the operetta of "The Miller's Daughter," and a farce. The house, as usual, delivered by Mr. Buckstone. On Friday Miss Amy Sedgwick had an evening for a special performance, including "Comfits and Countess" and "The Lady of Lyons." Mr. Walter Montgomery's tragic engagement on the 17th inst. There is some talk of Mr. Buncicault shortly taking a holiday, and passing it on the other side of the Atlantic, in the hope of recruiting the state of her principal characters. The St. James's has closed for the season. The New Royalty is now under the management of Mr. Mowbray, and on Monday Miss Neilson appeared as Juliet in Shakespeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet." The cast was strong, comprising Mr. H. Marston as the Nurse, Mr. Ryder in the Friar, and Mr. Addison as Capulet. At the Prince of Wales's, a new occasional farce, by Messrs. W. Brough and A. Halliday, has been produced, entitled "The Marlborough Election." These gentlemen have now so frequently supplied these hasty pieces that the public is pretty well certified of their general merits. The present fully sustains the reputation of the authors. Its interest gathers round a new waiter at a country hotel, in election time. Unfortunately for the interest of the landlord, there is no excitement, and to produce it he seeks to start a new candidate. He therefore disguises his new waiter, gives him another name, and puts him forward. For awhile the ruse succeeds, until one widow Wildduck recognises him. The aspiring waiter is personated by Mr. Harry Cox, and the persevering widow by Miss Lavine. Miss Adah Isaacs Menken took her benefit on Tuesday, at Astley's, and appeared as William in "Black-Eyed Susan." She proceeds, it is said, to France and New York, and has advertised her equipage for sale.

We have received a report of the progress of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in St. Louis, where their reception appears to have been prodigious. On the 23rd of June Mr. Kean addressed the audience, promising to revisit them in November. On the 27th they appeared in "Henry VIII." and "The Jealous Wife," at the theatre in Chicago, which was filled in every part. The tragedian of "Hamlet" and "Louis XI." have also been performed with éclat. Altogether, they may be congratulated on their success.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £50 in aid of the fund of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Covent-garden.

On Monday morning Archbishop Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new church for the Carmelite Order at Kensington. It will be dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and will be built in the Gothic style.

The governors of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, have resolved to erect a new wing to the hospital in the neighbourhood. In accordance with the donor's directions, the money is to be at once invested for the permanent benefit of the charity.

The annual presentation of rewards by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire to persons who have rescued life from fire during the past twelve months took place, on Thursday week, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor presiding over the meeting.

Many gentlemen of Cumberland, or connected therewith, the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., presiding, have attended and presented a handsome service of plate to Mr. John Dixon, the late secretary of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, in recognition of his long and great services in promoting the interests of the society for half a century.

There has been a mule and donkey show this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, which appears to have been very successful, having since been admitted to compete for prizes. The object of the show is to encourage the breeding of mules and donkeys for the use of agriculturists and the army. Accordingly, the Bishops of London and Oxford, Miss Burdett Coutts, and the Secretary for War, have been among the visitors to the show, which closed on Saturday night.

Signs of the termination of the London season present themselves in the closing days of the various exhibitions. The Royal Academy will close on the 15th inst., and the number of visitors to the rooms in Trafalgar-square during the present week has been very large. It is understood that the council of the Royal Academy have resolved to recommend the foundation-stone of the new National Gallery, which is to be erected on the site of the present Royal Academy, will be a stately edifice, rearranging in its general features and style of architecture the new Government offices in Downing-street, and the ornamentation and in some respects in the mode of construction. It will to be of Portland stone, and will be fireproof. The estimated cost is £150,000, or £10,000 less than that of Westminster Bridge.

The annual dinner of the Royal Academy Members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. S. C. Hall, one of the vice-presidents, occupying the chair. The subscriptions, as in every preceding meeting of the kind, exceeded the report, from which it appears that the fund has been the means of relief to 1,000 persons, of whom 400 received £10 annual members. Of the 132 members, 120 belong to the London press, and 12 to the provincial press. Of the 1,000 persons who have received relief from the fund, 400 were widows of members. At the death, the widows of two of whom have received assistance from the fund, the committee have been able to grant a pension of £50 per annum, and have required at the last annual dinner. The society now has £1500 stock in the New Three per cent. Consols, and a balance in hand of £1,000 at the bankers, at the end of the year, a balance of £193. The income of the society at the principal sources, £1,000 from annual subscriptions, £1,000 from donations, £500 annual subscriptions of members, £150 annual donations, £120 annual subscriptions of honorary members, and £100 from life subscriptions. It is agreed to making the secretary a paid officer; and another resolution was passed to increase the number of members to 150 in all.

In London the births of 1926 children—981 boys and 945 girls—were registered in the week ending last Saturday. In the 10 corresponding weeks of ten years, 1855-64, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1,844. The number registered in the week was 916. It was the twenty-ninth week of the year, and the deaths of 1,222 persons in the week were 1,222 below the average number of corresponding weeks in the last ten years. The deaths registered in the week were 1,222 below the average number of corresponding weeks in the last ten years. The deaths registered in the previous week to 30 last week. Deaths at all ages from diarrhœa decreased in the same period from 97 to 68, and from cholera from 48 deaths to 24 deaths. In few exceptions, cases of infantile diarrhœa.—Last week the births in London and ten other large towns of which the Registrar-General receives returns 2878. The annual rate of mortality in the week in these eleven towns was 20 per 1000. The rate was highest in Manchester—namely, 28; and lowest, 216; in Manchester—births 221, deaths 225; in Salford—births 61, deaths 61; in Birmingham—births 221, deaths 225; in Leeds—births 147, deaths 146; in Sheffield—births 91, deaths 91; in Bristol—births 91, deaths 91; in Hull—births 91, deaths 91; in Nottingham—births 91, deaths 91; in Liverpool—births 91, deaths 91; in Edinburgh—births 91, deaths 91; in Glasgow—births 91, deaths 91; in Dublin—births 91, deaths 91; in Belfast—births 91, deaths 91; in Cork—births 91, deaths 91; in Limerick—births 91, deaths 91; in Waterford—births 91, deaths 91; in Kilkenny—births 91, deaths 91; in Wexford—births 91, deaths 91; in Carlow—births 91, deaths 91; in Tipperary—births 91, deaths 91; in Clonmel

THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE FLIGHT OF THE CONFEDERATES: A SUDDEN ALARM AND STAMPEDE.



THE TRAIN OF THE CONFEDERATES CROSSING THE PEDEE RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.—SEE PAGE 70.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS SIGNING ACTS OF GOVERNMENT BY THE ROADSIDE.



MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS BIDDING FAREWELL TO HIS ESCORT TWO DAYS BEFORE HIS CAPTURE.—SEE PAGE 70.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. Wheeler.—Last Twelve Nights of ORLON SWINGLER, MONDAY, and all the Week, THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.—Mr. J. L. Toole and Mrs. A. Mellon. At 8 Nov, ORLON SWINGLE.—Mr. John H. Cooke; and Mr. J. L. Toole. Doors at 7.30. Carriages 10.45. Box-office now open and Mr. J. L. Toole. Commences at 8 o'clock.

MDLLE. ADELINA PATTI at THIS AFTERNOON'S CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA CONCERT.

SIGNOR MARIO at THIS AFTERNOON'S CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA CONCERT.

JULY.—NOW VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE.—Unusual Attraction for Week ending July 29.—Re-turn Match of Seven renowned from the Dockyards, Woolwich, Versus—Any other seven-locks reckoned with the most accurate, Tug-of-War, Saturday afternoon, at 4.30. Grand Display of Fireworks and Mr. J. J. Todd's Clockwork Fairies.

Performances by Occasional Band and Display of Terrace Fountains, Daily, at 3 and 4.30.
Tim-and-Locate, Picture-Gallery, Pollock's Hippodrome, Skating Rink, Gymnasium, Archery, Boats, Cricket, Donkey-Sheets, &c.
Open Daily from 9 a.m. Admission One Shilling.
Tuesday.—All the Great Organs Played Together.
Monday, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.
Saturday.—GRAND OPERA CONCERT and FIREWORKS.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, Half-Price. Doors at 2 o'clock.
By payment on the day, Five Guineas. Guinea Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY, JULY 24, at 3.—Mr. Manns and the Crystal Palace Band will take their Farewell of London at the Crystal Palace on Monday, July 24, at 3.
At this visit the LADY and GOLD medallists of the Royal College of Music, Students, with their latest child, and Commander Mr. Manns, will play a Programme of Music, including the Overture to Weber's Opera of Oberon, and a Selection of Music from the Great Orchestra at the Crystal Palace. It will be a most opportunity for children and young persons gaining a sight of this farewell party.
Admission by usual. One Shilling only. Children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY NEXT, at 3.—FESTIVAL of ALL THE CHILDREN in and near London's Clock.
From the vicinity of the Gardens, radiated with flowers, the display will be a most wonderful.

STODARE.—100TH REPRESENTATION.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—Theatre of Mystery.—The New and Marvellous Illusions.—The ENTRANCED PRINCESS.—The FLOWER TRICKS and the REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT.—Mr. Stodare's Entertainment is pronounced by the Press to be unique and intelligent for the first time in this country, by Command, on Easter Monday, April 17, 1899, in his celebrated Entertainment at Egyptian Hall, LONDON. EVERY EVENING at 8 (except Saturday), and Special Day Representations on Wednesday and Saturday at 3. Doors open half-an-hour earlier. Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Mr. Stodare's Box-office, Egyptian Hall, from Eleven to Five.
"The Greatest of the Masters."—Era, Fourth Issue, 1898.

STODARE.—100TH REPRESENTATION.
Theatre of Mystery. EGYPTIAN HALL.—Colossal Stodare's Entertainment, Mr. Stodare's Entertainment is pronounced by the Press to be unique and intelligent, as has never been equalled, of one hundred Days in the above Hall, which is crowded nightly and daily with Audiences of the Elite of Society, Royalty and the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a host Company to Mr. Stodare's Box-office, Egyptian House, after the usual performance in the Egyptian Hall. The entertainment is under the direction and sanctioned by the whole of the metropolitan press, from the "Times" to the "Referee," and is pronounced by the Press to be the best ever seen in this country. Every Night, at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—Mr. and Mrs. HARALDO RIDER, with Mr. JOHN FARLEY, in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, with a few Musical Memories by Mr. John Farley, entitled THE ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

VIEW MIN VIENS.
THE SUMMER PALACE OF PEKIN.—The Collection of Curios in Regent, valued at upwards of £100,000, forms the Grand Palace. Open daily, 10 to 10. Admission, the world, valued now at £100,000. Open at 12 PICCADILLY, 1s. Children, 6d. Free from 9a.m. to 1p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—GIGHT THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 6, at the GALLERY, 5A, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace. Daily Free to Members. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

MR. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that the FIFTH ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT will COMMENCE on MONDAY, AUG. 7, Audience, &c.

WILL CEASE ON SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 29.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY, 5, Pall Mall East, from 9 till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE A. FRIPP, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—HARRIS, the Wizard.—Mr. Harris, of Wizard, Performer, with Harrison's Mirror and Medium, at 2.30 and 8. George Buckland, the Boy Medium, and Mr. Harris's Original Ghost Illusion, and the other Scientific Entertainments. Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Open from 10 to 5, and 7 to 10.

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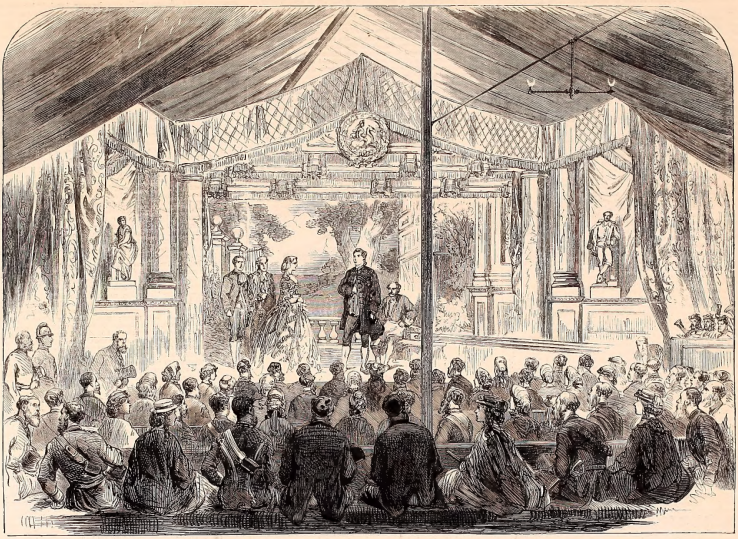
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SCENE FROM "A WONDERFUL WOMAN," PERFORMED BY THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY OF THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLE CORPS, IN THE CAMP THEATRE AT WIMBLEDON.—SEE PAGE 70.



MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S BEEHIVE, AT THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE FESTIVAL, IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PAGE 70.

"WHITEFIELD PREACHING IN MOORFIELDS, A.D. 1742."

AMONG our youngest painters of historical genre Mr. Crowe has taken a distinguished place, by virtue of a series of well-composed, carefully-studied, and soundly-painted pictures which have been exhibited within the last few years at the Royal Academy. Of these, the most recent and important have been "De Foe in the Pillory," "The Scene in Brick-court, Temple, After Goldsmith's Death," "Luther Posting His Theses on the Church Door of Wittenburg," and the large and elaborate picture we now engrave. To the title of this picture in the Royal Academy catalogue the artist appends the following quotation from Philip Doddridge's Rise and Times of Whitefield:—"The merry-making attended by others, who complained that they had taken many pounds less that day on account of my preaching, got up, and, with a few shoulders; and advancing, attempted to clash me with a long heavy whip several times, but always, with the utmost fair motion, tumbled the clown. Other and a recruiting-sergeant with his drum to pass through the congregation. . . . Others, having got a large pole for their standard, advanced from the opposite side with steady and formidable steps; but just as they approached us they quarrelled among themselves, threw down their staff, and went their way. . . . My pockets were full of notes from persons brought under concern. Boys and girls were found all sitting round me while I preached handed me those people's notes, though often pushed by eager, dirt, &c., and they never once gave way."

The picture so closely illustrates this passage that to offer further merely descriptive remarks would be entirely supererogatory. All the incidents of the quotation are given, or suggested as likely to follow, together with some others which the reader cannot fail to observe for himself. We may add, however, that Whitefield says that the scene described in the quotation occurred on a Whit Monday. For many years, from one side of Moorfields to the other, hundreds of tall booths been erected for mountebanks, players, puppet-shows, and such like." At such a resort for amusement the concourse on the most popular holiday of the year would, of course, be enormous. Whitefield estimates that there could not have been less than twenty or thirty thousand people present. Three times did he preach to them during the day, the incidents of the picture occurring during the third service in the evening. To his success at Moorfields Whitefield attributes the beginning of the "Tabernacle Society." Our readers are aware that the Tabernacle, in Tottenham-court-road, still exists and prospers. It will be remembered, too, that the Moorfields district was often the scene of the missionary labours of Whitefield's contemporary revivalist Wesley, that similar persecution from the mob attended his preaching, and that with more permanent and wider spread results have followed his ministry. These two remarkable men began their apostolic labours in concert, but disagreed on certain points, Whitefield adopting Calvinism and Wesley Arminianism. It is hard for us, now that London has extended miles beyond the site of Moorfields, to realise that the scene here represented actually took place only about a century ago, in that time. However, Moorfields had begun to be built upon. Very shortly after the Great Fire of 1666, when half London took refuge in Moorfields, many two-storied tenements were, according to Pepys, run up. In Whitefield's time the somewhat earlier the place is often mentioned in English literature as having consolidated into solid streets under the trees. But in the sixteenth century it was an undrained moor or fen, and a famous place of shooting when frosts were over in the winter. The site of Moorfields has been almost lost in Finsbury, or, as it was called, Fensbury.

On looking at our Engraving of Mr. Crowe's very interesting picture the reader will naturally reflect on the great events produced by Wesley and Whitefield, and the question may as naturally arise, should not similar means be adopted for reaching the ears and consciences of the tens of thousands who are nominally unchristianised than were the Moorfields audiences of a century back. But, before answering this question, we must remember the constitution of society are in many respects altered; that there are many channels of communication with the masses besides preaching which Wesley did not exist in the days of Wesley and Whitefield; and that the Established Church has undergone a very considerable change since that period—a reformation which may in part be fairly traced to the influence and example of those excellent men. But for the consideration of the authority has, for very wise reasons, forbidden indiscriminate preaching in the open air. Who that loves the Church of Christ can wish to see "decently and in order" has not been shocked at the indecent, disorderly behaviour and gross forms of bigotry and disfellowshipping often exhibited by open-air preachers a few years since? Moreover, if open-air preaching is to be permitted, how are we to prevent, without violating the first principles of religious liberty, the heterodox, the Mormonite, the infidel, even the atheist, from indulging proselytes in our very streets and highways? How indeed, unless—arrogating a prerogative which even the Almighty does not use—one fallible body of men attempt to coerce the consciences of another body of men not more fallible than themselves? Persecution of this sort, against whomsoever directed, is not only one of the worst of social crimes and diametrically opposed to the spirit of true Christianity, but is to be condemned even on the low ground of policy; for nothing defeats itself sooner or later—as, indeed, this picture tends to show us—to surely as persecution on account of opinion.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

THOUGH published at a somewhat late period, the series of four Illustrations which we give this week cannot fail to prove of much interest to our readers. It must be taken into consideration that our Special Artist at the head-quarters of the Southern army had numerous difficulties to contend with in the transmission of his correspondence to this Journal, and it is only now that, by his arrival in safety, we are placed in a position to avail ourselves of the last of his experiences in the Southern States of America.

After the capitulation of General Johnston there was virtually no armed force left east of the Mississippi; and President Davis, already a fugitive from Richmond, having been driven from the capital of Virginia by the surrender of General Lee, found himself again a wanderer by the wayside, seeking some means of escape from the Federal columns which were closing upon him in all directions. Our Special Artist, as we have already stated, accompanied Mr. Davis in his flight with the forty-eight hours' of his capture. A few of the sketches he made, while following the ex-President, are now given to the public.

One of these Illustrations shows the ex-President's train crossing the Pe-Dee River, in North Carolina. This was a long and tedious operation. There are several fords over the swift-running watercourses in this part of America, and very frequently no fords. Each waggon, with its horses and mules, had in this instance to be ferried across, separately, and this delay, with an enemy following in the rear, was, to say the least of it, very annoying. In fact, more than one alarm of the approach of the Federal cavalry was given before half the train had crossed the river, and the excitement amongst the waggoners and teamsters was excessive. The horses of the cavalry escort were made to swim the stream, being stripped of their saddles and their riders of most of their clothes. The confusion at the landing-place was enormous; a party of the frightened animals were scarcely in the water before they threw their riders and struggled to the bank, charging through a crowd of straggling cavalrymen. Notwithstanding all this, the entire train passed safely over the Pe-Dee and many other streams while our Artist was in its company, and the only misfortune that happened to him was two or three good duckings.

Another Illustration shows Mr. Davis and his Cabinet halting by the roadside; the ex-President engaged in signing papers which Mr. Benjamin, his Secretary of State, is handing to him. This was probably the last official business transacted by the Confederate Cabinet, and may well be termed "Government by the roadside." Our readers must bear in mind that at any moment the alarm might be given of the enemy's advance, and, to say the least, such a conditions of matters was scarcely calculated to give calmness to the deliberations of the fugitive Government.

The subject of another Illustration is the scene presented by a sudden chaos, or stampede, which was a very frequent occurrence, owing to the proximity of the Federal cavalry, who were frequently within three miles of the camp of the flying President. A scout had only to dash in and give the alarm when everything went helter-skelter along the road—President, Ministers, cavalrymen, four-mules waggons, and terrified negro servants, all jumbled up together.

The last of these Illustrations shows the farewell of Mr. Davis to his escort and staff in the square of Washington, Georgia. It was here that he determined to continue his flight almost alone; and assembling those round him who had sacrificed everything to the defeated cause, he, with tears in his eyes, begged them to seek their own safety and leave him to meet his fate. Undoubtedly, it was an ill-advised arrangement which brought an escort of 1500 men in the train of a man fleeing for his life; and, when too late, Mr. Davis saw the error of thus attracting the attentions of the entire country through which he passed, and disbanded them but forty-eight hours before his capture.

SCHOONER PRIZE OF THE ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.



At the meeting of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, three weeks ago, the prize of the match for schooners and yawls was won by the Speranza, yawl, 100 tons burden, owned by Mr. R. B. Jones, Vice-Commodore of the club. We give an Illustration of the design of the handsome vase, costing £75, which formed the prize on this occasion. It was manufactured by Messrs. Wordley and Co., of Liverpool, as were also the silver tea-service and salver, which formed the ladies' prize.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PRIZE SHOT FOR AT WIMBLEDON.



THE accompanying Illustration represents the prize given by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, value fifty guineas, and which has been won by Corporal Little, of the West Middlesex. This cup, manufactured by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, is vase-shaped, with chased designs in the centre from the antique. The cover of the cup is surmounted by a rifleman standing, "order arms;" and the handles are two angels, holding victorious wreaths, in frosted silver; the whole being remarkable for the chasteness and elegance of the design.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Astra Castra. By Hatton Turner. (Chapman and Hall.) A singular title (borrowed from the motto of the Lindsays), is, for once, in these days of deceptive epigraph, most harbinger of a singularly good book. The volume is not only of stupendous size, containing a vast number of coincidences and wonderful speculations, but is also remarkable for style; but it is remarkable for its subject, and for the specimens with which it is copiously embellished by photolithography. The subject is aerostation, or aerostatics, or ballooning, or by whatever term it is proper to describe that science which has for its object the rears and vavasors —for Montgolfier exhibited his first balloon in 1783—engaged the attention of inventive men, been lauded and ridiculed, extolled and caricatured, caused the thoughtful to ponder and unsettled or frightened the gaping crowd, had its enthusiasts, its detractors, and its victims. Whether aerostation will be, as some day predicted by a future generation as men now study statics and hydrostatics; whether our grand-grandchildren will sail with the eagle through the air, float over the very battle-ground of the elements, see the actual collision of clouds, watch the instant flash of the lightning and hear the concomitant rattle of the thunder upon the spot with no more concern than we now enjoy over the iron roads and mark the elemental strife from a distance; and whether airman will hereafter be as common a term as seaman is now, a prudent man would be loth to declare with confidence. It cannot be denied, however, that from Montgolfier to Coxwell is a great advance, and that there are a few names in the distance of prominence, perhaps, with "the good time coming," when the heavens will be daily thick with "aerial navigators after pattern" dropping down with costly bales." It is to our author's credit that he has trusted his subject with great modesty. He commences with a comparison between the dawn of navigation and the dawn of aerostation; he proceeds to treat of aerostation as it is theoretical, as it is, what has been called the "normal clairvoyance" of poets, so that the names of Phaethon, Daedalus, and Icarus, and of later poets or less mythical personages, together with long poetical extracts relating to these personages, are introduced into his pages; then comes a chapter dedicated to the early aeronauts, Montgolfier and Charles, to the deeds of many famous aeronauts, including Lunardi, and to the voyage of Blanchard and Jeffries across the channel; then follows an account of ascents of interest till 1800, preceded by a narrative of the adventures which led to the gallant Flitzer de Rozier's fate. The fifth chapter is devoted to "remarkable ascents from 1800 to 1825, including Napoleon's ascent at Boulogne, and an allusion to the balloon which was sent up at Napoleon's coronation, and within a few hours fell in the Mediterranean;" the sixth chapter to "other and notable "remarkable ascents from 1825 to 1840;" the seventh chapter treats of "remarkable ascents from 1840 to 1864," including the perilous ascent in July, 1847, undertaken by the late Mr. Albert Smith in this Journal; the eighth contains remarks upon war-balloons, from the time of the French revolution to the late civil war in America; the ninth chapter is occupied with a consideration of the "methods of directing balloons;" the tenth chapter, a particularly interesting one, is headed "feelings experienced in aerial travelling in calm and storm;" the eleventh chapter bears the title "caricatures and the ridicule this science has undergone;" and the twelfth chapter, superscribed "Conclusion," reviews of the past and the hopes for the future," besides pointing out many grounds of encouragement for those who believe in aerostation, contains a long quotation (the "cygnine song") from Victor Hugo's "Legende des Siecles." The appendix, in which there is much that is remarkable, interesting, useful, and amusing, is also remarkable for quite the reverse (object of the biblical references), and the indices make up a very well-compiled, instructive, and entertaining book. Speaking volume, the author's book needs no apology; but, if it did, his own words are sufficient :—"Beyond the evidence of facts, I do not claim for my statements on general synopsis of the science of aerostation has hitherto been published in England." Mr. Mason's brief account is good; yet the number of English ascents and savonauts more than doubles those of the French, who have left us numerous records. Let us, now remark, "they do these things better in France."

War Dress and Undress. By the author of "My Farm at Edgewood." (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) To all who have any agricultural or pastoral sympathies, and are not too professional or ignorant to be literary, when circumstances prevent them from being at-field, this book is welcome. The papers on "Grinpether Rife Corps"—the most amusing papers, perhaps, of the whole series—certainly, if memory be worth anything to a reader, appeared in that periodical; and the dedication of the book leads one to infer that the whole had the advantage of the same means of publicity. The writings rather as a reporter than as an essayist or a humourist; he no doubt saw and experienced all he professes to have seen and experienced, and his pleasantness is the expression of his extreme accuracy; he is, therefore, likely to find readers amongst those who like facts unembellished by any of the graces of style, and valuable precisely by any particular salt of wit or satire.

Ida Craigie; or, The Voice of God in a Dream. By Arthur Montgomery. (E. Marlborough and Co.) An odd jumble of religion, sheol-mentals, legacy, inheritance, and all kinds of heroics. And yet the book is dreary withal, and it is not without much yawning and skipping that we arrive at page 38, and reads, "Last night I fell asleep, and, behold! it was as it were the sleep of death"—and death is not terrible enough for any agonies which appeared to overcome in so horrible a form that any agonies of total annihilation," &c. These about to close. "Ida Clifford, who ends her address thus:"—As truly as there is a heaven, so truly did he speak to me in a vision. A Divine power alone could breathe into me a new life, and that life is in Jesus." Having arrived thus far, and obtained a clue to the meaning of the title, the reader will require some inducement beyond mere curiosity to carry him on to the end.

The Land of Israel. By H. B. Tristram, M.A., F.L.S., &c. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.) This handsome volume does honour to the source of its publication. It is "a journal of travels in Palestine, undertaken with special reference to its physical character," as Captain Wilson has strikingly illustrated; and, though it comes It is portioned and strikingly illustrated; and, though it comes after Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Holy Land," the two books are so different in scope and style that they are not likely to clash.

Speeches and Addresses chiefly on the subject of British America Union. By Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, M.P.P. (Chapman and Hall.) Mr. Darcy M'Gee's name has lately been a great deal before the public in connection with sentiments remarkable for sound sense, discrimination, and enlightenment. It is probable, therefore, that a collection of his speeches and addresses will be received with favour.

The County of Surrey. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) One of "Cassell's Topographical Guides." It is a neat, handy, useful little volume, to be recommended at this time of the year to tourists and holiday-makers who are not acquainted with the merits of one of our most picturesque counties and who do not decline to be invigorated by any hot foreign breezes.

A letter from Vienna states that a fine piece of carpeting, measuring 14 ft. by 20 ft., the first of the kind manufactured in Austria, has just been placed in the museum of that city. It presents a map of the railways of Central Europe, and was produced at Prague.

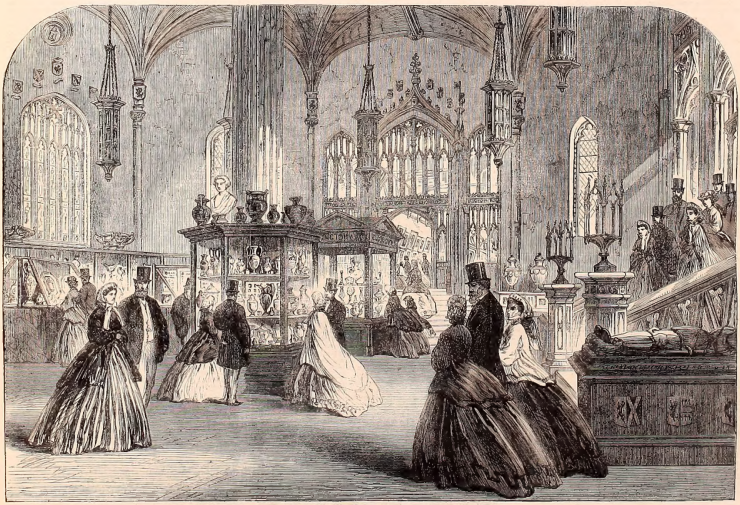
ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On the evening of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone Oxford did not present the very ordinary aspect. Whether the earth did on the eve of the Deluge, as John Martin has supposed it did, present somewhat unusually lively and excitedly strings; or whether the sea went abnormally lively and excitedly strings; or whether the sea went abnormally lovely and calmly down, bathing the gathering clouds with its rosy quietly and calmly down, bathing the gathering clouds with its rosy quietly and calmly down, bathing the gathering clouds with its rosy light, as it did and has done since the Creation, is a point which even the author of the "Vestiges" cannot now determine. Perhaps, like the author of the "Vestiges" cannot now determine. Perhaps, like the author of the "Vestiges" cannot now determine. Perhaps, like

EXHIBITION AT ALTON TOWERS, STAFFORDSHIRE, IN AID OF THE WEDGWOOD INSTITUTE OF BURSLEM.



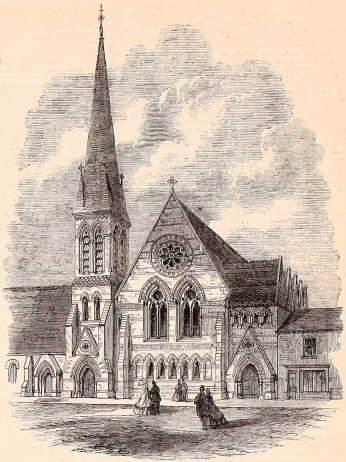
THE PICTURE-GALLERY AND ARMOURY.



THE WEDGWOOD WARE IN THE OCTAGON ROOM.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, CARLISLE, BUILT BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS.



THE NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT ASTON VILLA, LOZELLS, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE Wesleyan Methodists of Birmingham have lately built themselves a new place of worship at Aston Villa, in Lozells, a suburb of that town. It was opened on the last day of May, with special services for the occasion, and there was a festive repast in the adjoining school-room. We give an Illustration of the new building, which has cost £4000. Its foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Naish, a member of the Town Council, in April last year. Mr. J. G. Bland was the architect employed. This is the second new chapel which has been opened at Birmingham within the last six months by the same active and zealous religious body.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, CARLISLE.

Our Illustration represents the new church erected by Miss Burdett Coutts, at her sole cost and charge, in the Citadel Station district of the town of Carlisle. That benefident lady is in no way connected with the town, either by family ties or by the possession of property



THE SINGING OF "DULCE DOMUM," AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

situated there; but she volunteered to perform this good work in consequence of the representations made to her by Bishop Waldegrave as to the spiritual destitution of his diocese. The foundation-stone was laid by Miss Coutts herself, in March, 1864, and the finished building was opened and consecrated at the end of last May. The total cost amounts to £5000. The exterior presents an agreeable contrast of colour, by the judicious use of red and white stone. The general style of architecture is geometric Gothic. The entire length of the building is 110 ft., and its breadth, including the two wings, is 62 ft. The height from the ground to the ridge is 48 ft.; the height to the top of the wings being 28 ft., and above these runs a clerestory. The most striking feature is the square tower at the James-street end, from the top of which an octagonal spire rises in graceful proportions, terminating in a gilt cross. At each corner of the square tower there is a buttress, that at one corner containing the staircase to the belfry. The tower is finished by a cornice 3 ft. deep, from which the spire springs, and is a distance of a few feet, and then gradually tapered, its apex being 130 ft. from the ground. There are two entrances to the church on each side of the tower, and a single-light window filled with tracery on four sides of the spire, projecting from it about 2 ft., and is also decked with white and finished in what is technically called a finial. On the east side of the tower there is a door opening into the vestry-room. The east end of the church terminates in an apse, of polygonal form, the apex of which finishes in a light gilt cross, of a similar design. In it are three two-light windows, adorned with tracery, which Miss Coutts intends to fill with stained glass. On the south side of the building there are five two-light windows, finished as before described. Here, too, is the entrance to the west end of the church, and should a gallery be added at some future day, that will be the entrance to it. There will be used as the entrance for the children attending the schools, and to any disturbance to the congregation will be avoided. To the west end of the church has been left flat, as the schools which are to be built will come within a few feet of it. There is a four-light tracery window of four lights surmounted by geometric tracery in quatrefoil design. Underneath the large tracery window there is a row of small windows, a mediæval cross finishing the top of the gable. On the north side of the church, in Herwood-street, there is a similar entrance to the church, and this is the side on which the building is seen to the best advantage. The entrance is by a porch, with a pitched roof, the doorway being a double arch, resting on two shafts, which supported open pillars of polished Aberdeen granite, with the capitals carved, and resting upon curved bases. Over the arch here, as elsewhere in the doors and windows in the church, relieving arches are introduced; but here this relieving arch is surrounded by a monogram "1865," in a foreated design, and on the top of the porch is placed a cross of similar form to that on the monogram other eminences about the building. On the north side there are three two-light windows, and between the windows are buttresses, which in the design of this part of the building. In the clerestory there are on each side five windows of the cinquefoil shape. The appearance of the building is improved by the introduction of a string-course carried into the roof, and the long lines of the spire, in which the contrasted white and red stone are very effective. The roofing is of slate, relieved of white. A handsome palisading inclines the ground. The interior will accommodate 600 worshipers. The architect is Mr. James Nelson, jun., of Carlisle.

"DULCE DOMUM" AT WINCHESTER SCHOOL.

THE hon. and learned gentleman Sir Wadsdell Palmer, in one of his poems, has celebrated the faithfulness of the Winchester boys in practising the ancient customs of their school. Our present Illustration will bear witness how the disciples of that venerable institution, which was founded by Bishop William of Wykeham nearly six hundred years ago, keep up one of its traditionary observances, and, to quote a line from her Majesty's Attorney-General,

Still, in the summer twilight, sing their sweet song of home.

The curious old hymn, or canticle, of monkish Latin, named from its burden "Dulce Domum," which may probably have suggested that of our popular song, "Home, sweet home," is sung on the last six Saturdays of "the long half" previous to the Midsummer holidays. On the last evening, in fine weather, the Commoners of the town and neighbourhood may be assembled within the walls of the college to listen to this interesting performance, which is generally assisted by a band of instrumental music. We read in Mr. Howard Staunton's account of "The Great Schools of England," originally compiled for this Journal, that the composition of "Dulce Domum" is associated with a very mournful story. "Three hundred years ago, it is said, a freshman scholar was left alone in the College during holidays. Oppressed with grief at the loss of his companions, he with difficulty contrived to wear away a few more days in solitude; but at length the solitude became too much for him, and the desolate child, after carving the words "Dulce Domum" on the back of a tree on St. Catherine's Hill, took to his lonely room and died of a broken heart." The following translation of the first two or three verses is taken from the English version, composed by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, formerly Second Master —

Come, companions, join your voices,
Hearts with pleasure bounding;
Sing we the noble lay,
Sweet song of holiday,
Joy of home, sweet home, resounding.

Chorus.—Joy of home, sing; home, sweet home, sing.
Joy of home, sing; home, sweet home, sing.
Sweetly, sweetly, sweetly, home sing;
Joy of home, sweet home, resounding.

See the wished-for day approaching,
Day with joy attended!
School's dreary course is run,
Safely the goal is won,
Happy goal, where toils are ended.
Joys of home.

Quit, my weary muse, your labours,
Quit your books and learning;
Banish all cares away,
Welcome the holiday,
Hearts for home and freedom yearning.
Joys of home.

We have much pleasure in announcing that this year an extra week has been added to the holidays; the college will, therefore, return on Monday, Sept. 4, and commence on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The American Protestant church at Aspinwall was consecrated on April 21, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. A large number of the residents of Panama, both native and foreign, including the President of the State, the Governor, Consul, and other prominent inhabitants were present at the service. This is the first Protestant church erected in the United States of Columbia. It is built of stone brought from the Pacific Railroad Company's quarry on the isthmus, and has been erected at the cost of the company.

In a paper presented to the French Academy of Sciences M. Boudin has given some curious statistics of suicides by hanging in France. It appears that, from 1859 to 1864, the number of persons killed on the spot by the fall of thunderbolts was 1,000, of which 600 were males and 400 were females, or 24·7 per cent. In the same period 2,000 persons died from the only 2·6 per cent. In many cases the lightning, falling in the midst of groups of persons of both sexes, struck down only the males or women. In a great number of cases the electric fluid killed whole herds upwards of one hundred strong, either horned cattle, pigs, or sheep. Of the victims by lightning in the open fields were shrunk within a few days.

In the annual report of the operations of the Indian Post Office it is stated that the number of unpaid letters continued to increase. No native in the interior will trust the Post Office with a paid letter. "We frequently, in our own office," says the *Friend of India*, "receive letters containing the stamp inside, because of the conviction of the senders that a bearing' letters are more to reach their destination. Of the whole number two per cent were sent to the dead-letter office. This is not a large proportion when we remember that every year there are tens of thousands of pilgrims on the move in Northern and Western India, who have no fixed residence, and that our native freelancers are the most notorious in the delivery of letters; and more than they check the highway robbers who plunder the mails. Letters are sometimes found chalked on the outside of packages of articles, who are often on the frame, is generally illegible; and that the addresses are all in the cases of the vagrant kind."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Gastinel, director of the garden of acclimatisation at Cairo, has devoted himself to the restoration of the opium of Egypt, formerly so celebrated, to its ancient reputation, in which it has been warmly supported by the Viceroy. The deterioration he has found to be due not to the plant but to careless mode of culture; and he has raised the produce of morphine from the plants from 3 or 4 to 12·20 per cent.

The "parasites of copper" M. Reichenow compresses the simple bodies which exhibit a common character in the presence of copper, and which remain as a combustible residue on the form of a brown powder when the metal is treated cold with nitric acid. This residue, after solution of the copper, is treated with sulphuretted hydrogen, which throws down the sulphuret of potassium we obtain brittle metallic globules composed of lead, tin, copper, zinc, antimony, arsenic, and nickel, and also a little iron and silver.

Dr. Holmann's discourse on Lecture Illustrations, delivered before the Society of Arts, has been published, and has appeared in their journal. It will be found exceedingly valuable by all who have to lecture on any scientific subject. He says by the little facility with which the various elements of the four chemical types—hydrochloric acid, water, ammonia, and marsh-gas—can be obtained, the lecture-table becomes a kind of chemical museum. Even the researches of Professor Frankland and Mr. B. F. Duppa, carried on in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, have been rendered available for the lecture-table in the acrylic series of acids.

M. Ed. Bonjean, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, advocates the cultivation of the palm-tree (Arenga saccharifera) as a new source for the production of a vegetable acid called, after the tree, arenic acid. Arenic acid can obtain in great abundance, in a very rough, primitive manner. As soon as the tree begins to blossom the stem is cut down to the top, which bears the flower, and collect the juice, which flows in bamboo tubes, which have been previously filled with ashes. This juice contains a considerable quantity of sugar, albumen, and a small quantity of nitrogenous matter in the juice. This juice, after boiling and concentration, yields 10 per cent of a brown sugar, which, in the small drop becomes solid, when it is cooled by being poured upon a cold surface. The remainder remains in the form of a thick molasses. This palm-tree does not require the rich soil necessary for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, but will grow in the poorest soil, and requires no manure or irrigation. The juice is not injured by fermentation, and can be preserved for a continued source of industry. We are glad to learn that this tree has been introduced into the British and Indian Colonies, and will become a sugar they term "jaggery."

The methods of preparing and using the black dye obtained from aniline are described by M. Lauth in the Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Paris. In January, 1863, a process was announced by Mr. John Lightfoot, of Accrington, which has been found to be successful in the dyeing of cotton goods, and which is now largely practised. The process was found to be deficient in giving intensity and retention of colour. M. Lauth has succeeded in fixing the aniline colour upon the fibre of cotton in such a manner as to permit of its application on a large scale; but the time is long, and the process costly. The fibre is steeped in a solution of salt of aniline, to which has been added a little chromate of potash, and then exposed to the action of the vapour of aniline. The fixation is not quite complete, and the colour is not so intense as that obtained its final structural condition—that is to say, after the coating of the fibre has undergone the action of a temperature of 212°. Here we may leave the thermo-electric currents the polarising force we seek. We know that light is diffused in every crystalline body, as also the action of the magnet. It seems easier to explain by thermo-electric agency than by the more widely-spread theories of light and magnetism. Faraday was the author of the striations which we have noticed, and also the fact that near the boundary of the growth of the crystal, in the case of the salts of lead, there are certain comparatively rapid and irregular the nickeniate phenomena are either absent or obscured. The magnetic currents are therefore the result of the same degree the thermo-electric ones, and therefore the general tendency of the direction of the crystalline growth.

In the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* is a note by M. R. D. Oldham, on the structure of the Shillong plateau, consisting of sections of hailstones, which exhibit their varied crystalline structure, and which, he says, "are usually composed of a nucleus of snow, either elliptical in section, while others, especially the larger, were irregular discs. The nucleus is generally surrounded by concentric envelopes of ice, and in the case of the larger hailstones the ice is formed in successive layers of clear ice separated by rings of less opacity; and the outer portion consisted of irregular, radiating, and confusedly crystalline ice. Sometimes there was a thin layer of agglomerate seed, the arrangement of which was irregularly radiate. Many of the hailstones were found to have exhibited more than one agglomeration of hailstones, in their axis. In the same number is a note "On a Method of Keeping Fish Alive for Food Supply," by Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S. He says that if salt water be put into an iron vessel and boiled till nothing but the dry salts remain, it will be found to be a tasteless powder. If this be added to a vessel of sweet hotbrick of fresh tank water, will keep alive a fish the size of a small herring for a considerable time, and will not taint the water in the least. He further states that he has then taken fish, alive, from Port Essie to Port Victoria, a distance of about 1,000 miles, in which time the fish ate no food except, occasionally, a fly or crushed cockroach.

M. Adrien Jean has communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a sketch of the history of meteorological correspondence since the time of Aristotle, from the thermometer and barometer to the inventions and perfected. It appears that, early in the seventeenth century, Borelli, at Pisa, and Viviani there, and Hevelius at Dantzic, established, each in Lombardy, had organised, under the direction of the Academia del Cimento, a system of observations. The correspondence was continued in Italy and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand II., added to the most botanical

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BADEN.

Her Royal Highness Princess Sophie Wilhelmina, Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, who has died of consumption, at Baden, was the fifth consort of Frederick Theodore Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince Charles Louis of Baden) by whom she became mother of Gustavus Vi., King of Sweden, who was dethroned in 1809. Her Royal Highness was born on May 21, 1801, and was married, July 20, 1819, to Charles Leopold Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, by whom (who died April 24, 1852) she had issue Frederick William Louis, the reigning Grand Duke of Baden; two other sons, Prince Louis William and Prince Charles; and three daughters—viz., Elizabeth Alexandrina Louisa, consort of Prince Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Princess Marie Amelie, wife of Prince Leopold of Lowenstein, nephew of her Majesty Queen Victoria; and Princess Olga Feodorowna, consort of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

SIR F. W. POTTINGER, BART.

Sir Frederick William Pottinger, Bart., who died at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 8th of April last, was the eldest surviving son of the first Baronet, the celebrated Indian statesman and diplomatist, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, P.C., G.C.B., by his wife, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Richard Sharp, Esq., of Hanwell, Middlesex, and his wife, a daughter of Joseph Philips, descended from the Lords Lisburne of Westmeadland. He was born April 7, 1811, and was, early in life, a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in March, 1856. He latterly held a command in the mounted police of New South Wales. He was never married. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his only surviving brother, now Sir Henry Pottinger, the third Baronet, a barrister of the Inner Temple and of Lincoln's Inn, who was born in India on the 10, 1814, and married, Dec. 18, 1845, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. B. Hamilton, Rector of Farmington, in the county of Durham, and has a daughter and heir, Frederick Henry Maxwell, Henry's only sister, Henrietta Maria, is wife of Richard Stephens, Esq., of Eastington House, Berkeley-hill, a son of the Stephens of Cradley, Herefordshire, and Eastington. This family of Pottinger can boast of higher and more ancient origin than many of the nobility of England, being descended from Sir Ingram de Pottinger, family, on undoubted proof, shown a descent from Egbert, the first Saxon King of all England, and grandfather of Alfred the Great. According to the records in the Heraldic College, the Sir Frederick Pottinger just dead was the thirty-second in lineal descent from Sir Ingram de Pottinger. The Pottingers is that of the Baronet. The Pottingers of Berks (whom Mr. Henry Pottinger, the present Baronet, represents) are settled in Ireland; and Rossleigh were a junior branch, settled in Scotland, eldest daughter of the Rossleigh and their descendant Thomas Pottinger, in addition to that town in 1661. His son Edward, elected on the Royal Navy, commanded the Nonsuch in the expedition to the Spanish Main, during his Majesty he went to intercept ships coming from France with supplies for King James, and was lost, with all his crew, in the Channel, in the Dartmouth, man-of-war, on the night of the 8th of October, 1690. Thomas Pottinger, brother of Edward, was also lost in the Dartmouth. He was Sheriff of the county of Antrim, when William III. landed in that part of Ireland, and he sold part of his estates and raised three troops of cavalry for the monarch. Thomas was succeeded by his son, Joseph Pottinger, R.N., who married the sister of Thomas, the fifth Earl of Antrim. Joseph was Prince of James, the second Marquis of Montrose, and from him, whose grandson, Pottinger, Esq., of Mount Pottinger, was the father of Henry Pottinger, the first Baronet, a younger son of the family, as Child, in 1804, and may be said to have Burnett, a younger son of the family, as Child, in 1804, and may be said to have Burnett, a younger son of distinction by appointment to the Honourable the East India Company; his subsequent services in civil departments in India were most valuable, and, in many cases, of the highest importance. In 1840 he went out to China with pleniputentiary powers to arrange terms of peace, which he satisfactorily accomplished, and was created a G.C.B. and P.C. His death, in 1856, was looked on as a public loss. One of his surgeons was the late Major Eldred Pottinger, who was murdered at Cabul in 1836. Although Sir Henry's immediate family has been lessened by frequent deaths, it is to be hoped that his last surviving honour, his baronetcy may still be perpetuated.



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Richard Thornton, Esq., has been sworn to under £2,000,000, and the probate duty paid thereon is £80,000 sterling. The abstract of the will will be given in a future Number, when it has passed the seal of the Court. Probate duty paid thereon is £80,000 sterling. The late Mr. Morrison, of Fore-street, whose personality was estimated at £8,000,000, was only sworn to £1,000,000, bearing a stamp duty of £40,000. This is a most progressive duty, unlimited.

The will of Major-General Augustus Samuel Hawkins, of her Majesty's Indian Army, lately residing at Kelvedon, Essex, was proved in the London County by his relict, Mrs. Margaretta Hawkins, the sole executrix. The will is dated Oct. 7, 1859, with a codicil made in 1861, and the gallant officer died May 30, 1865. He has made various bequests to his relatives and friends, and leaves the residue of his property to his wife.

The will of Admiral Henry Ducie Boger, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was proved in London by the executors—viz., Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, Esq., his nephew, and Admiral Richard Boger, R.N., of Bryanston-street, Wimbledon. The personality was sworn under £150,000. The gallant and distinguished Admiral entered the Navy in 1799, became Captain in 1812, and full Admiral in 1862. He was M.P. for Lisburn from 1826 to 1847, and was attached to the Court as a Groom of the Bedchamber. He was also a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Knight of Hanover. He married, first, Miss Marriott, who died in 1827, and, secondly, Miss Boger, who survives him, but has left no issue by either. There are many liberal and handsome bequests amongst those who have enjoyed the friendship of the late Duke of York: this he leaves to his brother, Mr. Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, and to his brother-in-law, Mr. Boger, all his horses and guns he leaves to his nephew and executor, Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, subject to a legacy of £200, and a gun to each of his godsons, Hugo and Hamlet. To his sister, the wife of Colonel S. Waymouth £10,000, also an annuity of £1,000, and a life interest in certain funds. To his other sister-in-law, at her death, is to be divided between the two children of his said brother, Hugo, are to come to immediate legacy of £1,000 and a contingent interest in the legatees. A provision is also made for the Colonel should he be the survivor. There is a legacy of £500 to his valet, Thomas Hall, and £100 to each of the other legacies to his friends, and also to the servants.

The will of William Mann, Esq., of Eltham, Kent, was proved in London, by Messrs. Henry and Frederick J. Chester, solicitors, Nevington-street, the executors. The personality was sworn under £70,000. The testator died in March last, having executed his will Dec. 24, 1864. The legacies are as follow:—To his wife, Mrs. Mann, £2000; to his brother, Frederick Chester, £2000; and his brother-in-law, Henry Chester, £2000; to his nephew, the children of the latter, £1000 each; to the wife of Mr. Holland, Nevington-causeway, £1000; to the Kentish Benevolent Institution, which latter are to pass to her children, leaving also to each of them £1000; to the Lewisham Mission House, £1000; to the Lewisham Dispensary Association, together with a legacy of £1000 each; to his tenant Mr. Selden, Sabmongers' Arms, the freehold house, in the occupation of Mr. Fairbrother, and to each of his five children, £1000; to Mr. Evans, surgeon, Brixton, £2000; to Mr. Chester, clerk to Messrs. Chester, £1000; to Mr. Fairbrother, surgeon, £200; to his housekeeper £50, and to each of his other servants £20. All the residue of his property he leaves to the following charitable and benevolent legacies to be paid within twelve calendar months:—to the Surrey Institutions—the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Blind school, and the Society for the Protection of the Gospel, each £1000; to the Kent Institutions—the New York-road, £2000; and to the churchwardens of Nevington £2000 for the poor of that parish. The residue of his property he leaves to be divided amongst the seven before-named charities.

An exhibition of plants, contributed by the working classes of the district of St. Saviour's, Heston, took place, on Monday evening, in the new schools-room, Cranford-street, Northperry-road. The collection of flowers, geraniums, and annuals brought a good number of prizes and received general commendation. A volunteer band played during the evening.

The latest news of Mr. Moens, the captive still in the hands of the Indian brigands, is contained in a letter written by himself on the 29th of June, in which he describes his sufferings, and the threats held out by his captors to enforce the speedy payment of more money. Mr. Moens's friends have succeeded in paying a large sum of money to the brigands, who still hold out for the sum originally demanded, and they now ask another opportunity of paying each further sum as it is in their power to pay. The money has to be paid in gold, at the time and place appointed by the brigands. Their messenger can only carry a certain amount, and to bar to pass through the villages of the mountaineers would be certain death. The Arab tribes on the frontiers are frequently unable to keep their hungry followers under the vigilance of the troops; and, when so baffled, they generally disappear from the neighbourhood for a fortnight or so, after which nothing can be done till they make another appointment.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHESS.

* Our customary notices to Chess Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1116.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	B takes R (best)	4. Q takes B	Anything
2. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	K takes P	5. Mates accordingly	
3. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd		

PROBLEM No. 1117.
By Mr. P. T. DUFFY.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following instructive Game was lately played at the Divan between Mr. DUFFY and Mr. BENNETT.—(*Give Ezjan Knight's Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. Q takes Q B P	B to Q Kt 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	23. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)	

(An ingenious conception; but the acceptance of the proffered sacrifice is unsound.)

23.	K takes Q	24. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to K sq
24.	P to K 5th	25. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 4th
25.	Q to K 2nd	26. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 5th
26.	B to Q 3rd	27. P to Q 4th	P to K 6th
27.	P to Q 5th	28. P to K 5th	P to K 7th
28.	P to Q 6th	29. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K to K sq
29.	P to Q 7th	30. Kt to K B 4th	P to K 8th (Q)
30.	Q to Q 6th	31. Kt to K 3rd	P to K 4th
31.	P to K 6th	32. P to K 6th	P to K 5th
32.	P to K 7th	33. P to K 7th	P to K 6th
33.	P to K 8th (Q)	34. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
34.	Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd	
35.	Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	
36.	Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	
37.	Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	
38.	Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	
39.	Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	
40.	Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	

association, while taking the risk of any losses upon themselves. The society has only been in existence about eighteen months. It was founded by Corporal Platt and Ensign Matthews, the present hon. secretary and president of the society; and during its brief existence it has given two public performances—one at the Princess's and the other at the Bijou Theatre—besides two private performances at the Gallery of Illustration. Both the public performances were successful, and added to the prize and band funds of the corps. The pieces played in camp last week were, on the Wednesday, "Fiat and Francis" and "John Dobbs;" on the Friday, "A Wonderful Woman" and "Boots at the Swan." On Tuesday last, they performed "Still Waters Run Deep" and "Betsy Baker." Our illustration represents a scene in the "Wonderful Woman." The amateurs were most ably supported by Miss Hughes (late of the Olympic Theatre), Miss Clifford (of the Royalty), and Miss Harris (of the Haymarket), who, with her sister, Miss E. Harris, kindly volunteered their services. The other ladies who assisted were Miss Austen and Miss Marshall.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE annual festival and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College at Maybury took place on Saturday and Monday at the Crystal Palace, and attracted on both days an immense multitude of visitors, who contributed very liberally to the pecuniary object of this amusing exhibition. The arrangement of the shows and stalls had not been materially altered from the plan laid down at the first of these fêtes. The central transept formed a grand square of stalls, and the nave was lined with shows of the most whimsical and eccentric kind. Richardson's was revived in more than its ancient glory, and provided with three new burlesque melodramas only a trifle more extravagant than "Solon Shingle" or "The Tootles." One was called "The Smuggler's Doom; or, The Sailor, the Syren, and the Secret;" another, "Alberto di Burgo; or, the Twin Brothers of Mantua;" and the third was "The Piratical Pirate of the Precipitous Precipice; or, the Premeditated Prey of Proud Power and the Prodigiously Proper Flight of the Preposterous Plunderer." The actors in this last drama had to mind their Ps, if not their Qs. The authors of the three pieces were Messrs. Nelson Lee, jun., A. Charles, and Ellis Reynolds. Wombwell's menagerie held its ground under the able management of Mr. Addison and Mr. J. Robins, notwithstanding the competition of fresher rivals. Professor Anderson, assisted by his clever daughters, had a conjuring booth with a fearful compound name; some of the chief comic singers from the music-halls supported what was called "A Hall of Merry Monsters;" Mr. Bucklstone directed a "Royal Steam Hippodrome," while Mr. Felix Rogers delivered a lecture on comparative anatomy, written by Mr. F. C. Burnand. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul distinguished themselves amongst the stall-keepers by selling nicknacks from a huge beehive constructed of straw-bands, which looks picturesque in the Illustration we have engraved. It was, we believe, invented and designed by Mrs. Howard Paul herself. The motto of this commercial beehive was very neatly adapted from a verse of Dr. Isaac Watts's—

How do the little busy B's
Improve their hive and stock it,
And gather money all the day
From every opening pocket.

We are glad to say that the beehive alone produced more than £100 for the benefit of the Dramatic College. Mr. Toole, aided, of course, by Mr. Paul Bedford, told a story in mock German, acted as showman to a series of grotesque sketches illustrating his song of "A Norrible Tale," and exhibited his popular peep-show—this time inside out.



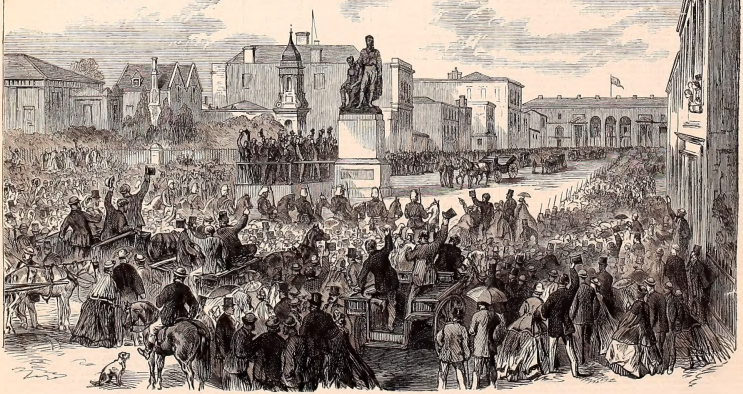
THE BURKE AND WILLS MONUMENT AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE BURKE AND WILLS MONUMENT AT MELBOURNE.

THE monument which has been erected in the city of Melbourne to the memory of Robert O'Hara Burke and William John Wills, who, in June, 1861, died in the bush from the sufferings and privations which they endured upon their return route in exploring the continent of Australia from south to north, was inaugurated on April 21. This monument—for which a sum of £4000 was voted by the Victorian Legislature—consists of a statue of each of the two distinguished explorers, placed on a granite pedestal 15 ft. high. The figure of Burke (the taller of the two) is about 12 ft. in height. The attitude in which the men are represented is natural and effective. Wills is in a sitting posture, and Burke is standing with his right arm resting upon his companion's left shoulder. He is surveying the country to the left, and is calling the attention of Wills to some particular features, and Wills, with pencil in hand, is making a note of them. Both men are in bush costume. A bronze moulding, enriched with the passion-flower, the sardoo plant, the desert pea, and other Australian plants and flowers, is to be placed round the base of the upper die of the pedestal, and bas-reliefs will adorn each side of the lower die; but these additions will probably not be completed until nearly the end of the year. One bas-relief will represent the starting of the Burke and Wills expedition from the Royal Park, on the 20th of August, 1860; another the return of Burke and Wills to Cooper's Creek from the Gulf of Carpentaria; a third, the touching episode of the natives weeping over the dead body of Burke; and the remaining one, the finding of King by Howitt's party. The site of the monument is in Collins-street—one of the principal streets in Melbourne—at its intersection with Russell-street.

The heroic story of Burke and Wills must be so well known to our readers that it need not be repeated here. We may mention, however, that the day chosen for the inauguration of the monument was the fourth anniversary of the return of Burke and Wills from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Cooper's Creek, when they found that the dépôt party left by Burke at Cooper's Creek had gone away only a few hours before their arrival. The ceremony of unveiling the statue was performed by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who afterwards delivered an address. Professor Wilson, on behalf of the committee or board of design, having announced the completion of the work. We give an illustration of the proceedings. Little or no public demonstration had been arranged beyond the attendance of a portion of the volunteers, including the members of the Castlemaine corps, with which Burke was connected; but that the event excited great interest was proved by the gathering together of thousands of citizens of all classes to witness the ceremony. John King, the sole survivor of the small and noble band of explorers who succeeded in crossing to the Gulf of Carpentaria, was present on the occasion, which to him must have been a mingled pleasure and sorrow.

The selection of the design for the monument and the superintendence of its execution were intrusted by the Government to a board of design of seven or eight gentlemen. Their choice fell upon Mr. Charles Summers, a resident in the colony for the last ten years. Mr. Summers, who is an artist of considerable repute, obtained the silver medal awarded by the Royal Academy of England, in 1849, for the best model from the antique; also the Academy's silver medal, in 1851, for the best model from the life; and the gold medal, in the same year, for the best historical sculpture. The material as well as the workmanship is all colonial, the granite being from the Harcourt quarries, and the bronze being composed of Adelaide copper and Beechworth tin.



INAUGURATION OF THE BURKE AND WILLS MONUMENT AT MELBOURNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1326.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE choice of members to serve in the next Parliament has been made. The excitement of the elections is over. The misgivings of candidates have been confirmed or dispersed, or their hopes have been realised or defeated by the event. Effervescence of party or political feeling, in some instances so hard to get up, in some so impossible, when up, to keep within rational bounds, has already pretty well subsided, leaving constituencies in a condition of proportionate flatness. The constitutional process has been passed through without much serious disturbance. Ugly eruptions, it is true, have made their appearance here and there, but they have seldom been more than skin deep—in no case, we believe, so deep as to be replaced by a lasting scar. The British public returns to its everyday business with a sense of relief that the inevitable crisis is over, and, as it strikes us, pleased with the issue, smilingly whispering to itself the old adage, "All 's well that ends well."

It will, we trust, be permitted us, as uncommitted and dis-



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.—SEE PAGE 93.

passionate spectators of the recent struggle, to take stock of its results. In doing so, the first observation which occurs to us is that the verdict recorded by the constituencies is in fair unison with the judgment of the nation. Whether there be or be not defects in the machinery of representation requiring early and cautious repair, it will, we think, be admitted on all hands that, on the present occasion at least, there is no great divergence of opinion between the aggregate of the electoral bodies and the entire community. If there had been, there would have been an exclamation of surprise and dissatisfaction loud enough to catch the ear of the most careless. But no such has been no such outburst of feeling. No doubt, attempts have been made to account for what has happened by some who were sincerely anxious that it had happened otherwise, and ingenuity has been exercised to prove that no special political significance can attach to it. But all parties agree in accepting the decision of the elections as substantially the decision of the country. It is important, moreover, to observe that the mind of the people has been so expressed as to indicate its natural and inherent tendencies rather than its transient humour. It was affected by no extraneous influence evolved by an unforeseen conjuncture of circumstances abroad or at home. There was nothing extraordinary on the Continent, nothing in America, nothing in our home condition, calculated to give an adventitious colouring to public opinion from first to last. The elections therefore, if, as seems to be admitted, their results embody the political views prevalent in the United Kingdom, set forth the settled, not the transient, views of the population—such as have gradually taken possession of it, and which it holds altogether irrespective of the circumstances of the hour. In this respect, the judgment uttered is entitled to be regarded as mature and sound.

That judgment, unquestionably, is in favour of progress. It has been (to allude to Mr. Gladstone's own declaration) an authoritative but gentle intimation to the Legislature to "move on." The country has given its chief attention for several years past to the development or the preservation of Constitutional freedom abroad. Events appeared to render this necessary. Domestic interests of a strictly political character were put aside for a while. We have looked to our defences. We have regulated and improved our finances. We have attempted little more. The time has arrived for devoting ourselves heartily to the solution of those practical problems upon our mode of dealing with which the future of our own people so largely depends. The freest scope for labour, the freest play for conscience, the nearest approach to the extinction of pauperism, the housing of the houseless, the decent domiciliation of the industrious poor, the best means of getting rid of ignorance and of drying up the sources of vice, the surest stimulus to self-reliance—in a word, the amelioration of all the people may be raised to a higher position, socially, politically, morally, than that which they now occupy—this is the main work with which the ability and energy of the new Parliament have to grapple. It has been, comparatively speaking, neglected of late. It needs being looked to with mingled resolution and prudence. The voice of the electors, we think, being honestly interpreted, means that it is time for Parliament *to commence in earnest* in regard to such matters to cease. The country is prosperous, no doubt; but it is often in the very season of a nation's material prosperity that the seeds of corruption and decay are sown. It is then that there is yet remains abundant scope for wise legislation — for legislation which shall beneficially affect all classes of society, but chiefly the poorer and least favoured. It is clearly the will of the enfranchised portion of the population, speaking in the same and on behalf of the whole, that Parliament should advance in this direction and resolutely take up the work which is given it to do. The deadlock has been put an end to, and no pretext for stagnation remains.

It is hardly necessary, after this observation be correct, that the people of this kingdom are not prepared for any rash innovation. No change is desired for the mere sake of change. There is nowhere, that we can see, any disposition to play fast and loose with a view to rebuild. In regard to the main features of the Constitution, there is Conservatism enough to prevent any empiricism from getting the upper hand of calm, good sense. Even the most advanced Liberalism is fully unprepared to exercise self-restraint. If, however, the temper of the majority were less moderate than it is, there would be little danger of progress being made at a pace so rapid as to be dangerous. The Opposition, although not strong enough to prevent a decidedly onward move in the character of our domestic policy, is too strong to admit of success in any attempt—should an attempt be made—to destroy the equipoise of existing constitutional forces. The majority in the House of Commons will be supported by a majority in the House of Lords in discountenancing reckless legislation, and there is not the least fear that even rash and undesirable improvements will be too easily or inconsiderately effected. Every proposal to modify aught that the law now sanctions will of itself provoke a protest from the vested interests which it would disturb; and in this country, as we all know, rights in possession are always make a stout defence against claims in reason—"*de jure*" has at all times to struggle hard before it can oust "*de facto*." The country unquestionably desires Parliament to keep moving: but it desires that every step in progress should be aimed at and pursued with caution, sobriety, and wisdom, and that the future should be so approached as not to break with the past.

What effect the late elections will have upon the settlement of the vexed questions which divide opinion in the present day we leave to be disclosed by time and events. Our satisfaction rests, not upon any confident anticipation of the way in which such questions will be practically disposed of, but mainly upon our belief that the new House will, as in regard to many other matters so in respect of these, more accurately and more forcibly interpret the views and wishes of the country than did its predecessor. Since 1859, when the last Parliament was chosen, the public mind has undergone a sensible growth, and we think there is sufficient evidence that the machinery of representation has, within the last month, been fairly adjusted to it. Facts prove that there has been no retrogression of national feeling during the last six years, but a steady, albeit a slow, advance. Political life is more mature than it was, and therefore somewhat more responsible than the touchstone of experience. Because it has less of passion in it, it has not less determination; and, perhaps, it will fall to the lot of the Parliament just returned to show that a calm, moderate, unpretentious exterior is by no means incompatible with a condition of high-pressure and resistless power of will which will know how to enforce respect for its decisions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress, with the Prince Imperial, left Paris for Fontainebleau on Thursday week.

The new loan of 250,000,000f., for the city of Paris, was issued on Tuesday; and, the bonds not exceeding the number of 500,000 to be issued, the subscription list was closed. The loan was offered to public competition for the sum of 250,000 bonds at 400f. each, repayable in sixty years at 500f., and paying only the moderate interest of 20f. per bond. But the great inducement to subscribe lies in the "lottery." The sum announced to be "drawn" for every year is 1,140,000f.

The Minister of the municipal department has resigned on the Government.

An Imperial decree has been published promulgating the international convention, signed at Geneva in August, 1864, for the care of wounded soldiers on the battle-field.

The marriage of the Princess de Polignac, formerly Mille. Mirès, with M. Roran, a merchant of Marseilles, has been celebrated at the Madeleine.

The composer Liszt, now an Abbé, has arrived in Paris, on a visit to his aged mother.

The match between the Paris Cricket Club and the Butterflies ended, yesterday, in favour of the latter. The Butterflies scored 116, and their second 93 : 209 in all. The Paris Cricket Club made in the first innings 56, and in the second 107, being a total of 172.

The ratifications of the Franco-Spanish treaty for the reduction of the Customs tariffs have been exchanged. The treaty will come into operation immediately.

BELGIUM.

Yesterday week the thirty-fourth anniversary of King Leopold's accession to the throne of Belgium was celebrated with great pomp at Spa, in the presence of the Royal family.

A Brussels letter states that the King has been again punctured for the purpose of dropsy. His Majesty's usual robustness of constitution enables him to resist those repeated attacks, but there is no hope of a definitive cure.

AUSTRIA.

Yesterday week the Lower House of the Reichsrath voted the Budget for 1866, in the form proposed by the Finance Committee, composed of members of both Houses, but not been able to agree, the Lower House adopted the views of the Upper House. The Budget has consequently received the Imperial sanction. On Thursday the Session was closed.

The resolution of Archduke Rainer as President of the Ministry was made known on Tuesday by an Imperial decree, in which the Emperor appoints Count Belcredi to the post. The Cabinet over which the Archduke had discharged his duties.

Herr Skene, Public Prosecutor of the Criminal Court, has been dismissed with a pension.

The *Vienna Journal* publishes a decree of the Ministries of Justice and War, touching the admission of Moldo-Wallachians of the Christian communion to the rank of officers and to the superior fixed tenures in the Austrian empire. The decree is based on the principle of reciprocity.

PRUSSIA.

The King arrived at Ratisbon, on Thursday week, on his way to Gastein. On the following day a council of Ministers was held, under the presidency of the King, at which definitive proposals to the Austrian Government were determined on.

There has been a political conflict in Cologne. It being proposed to give a public banquet to Herr Bockum Dolffs, from that town, the chief of the police sent notice to the committee that it had all the characteristics of a political association, and enumerated 11 to dissolve itself. The members of the committee protested against this decision and refused to sign the dissolution of the club. The journals that published the protest were seized. Next, the Provincial Court of Justice in the city cancelled the decision of the police authorities. The banquet took place. The festivities were persisted in, the banquet took place, last Saturday evening, in the Zoological Society's Gardens. The proceedings, however, interrupted by a military detachment occupying the garden, and the company dispersed. Disturbances of a serious character followed. In the streets, the Mayor, was interrupted by the Mayor. A detachment of cuirassiers was stationed before the hotel in which the banquet took place, and the steamer which conveyed the company was occupied by the troops. Many were also posted on the right bank of the Rhine. Next day, the persevering guests hereupon left by rail for Oberlahnstein, in the duchy of Nassau. Here they were cheered. A detachment of troops of the Duchy entered the Lahneck Hotel and ordered the assembled company to quit it.

Herr Bockum Dolffs has been appointed a post as President of the General Association of Working Men in Germany.

GERMANY.

Saxony and Bavaria have given notice in the Federal Diet of a motion demanding from Austria and Prussia information relative to the measures taken by them since 1851 last to being about an arrangement on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and proposing to divide the Danish succession between the members of the Diet, and to incorporate Schleswig with the German Confederation.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 19th inst., announce that the sanitary measures were being taken to prevent the spread of the cholera. The overcrowded barracks had been evacuated. Several cases had been reported since the appearance of the epidemic, and 158 cases had proved fatal.

News received from Alexandria states that the cholera has entirely disappeared from that city.

GREECE.

The King has returned to Athens from Corfu.

M. Rufos, the Minister of Finance, has been nominated President of the Chamber by 96 against 67 votes.

UNITED STATES.

It is reported that the Confederates determined to try Mr. Davis by a military commission in consequence of the discovery of additional evidence implicating him in the assassination plot.

Slowly, yet surely, the work of reorganising the southern States continues.

Judge William Marvin, formerly Southern District Judge of Florida, has been appointed provisional Governor of that State, with like instructions to those issued in relation to previous similar appointments. This appointment completes the work of supplying all the Southern States with civil executives, and in once more placing the entire sisterhood of the Union under the direction of Governors, either elected or appointed, acknowledging and in accord with the general Government.

A Virginia delegation waited on the President and asked him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the clause excluding rebels with over 20,000 dols. Mr. Johnson replied that he saw no reason for granting their request.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has announced that the delegates to the State convention will be elected on Aug. 7.

General Howard, the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, has instructed his subordinates throughout the south to see that slavery in no wise reposel in the form of apprenticeship.

It is officially estimated that the supplies of cotton in the country amounts to two million and a quarter bales, exclusive of the new crop.

The "Confederate Department" has seized much property at Richmond; and the publication of the *Richmond Whig* has been suspended by the military authorities.

An international trade convention, assembled at Detroit, Michigan, on the 11th inst. There were about 600 delegates present, composed of representatives of the leading trade and commercial associations of various cities of the northern, eastern, and western States, and of the British provinces. An organisation was effected, and the other business of a preliminary character was transacted. General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, was chosen president, and vice-presidents for each of the States and provinces were chosen. The object of the convention is three-fold: first, reciprocity between us and our neighbours; first, finances: second, commerce; third, lines of transit from east to west; fourth, the reciprocity treaty. The deliberations extended over several days. Various reports and resolutions were submitted, but the convention adjourned without important action.

There is an evident attempt on the part of some members of the Government and leading politicians to create an excitement on the question of Imperial Federation. Secretary Seward, Mr. Montgomery Blair had made speeches denouncing the French interference in Mexico and advocating the maintenance of the "Monroe doctrine."

Bortman's Museum, and many adjoining buildings, in New York, have been destroyed by a fire which was suspected to have been caused by an incendiary.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A meeting of the Canadian Cabinet was held at Quebec on the 11th inst., and the Governor-General's speech announced Parliament dissolution on the 8th proximo.

A report presented, on the 14th inst., by Mr. Howes, of Nova Scotia, contained the declaration that the annexation of the British provinces would be followed at no distant date by the sale of the people of those provinces, and that should anyone attempt to go to the hustings as an advocate of such a scheme he would be treated as a revolutionist.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. state that General Castagny, with a small force, had defeated a large number of Republicans at La Passion, Socuzco, and Alto Lucero, capturing much valuable property. The Republicans are, however, reported to have been successful in Michoachan. Guanajuato had been taken from the Imperial garrison of 300 men.

Marshal Bazaine was married on the 24th ult., with great ceremony, the Emperor and Empress being present at the wedding.

JAPAN.

A short telegram from Shanghai states that civil war was reported to have broken out in Japan.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The ceremony of swearing in Sir Hugh Rose, Bart., K.C.B., K.S.I., the newly-appointed Commander of the Forces in Bombay, took place, on Monday week, in the board-room of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

The National Artillery Association, which has been recently established, under the patronage of her Majesty and the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, to encourage the practical acquisition of volunteer artillery corps, will hold its first annual prize meeting and encampment next week at Shoeburyness. The prizes will be competed for, the whole under the Marquis of Abercorn, to the value of £50 by the Prince of Wales, the sum of £50 by the Duke of Cambridge, the sum of £20 by Lieutenant-General Palmerston, and various given by the association.

The examination of officers, candidates for admission to the Staff College, before the Vice-President (Major-General Hamilton) and the members of the Council of Education, began on Thursday week at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and ended yesterday (Friday). The next examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College under the Queen's Regulation will begin on Monday next, the 31st inst., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. As soon as the first step in the list of candidates for admission to the examination will commence on Monday, the 6th proximo.

The Seventeenth, or the Prince of Wales's (Cameronians) Regiment, the left wing, embarked on Monday morning at Portsmouth for Bombay, on board the hired sailing-transport Himalaya, commanded by Commander —— On Wednesday week the Conflict, East India troop-ship, which had been chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops to India, left Gravesend for Portsmouth, to take on board the remainder of the regiment, 700 men in all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dempster. The Conflict, however, left the whole under the command of Surgeon-Major Cummins. The detachment of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, under the command of Captain Lawrence, who embarked for Calcutta a total of six officers, 178 men, eighteen women, and twenty-four children. The whole under the immediate charge of Assistant Staff-Surgeon C. Walker.——The chartered troop-ship Sylvania, which had taken on board at Gravesend a detachment of fourteen officers, fifty-five wives, 362 non-commissioned officers and men, twenty-seven women, and thirty-four children, of various cavalry and infantry regiments, to Bombay, embarked her troops at Gravesend on Tuesday.

THE DEPUTY LIEUTENANCY MOVEMENT.

Colonel Wright, the Deputy Inspector-General of Volunteers, officially inspected the 28th Berkshire Volunteers (Middle Berks) on Saturday last, at Reading, and made some suggestions. This corps, mustering nearly 1,000 rank and file, under the command of Colonel Whitbread, went through a series of intricate manœuvres, all of which were creditably executed. The inspecting officer stated that he should make a favourable report of efficiency of the corps to the Secretary of State for War. The ground was efficiently kept by two companies of the 1st Oxfordshire (Paddington) Rifles.

The camp of the Berkshire volunteers was pitched in Queen Charlton Meadow, near the village of Keynsham, on Tuesday, for shooting for the prizes offered by the County Rifle Association occupied the week till Friday. The announcement that the meeting would be postponed till the 1st of August arose from circumstances which Major-General Seymour has explained to the committee of the Association. The meeting on Friday (Saturday) with a review of the Berkshire corps in Windsor Great Park, in which some metropolitan corps will probably take part.

The 1st Administrative Battalion Dorchester Rifle Volunteers encamped at Lulworth Cove, on Saturday last this week, for four days.

The following account of the doings of some of the Lancashire corps is epitomised from the *Manchester Guardian*:—Last Saturday the regimental prize meeting of the Manchester brigade, at which upwards of three competitions contains several valuable prizes in money, was held at Kersal Moor, Broughton, by the kind permission of Lord Wilton, who gives for each period of the year the use of the racecourse. The meeting was begun on the 1st Manchester met on the shooting-range, at Failworth, to compete for a challenge cup and several money prizes. The cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Heap, who also took the first money prize.——The members of No. 7 company of the 1st Manchester assembled on the range of the regiment at Astley, last Saturday, to compete for their challenge cup and five money prizes. Sergeant Mossop, who won the cup on a previous occasion, was declared the winner again, he also taking the first money prize.——At Liverpool, on Saturday, the 1st Lancashire Rifle Brigade met for 1st Manchester, by the kind permission of the company. The competition was for five prizes in money. The contest resulted in Private Woodhouse being declared the winner of the cup and first money prize.——Last Saturday the fifth competition for Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe's challenge cup took place on the ground of the regiment, at Astley. Sergeant W. Newton, who has been second on several occasions, proved the winner. Previous to the match the 5th (Oldham) corps were presented with colours by their aunt, Mrs. Cunliffe; a field piece (which was won by Sergeant J. Hinch), and four money prizes, which Sylvester's prize band has been asked for, and at the same ranges; they consisted of a silver goblet and four money prizes also. Private Lees was the winner.

On Tuesday Lord Londesborough invited the volunteers from the East Riding of Yorkshire, and other forces, to assemble in his park at Londesborough, near Market Weighton, on the occasion of the annual assembly of his tenantry. The usual fight occupied Londesborough Park, and a sham fight occupied Londesborough Park, and a sham fight occupied in tactics in the East Riding Artillery Volunteers, Hull, and other forces. After a review by Lord Londesborough, in the afternoon, the whole body of volunteers were entertained to dinner, at which entertainment had been provided for the whole persons, in an extensive shed erected for the purpose. Lord Londesborough occupied the chair, and numerous gentlemen of position in the county were present.

The Prince of Wales has given £25 and the Princess £10 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Prince Arthur will inaugurate the Welsh memorial to the late Prince Consort, at Tenby, on Wednesday next.

The sittings of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference began at Birmingham, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Osborn.

Mr. Rose has presented a pleasure-ground of six acres, valued at £2000, to the town of Surrey, of which he has been elected M.P.

The Mayor of Devonport (Richard Dickson Smith) has received from the Prince of Wales twenty guineas, to be distributed amongst the poor of that borough.

A meeting was held last Saturday, at Warwick, presided over by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant, with a view to secure the abolition of middle fines, so that the liberty of the press is concerned. Many speakers pledged themselves to take that cry could in the movement.

A floating dry-dock, fitted up with accommodation for 200 boys, was moored in the Mersey yesterday week. The vessel, an old war-ship, was presented by the Admiralty, and two steam tugs have been engaged at Liverpool merchants to fit the ship out properly.

The French ship of war Magellan, Captain Lebris; the frigate La Flandre, Captain Bachère; and the gun-boat Ariel, Commander Poirier d'Hauteserre, which have been at Plymouth since the 15th, were visited on Saturday by the Eastern Channel, on Saturday evening, for Cherbourg.

The Corporation of Leeds have laid the foundation-stones of two orphanages at Pudsey bridge and Bleckinghey, near Macfield. The building will contain accommodation for 160 boys at the same number of girls. They are both in the Gothic style, and have been designed by E. Welby Pugin, Esq. The children who are received in these institutions are supported for £10 each. Grace until they have been taught a trade. The cost of the buildings and the endowments is estimated at about £37,000.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new townhall was laid by the Worst. Staffordshire. The old market-house has long been found unsuited to the growing requirements of the town, and last year it was decided to erect up a more modern and commodious one, at a cost of about £7000. The proceedings were opened by the Mayor, Mr. Heckelton, who stated that the old hall had been built when the population numbered 5000 inhabitants, and was now unsuited to the wants of a population of 40,000 or 50,000. Mr. Scholey, Mr. Twigg, and Mr. Swinnerton also addressed the meeting. On the conclusion of the day's proceedings, a dinner was given in the hotel of the Corporation. High-street.

Among the many riots that have disgraced the recent elections no one has been more lamentable than that which occurred at Bolton, and which had gathered round the Conservative hotel, when a farmer, who was believed to be the crowd, struck one of his assailants in the face with a knife, and great riot. Soldiers were sent for from Windsor; but, before they could arrive, the mischief was done. The man who struck the blow was arrested, and Rotherham and Sheffield are other towns in the north in which the Reform Riots were gutted, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. Many of the ringleaders were captured, but the excitement was so great in the constituency to chosen its representatives; and, on the day of polling (Monday), disturbances broke out afresh in the side-by-side localities of Rotherham and Ashby the mob beat possession of the town for several hours. The Townhall windows were broken, considerable damage was done to the property of private persons, and many of the police and rioters were seriously injured. Assistance had to be obtained from Doncaster and Derby before the disturbance, and the polling was adjourned.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present, on Thursday week, at a banquet given in the Exhibition building at Dublin, to the jurors and foreign representatives in connection with the Dublin International Exhibition. Mr. R. I. Guinness presided. In responding to the toast "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," his Excellency said that he was on the day of the opening of this Exhibition to the present time it has been a great and a wonderful success; one is naturally led to look for the cause to what has brought them worthy of attention on this occasion; and I think that the cause is to be found in the circumstance that the objects of this Exhibition are more purely industrial than those of any previous one—I mean the revival of Irish industry. I do not mean to pass over the manufactories of Belfast, which, from its long one of the greatest and most successful manufactures in the United Kingdom; but I alluded particularly to the manufactures which are struggling into existence in the south and west, and looked over the various articles exhibited in this place may have seen that there is perhaps no greater kind, no greater variety, than that which is manufactured with rag found in Ireland, and likely, I think, it properly cultivated, to form a permanent branch of industry for the south and west also the excellent woollen fabrics. I was especially struck with this—that you have not only the raw material, but you have the skill to work it up in the best manner, but with the least waste. In a country like Ireland, where there is an abundance of unskilled labour, it is obvious that you must commence with the branch that requires less skill. I was much pleased with the exhibition of Mr. Whitworth, who has been recently returned for Drogheda. I visited no establishment of the kind with more interest than to the establishment of Mr. Whitworth, and that the manufacturers of the country, and in order to secure a fair competition with the world, I think it is of the utmost importance that there should be a permanent machinery system of education established that there should not be some considerable manufactures. I would have being dependent on agriculture alone and the consequence is that there is nothing to which she can have recourse when those seasons are unfavourable. More than that, you must have manufactures in order to secure the return of towns, not only in England, but throughout the world, is coincident with the improvement and increase of manufactures; and I am sure that nothing will be the evils which are the necessary result of the collection of large masses of people in great cities, we must recognise, on the other hand, that the good—for such civilisation as we have been accustomed to is inseparably connected with the growth of large towns. One of the most important duties of the thriving towns; but there you cannot get unless you can establish for this country a large class of manufacturers.

LAW.—At Stafford, yesterday week, Mr. Justice Byles, in his charge to the grand jury, made the following remarks on the subject of adulteration:—"But that time I had the honour to appear here a multitude of people were afflicted with offences among the most contemptible in the range. I am happy to observe that there are no cases of that description before you on this occasion. I refer to the offence of adulteration. It is a most offensive crime, and not more contemptible and more cowardly than it is really cruel. I cannot help thinking that for much of the tranquillity which now prevails in this country you are indebted to the vigilance and activity, the devotion to public duty, and the eminently conciliatory manner of your Local Board. I deem it right to say this, because I am about to keep making our further observation on the subject, which is this—that I fear some legislative interposition will become necessary. I am not aware that a bill has been brought into the Upper House by Lords St. Leonards for the establishment of a court of arbitration. I have other information to show that there are at present no provisions for arbitration, by which I do not mean trading, the result of which is that the public are left to the unrestricted mercy of the tradesmen according in which might be supposed. This, however, is not the place to offer any suggestion on the subject, but I cannot refrain for the consideration of those among you who are in Parliament, that the system of compulsory arbitration has been recently introduced into war courts of law, to the immense advantage of the commercial world—to the saving of time, litigation, trouble, and money in an incalculable extent. Perhaps I may be allowed to observe, that in magistrates' courts arbitration has been tried of repealing the consolidation laws without making any adequate provision to meet the difficulties which might have been expected, and the result has been the same as in this country, even from the very beginning."

The trial of Bongo and Gollmore for manslaughter on account of the destruction of the Sultan of Sulu's treasure vessel, which was burnt at Singapore on Wednesday week, is still to be remembered, was the keenness of the gang that took up the rafts over which the prisoners had escaped from the wreck. Mr. Gallimore was the first witness for the prosecutor of the case. The jury acquitted Gollmore, but brought in a verdict of guilty against Bongo. Sentence was deferred.

At the Assizes of the Western Circuit held in Dorchester, on Monday, Mr. Robert Stuart Cotton, late steward of the land of Lord Ilchester, was sentenced to three bills found against him by the grand jury for the embezzlement and misappropriation of large sums of money belonging to the Earl. At the end he had been removed by certiorari to the Queen's Bench Court, fresh recognisances were entered for the appearance of the prisoner at the Old Bailey on the 19th of next month.

A charge of poisoning has been brought against another surgeon. The case occurred in Asburton, Devon; and the victim was a family of four or five persons, who died of arsenic. The surgeon, Mr. Bartlett, has been arrested, and bail is required that they suffered from poison. Mr. Herapath, the well-known analytical chemist, has been engaged in investigating the case, and has found that the family had another medicine found strychnine in the prisoner's house. No positive proof was, however, found that the deceased had taken poison in the pie; and the strongest evidence against him was the repetition by one of the witnesses of a threat or wish, in which the prisoner had stated that he should be glad if the family was poisoned. Mr. Spencer has been committed for trial.

The last mail from Bergeut, says *La Presse*, brings intelligence of the death, in that town, on the 2nd inst., of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Duke Duncker of Denmark and had been for eight months travelling in the East, and had visited nearly all the celebrated spots in the Holy Land.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

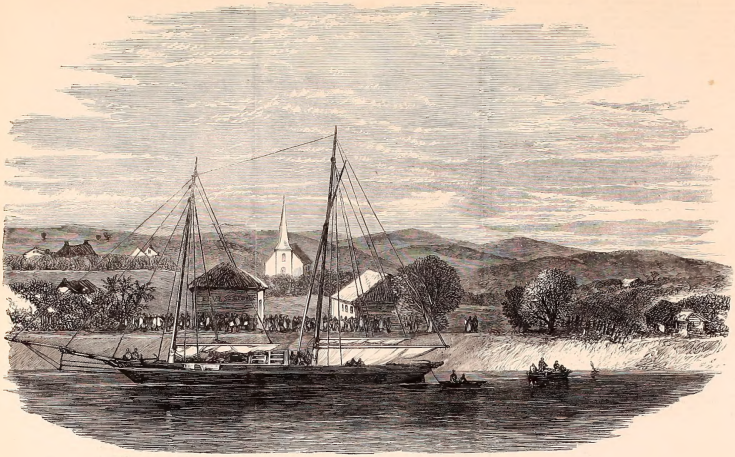
The great fruit and vegetable show took place in the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens on Saturday last; and, notwithstanding the attraction of the Wimbledon review, there was a considerable attendance.

The *Building News* states that the large roof which covers the Imperial Riding-school, Moscow, hitherto the largest in the world, is to be surpassed by one which is being built at St. Petersburg after the new London terminus of the Midland Railway Company with a wrought-iron roof of 240 ft. clear span, and 100 ft. wider than that in Moscow.

The Metropolitan Board of Works held a meeting, yesterday week, to consider the plans for the intercepting sewer, to intercept the Eastern Embankment of the Thames, which recommended that Mr. Ridley's tender be accepted, and that the contract be entered into for £30,000 higher, should be adopted. This gave rise to a keen discussion and to several amendments, which were successively negatived, but in the end it was agreed to refer the question back to the committee for further consideration.

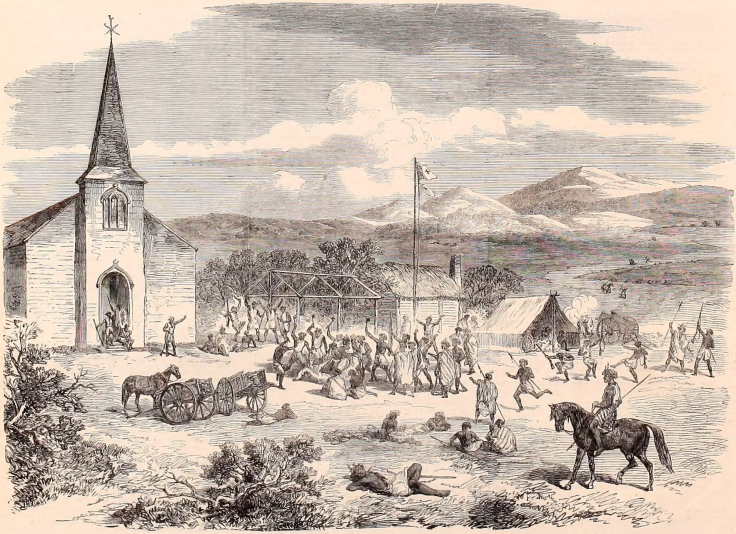
A large number of noblemen and gentlemen have lately formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Devonshire, for many years Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who, by his personal friends and admirers of his genius, and by the public generally, for his munificence. The statue, which has been executed by Lord Palmerston, Lord Egerton of Tatton, the speaker, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Childers, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Childers, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Layard, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Dillwyn

THE MURDER OF A MISSIONARY BY THE MAORIS IN NEW ZEALAND.



CAPTURE OF THE REV. MR. VOLKNER ON BOARD THE SCHOONER ECLIPSE, AT LEVY'S WHARF, OPOTIKI.

THE war of races which has been going on for two or three years past in several provinces of the northern island of New Zealand does not seem likely to arrive at a speedy termination. While General Cameron has failed to make any sure progress in the campaign which was to have cleared the country between Wellington and Taranaki, other districts, especially in the neighbourhood of Auckland, have been disturbed by the revolt of a large number of the Maori population, who seem to have relapsed into worse than their original savagery, combining, like the Taepings of China, a fantastic perversion of some of the terms and symbols of Christianity with the most licentious and bloodthirsty practices of their pristine heathenism. The hideous superstition now prevailing, which takes the name of the "Pai



SAVAGE DANCE OF THE PAI MARIRE FANATICS.

Maries" from the Virgin Mary, of whom they have heard from a French Catholic missionary lately amongst them, is held to sanctify the commission of any crime or offence. It appeals to the worst passions of the converts. There is no estimating the consequences that may result from its demoralising influence. Wherever it has yet gained ground the civilising habits that had taken years to grow up have receded before it. Prompted by this deadly fanaticism, the natives have committed a horrible crime at Opotiki, on the east coast. The victim was a missionary clergyman, the Rev. Carl Sylvius Volkner, a native of Ousel, Germany, and a student of the Hamburg Missionary College. He came to New Zealand about eighteen years ago, as a catechist, in connection with the North German Missionary Society. After some time he separated himself from that body; and, having made the acquaintance of Bishop Selwyn, was offered an appointment as missionary under the Church Mission Society, and his usefulness then became more clearly developed. He was ordained a deacon and priest of the Church of England. He first commenced his labours at Taranaki, and then took up his residence at Kohaoga, Archdeacon Maunsell's station. He also resided at Tauranga and Opotiki, at the last of which pursued his calling at Tauranga and Opotiki, at the last of which pursued his calling at Tauranga and Opotiki, at the last of which pursued his calling

Government at Auckland. Mr. S. Levy voluntarily consented to remain as a hostage for the performance of the bargain, while Captain Levy, with the schooner, would go down the river and communicate with the authorities at Auckland. In the mean time, the Messrs. Levy obtained leave to take Mr. Vollmer's body, and to give it a decent burial, at least they could. After digging a grave, in which the mangled remains were interred, along with the clothes Mr. Vollmer had worn, they affixed a head-board, inscribed "V. March 2, 1865," and surrounded the whole with a fence, the situation being close to the back of the church. On the 15th of March Captain Levy and party re-embarked and went down the river, just outside the mouth of which they found a British war-steamer, commanded by Captain Pressmann. This was her Majesty's ship Eclipse (bearing the same name as Captain Levy's schooner); the Bishop of New Zealand was on board Pressmann, having heard of the death of Mr. Vollmer, he had come on purpose to save Mr. Grace. Captain Levy was anxious that he should go ashore, the man-of-war's men to go up the river, in the steamer's boats, and deliver Mr. Grace by force of arms. He replied that there was not the slightest chance, by this plan, of getting Mr. Grace alive, as the Maoris would carry him miles away into the bush, as soon as the boats appeared in the river. Captain Levy then left with his own boat, with two of his own men—John Moore and Lewis Montague—and quietly rowed up the river to the village where he had left Mr. Grace. He found that gentleman walking up and down the yard of the house in which he was imprisoned, and which stood on the bank of the river. Only some women were left to guard him, all the men being assembled at a meeting or council to debate what they should do at the approach of the steamer. Captain Levy then determined to risk his own life and those of his companions in order to rescue Mr. Grace. Bringing his boat close to the shore, he desired Mr. Grace to jump in; then made him lie down flat, at the bottom of the boat, and covered him up with some rope sheets, so that he was entirely hidden from view, while the women on shore set up a loud cry, and brought the men, with their guns and rifles, running out in pursuit. Captain Levy had the two other sailors pulled as fast as they could, with the tide and current in their favour, down to the ship, which they happily reached in safety. Mr. S. Levy and Tewai, the interpreter, also got away as soon as they could.

The prudent, generous, and courageous behaviour of Captain Levy and his brother is attested by a memorandum which Mr. Grace also witnessed the whole of these transactions at Opotiki. A public meeting was held, on the 31st of March, in the Supreme Courthouse, at Auckland, where resolutions thanking the officers concerned for their conduct were unanimously passed. It is from the sketches made by Mr. S. Levy that our Illustrations are copied; but the brief narrative is compiled from the Auckland newspapers we have received. The natives give two reasons for Mr. Vollmer's death—one, that it was a special reason, and one is general. The special reason is that the Opotiki natives had been told by Mr. Fox, the late Minister to the Governor that they were carrying on a secret correspondence with the rebels. The general reason is that they hate all white men, and all missionaries. They say they came first to the country and bought land; then the Government came next, and the missionaries used their influence to buy land for the Government; and that from this came the present war sprang. The fanatics declare, therefore, that they will murder all missionaries. It is reported that Mr. Vollmer's life was taken by way of *utu*, or compensation, for that of a man named Te Aruinua, one of the prisoners brought in after the fight of June 11 between the Arawas, who are allies of the English, and the other Maoris who are hostile to us. Their chief, Te Kooti, was not with them, but in which the widow of one of the Arawas who had fallen in the battle was sitting and mourning over his corpse. This widow was a woman, seeing Te Aparuaa, caught up a gun and shot him dead. He was the brother of Kereopa, the person whom we have named as the chief instigator of Mr. Vollmer's murder. These facts may help to account for what has been done at Opotiki.

JUDE MERINO RAM EXHIBITED AT THE DRESDEN SHOW.

The modern "golden fleece" is said to be in Saxony, and the above ram, which was sold for a large sum at the recent Dresden Show to one of the largest breeders of the country, is said to be a fair purpose. He was the property of Mr. Adolph Heiger, of Lenetwitz, Saxony, and was exhibited along with several others which were sent that gentleman. They gained several prizes, as well as an extra gold medal, given by the Government. The largest ram is said to have weighed 192 lb., and the largest ewe 125 lb., and both would yield from 8 lb. to 9 lb. of clean washed wool. The flock of Mr. Heiger was established, sixty years ago, from about the same district from Spain by the Elector of Saxony. Some of them were exhibited at Battersea in '62, and the official report of the Royal Agricultural Society has some comments on the breed in general.—"There were none of the Dishley Merinos, whose early maturity, without loss of the Leicester, made such a fine feature at Poissy in 1857. The French Merinos are valuable for their size and mutton, as well as their wool, which weighs from 8 lb. to 16 lb. in the grease. Those exhibited were of good, fair form, up to the eyes and down to the toes in wool, which is inferior to that of the Spanish Merino, the ewes of which race were small and deficient in constitution. Those from Saxony were not equal in size to the French, though very famous for the weight of fleece; but their consideration which had to yield to that of superior form when an umpire was called in to decide between the English and Saxon judges."

It is reported that Government has determined to make additional efforts for obtaining the release of Mr. Rassam and the other Europeans who are in the hands of Theodore, the Abyssinian Sovereign; and that Mr. Hargrave, the well-known traveller, has been appointed to go out to Abyssinia for that purpose.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at St. Gearhausen, on the Rhine, the wife of Mr. Henry Edward Taylor, of Albury, near Guildford, of a daughter.
The Hon. Mrs. A. Byron, of a daughter, stillborn.
At Arvenhorn, Normandy, the Baroness de Rosenberg, of a daughter.
At Manna, Ala, Nemnza, the wife of the Bishop of Honolulu, of a daughter.
At Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Monsell, of a daughter.
At Hyde-park-square, the Marchioness of Bristol, of a daughter.
At Felkestone, the Hon. Mrs. Mercier, of a son, still-born.
At Grosvenor-square, Lady J. Vyvyan, of a daughter.
On the 27th inst., at Orchard House, Twickenham, the wife of Alfred J. Elsworth, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Robert Jones, Incumbent of All Saints', Rotherhithe, assisted by the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, M.A., Hamilton Baillie, eldest son of John Ross, Esq., of Nelson, Cape of Good Hope, to Mary Jane, second daughter of John Bulmer, Esq., of The Warren, Loughton, Essex.
On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Bowstead, M.A., Rupert Charles Scovell, Esq., of Christ Church, Oxford, third son of George Scovell, Esq., of the Avenue-place, to Arabella Frances, youngest daughter of the late Captain V. F. Kennett, R.N., of the Manor House, Dorchester, Oxon, and granddaughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Kennett.
At Edinburgh, Lord Torphichen, to Hon. Georgina Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.
At Hove, E. Curwen, son of E. S. Curwen, Esq., to Hele, daughter of Lady Ogle.
At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, J. D. Macdonald, Esq., to Juliana, relict of C. D. Nevinson, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Skipness Court, Campbeltown, Argyleshire, N.B., Charles Archibald, third son of Charles Harvey, Esq., Master in Chancery, Jamaica, aged 17 years and 6 months. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 22nd inst., at Edge Villa, Avenue-road, the Hon. Emma Maria Foster, relict of the late Rev. John Foster, formerly Rector of Burstall, and daughter of Henry Beauchamp, twelfth Lord St. John, in her 84th year.
At Tranwood, Bodmerchur, Dame Frances Martha, relict of Sir R. V. Cole, Bart., aged 77.
At Avenue-road, the Hon. E. M. Foster, relict of the Rev. J. Foster, formerly Rector of Burstall, and daughter of Henry Beauchamp, twelfth Lord St. John, in her 84th year.
At the Curragh Camp, Catherine Anne, widow of Dominick, first Baron Cloncurry, and Blowne, in her 81st year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

SUNDAY, July 30.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Death of John Sebastian Bach, musical composer, 1750. Moon's first quarter 7h. 9m. p.m.
MONDAY, 31.—The Isle of St. Helena discovered by John de Nova, 1502. Death of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Order of the Jesuits, 1556.
TUESDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day. Columbus first lands on the continent of America, 1498. Battle of the Nile: Nelson destroys the French Fleet, 1798.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Kitty Wilkins Riots killed, 1498. Enactment of the statute of Gloucester "for the better administration of justice," 1278. Death of King Baldwin IV., Monk-epileptic, 1185.
THURSDAY, 3.—Sailing Queen's Cup, 50 sovereigns added by the Society of Arts, at Cowes. Columbus, 1498, sails southward to discover a western world, 1498.
FRIDAY, 4.—The great Simon de Montfort slain and the Barons defeated at Evesham by Prince Edward, 1265. Death of William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, 1598.
SATURDAY, 5.—Gibraltar finally taken possession of St. John's, Newfoundland, 1583. Death of the great Admiral, Richard Lord Howe, 1799.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

for the week ending August 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
0 34	1 7	1 39	2 13	2 49	3 28	4 11

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ 28″ N.; Long. 0° 2′ 47″ W.; height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.			
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point Temperature.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Shade Temperature.	Radiation Temperature.	Terrestrial Temperature.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Miles Travelled in 24 Hours.	Rain in Inches.
July	Inches.	°	%	8–10	°	°			Miles	Inches
23	29·827	60·8	73	72	52·1	68·7	WSW.	5·7	137	·000
24	29·817	57·1	67	71	50·1	67·1	S. by W.	5·1	123	·014
25	29·825	62·8	84·9	77	50·1	71·8	ENE. E.	1·49	36	·000
26	29·672	62·2	85·1	72	50·1	67·5	ENE. NE.	1·9	46	·009
27	29	,,	,,	,,	50·0	68·2	,,	8·3	199	·174
28	29·641	60·3	100	,,	50·0	67·3	CALM.	0·7	17	·083
29	29·329	57·6	86·3	74	50·2	70·3	NE. E. SE.	3·3	80	·135

The following are the meteorological readings for the three days, in excess of the mean for the week:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·784	29·807	29·651
Temperature of Evaporation	59·7	59·7	59·7
Deficiency of Temperature of Dew Point	2·7	2·7	2·7

29·759	29·759	29·759
59·7	59·7	59·7
2·7	2·7	2·7

29·755	29·755	29·755
59·7	59·7	59·7
2·7	2·7	2·7

29·755	29·755	29·755
59·7	59·7	59·7
2·7	2·7	2·7

29·755	29·755	29·755
59·7	59·7	59·7
2·7	2·7	2·7

29·755	29·755	29·755
59·7	59·7	59·7
2·7	2·7	2·7

29·755	29·755	29·755
59·7	59·7	59·7
2·7	2·7	2·7

THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Sketches furnished by our Special Artist engaged in providing Illustrations of the Laying of the Shore End of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, at Foilhommerum, Port Magee, in the Island of Valencia, in the county of Kerry, did not reach us from so remote a place in time for us to include in the Engravings of this week's Publication; but several of them will appear in our next, as follows:—

Camp of the men employed by the Telegraph Construction Company on the road from Killarney to Valencia, near Dingle Bay.

Landing the heavy Shore-end of the Cable along the Line of Boats from the Steam-ship Caroline.

Sir Robert Peel and the Knight of Kerry calling for Cheers of Joy on the Cliffs of Valencia.

The People on Shore Watching the Caroline as she went out to Sea with the Heavy Portion of the Cable.

Interior of the Telegraph-room at Valencia: Receiving Telegraphic Messages from the Ships.

We expect to receive from our Artist further Illustrations of the progress of the great undertaking, and we shall publish them as early as they can be engraved.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH AND CORNWALL.

Continuing the Illustrations, began this Week, of the Visit of their Royal Highnesses to the shores of the West of England, our Next Week's Pages will contain the following:—

View of Plymouth Sound, with the French and English Ironclad Squadrons at Anchor.

The Ball in Honour of the Prince and Princess at the Royal Victualling Yard, Stonehouse.

The Prince and Princess Landing at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

Landing of their Royal Highness at Penzance.

The Prince and Princess at the Botallack Tin Mine.

The Prince of Wales at the Land's End.

The price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, August 5, containing the above-named Illustrations, with others, will be Fivepence Stamped, to go free through the post, Sixpence.
198, Strand.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published on AUGUST 19, and with it will be issued a LARGE PICTURE, Printed in Colours, of the INTERIOR of the DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

WHILE the nation is filled with an earnest feeling of regret that a terrible fate should have been allotted to three gallant men, of the order of which we are all justly proud, it appears to us to be a fitting moment for calling attention to the deserts and to the doom of three other gallant men, equally subjects of the British Queen, who have also died a violent death in an expedition of exploration. The names of Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Haddo may properly be associated with the names of Mr. Pauter, Mr. Harding, and Mr. Goldwyer.

We have just received from Western Australia a copy of the *Perth Gazette*, in which we find authentic details of the fate of these long-missing adventurers. They went forth, so long back as last November, on an exploring tour, and it was brought to a rapid termination. The natives hung upon their route; and though, when the former chose to approach the English party, they were kindly treated and presented with game, they were evidently hostile. Coming at first unarmed, they returned with spears, and it was necessary for the explorers to frighten them away with a harmless discharge of firearms. But they had resolved on the destruction of those whom they came to succour; and we find that on the night of Sunday, the 13th of November, the English were closed in upon by the savages near a small lake called Ingedana, not far from Lagrange Bay, and were slain. They had previously killed all their dogs, as they were found very close together. They were destroyed by blows on the head. The natives had committed the deed from sheer love of slaughter. They did not plunder the dead. Months afterwards the bodies, or what remained of them, had the ornaments which belonged to the slaughtered men; Mr. Pauter's hand had his ring, and Mr. Harding's watch was under his breast, nor had their money been taken. One of their horses was found speared at some distance.

The colonists had, as we learn from private sources, long made up their minds as to the fate of their friends; but in February a searching expedition was sent out by the Local Government, under Mr. Maitland Brown. The packet returned with the remains of the brave explorers on the 10th of May, and a public funeral was arranged for the 17th of that month. "a cavalcade," says the *Gazette*, "in its most interesting résumé of the melancholy story, "intended not to be one of show and ostentation, but simply a mournful testimonial of the esteem in which the departed were held by the whole community."

So have died three more of our dauntless pioneers. If in placing their names beside those of the gallant gentlemen who have just paid with their lives for a fruitless victory over the terrors of the Mandershein we seem to be out of contrast, we at once and sincerely disclaim any idea of the kind. We hold in all honour the "mounting mind" and dauntless pluck of the travellers who, year after year, scale the tremendous heights of Scotland and Switzerland regions. And as our eyes say that such feats ought to be discouraged; though we have a right to urge that valuable lives should not be cast away in an obviously-unequal combat with dangers, and that unnecessary precautions should be taken in the matter of course. While we deeply deplore this last and catastrophe, we are in no mood to throw general blame upon all who, for the pure love of adventure, or, influenced by mixed motives, achieve feats which do not appear to have any other object than demonstrating the courage and endurance of those who perform them. It is because it is the nature of the Englishman to do these things when no one has asked him to do them that he does far more things at the call of duty—rows with a handful of men under the black battery of a vessel that could blow him to pieces, and cuts her out; storms, with a handful of men, a fort crowded with raging savages, and recaptures the colours surrendered by a force which they might have eaten; or, more bravely still, walks with a handful of men through vast regions, peopled with hostile natives and ruled by greedy and cruel kings, and returns loaded with treasures of experience and rich with new treasures of science. There would be small philosophy—nay, small knowledge of the world—shown in discouraging adventure. It has given us all we have.

We would, however, desire that the same recognition should be accorded to the devoted resolution of the explorer as is given to the daring courage of the adventurer. "It is a fact cry to Devil" that one of these three previously unknown men in making their way through a comparatively uninteresting region are not likely to be noticed in England unless attention be called to the subject. The journals of the brave Stuart, lately given to the world by Mr. Chapman, have shown what Australian exploration is, and that its dangers and difficulties are of that monotonous character which wears out the energies when it cannot break them down. For Messrs. Harding, and Goldwyer there was little in store, but they not been murdered, but the recurrence of the same story—dense thickets, insufficient or dirty water, sandy plains, and ignoble food. Day by day took them further from civilisation; and it was not for a few hours, but all through the journey, that their lives were in their hands. They were no members of a celebrated club, honoured in the first society; there was no field day or proceedings, and their utmost success would have made no lions of them. No graceful pen awaited their return, to place their narrative, in costly form, on the tables of their distinguished friends; no decoration would have been given them when the muster-roll of English travellers should be called over at the close of the season. But they went on their way, aware that their course might end at a moment's notice; and it did. They died suddenly, and by violence. While we pay all honour and all tributes of sorrow to the brave Englishmen who rest in the snows at the foot of the vengeful Matterhorn, over which they triumphed, let us not forget the brave colonists under whose lowly grave in the cemetry at Perth our pioneers of the West have stood in mourning—in mourning for men who were slain in the discharge of an allotted duty.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THINGS are looking favourable for the Atlantic Telegraph. The shore end of the cable was successfully landed at Valencia on Saturday morning last. Connections were made with the instrument-room at 12.45 p.m., Greenwich time, in the presence of a large concourse. The Knight of Kerry and Sir Robert Peel made congratulatory speeches. Three cheers were given for her Majesty and three for the President of the United States. The paying-out of the heavy shore cable, twenty-seven miles in length, was completed by the Caroline late in the evening. Shortly after four, on Sunday

afternoon, the splice with the main cable on board the Great Eastern was completed, and the paying-out began from the Great Eastern. Disquieting rumours were circulated on Tuesday to the effect that the cable was in danger of failure. We are glad, however, to learn that the hitch which occurred had been put right, and that at the time of our going to press all was working smoothly. Telegrams continue to be received from the gentlemen on board the Great Eastern, signalling that the work of laying the cable is proceeding satisfactorily; and the gigantic vessel, herself one of the wonders of the world, which is bearing across the Atlantic the wire that is to make thought simultaneous in the two hemispheres, has so far advanced on her way that every one may indulge in hope of a successful issue.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, states :—" In anticipation of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable a telegraph line has been constructed from this place to Heart's Content, the point selected for the landing of the American shore end of the cable. An office has been fitted up there, and everything that can be done to advance the securing of the shore end of the cable has been performed."

Several Illustrations of the laying the Atlantic telegraph cable will appear in this Journal next week when we shall enter more into detail on this deeply-interesting subject.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, which on the occasion alluded consisted of the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Colonel the Hon. A. Hastings, and Captain Seymour, C.B., of Bidduph. The Queen crossed from Osborne Pier in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and landed in front of the hospital at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty was received by Colonel Wilbraham, the chief officers of the establishment. A large number of the convalescents were drawn up near the entrance for the Queen's inspection. Her Majesty afterwards entered the building and passed through the wards of the sick, addressing kind words to the sick, and inquiring into their cases. The Queen returned to Osborne at half-past eight. Princess Helena attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, drove out.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Albert Victor, drove in her carriage to Whippingham. The Jenner arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. W. I. Cronlow, Chaplain of her Majesty's ship Racoon. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa attended Divine service performed at Whippingham.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, drove out in the neighbourhood. The Hon. Emma Jenner left Osborne for London.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, went on board the Racoon, screw corvette, Captain Seymour, C.B., at Osborne Pier. Her Majesty embarked, at six o'clock, in the barge of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and was received by Captain Seymour. The vessel had the honour of being presented to her Majesty, after which her Majesty entered over the ship. On leaving, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

The Queen has conferred the vacant Order of the Garter upon Earl Cowley, and the Order of the Thistle upon the Duke of Argyll.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands left London on Saturday last upon her return to Holland, after a visit to this country of about a month's duration. Before leaving Claridge's Hotel, where her Majesty has resided during the lengthened stay, she received the visits of persons called to take leave, and on passing to her carriage—at open barouche drawn by four greys—for Marchioness Conyngham, the Lord Steward, ladies to the Queen, and the noble Marchioness presented a beautiful bouquet. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Prince of Orange and the Netherlands Minister, was conveyed to Woolwich, where the Cyclops, a Dutch steam-frigate, awaited her arrival, and on board which was lying alongside the river wall of the arsenal. Commodore Dunlop, R.N., commander of the Royal dockyard, Commander Towney, and Commander Biddlecombe, assistant-superintendent of the yard, with Mr. Parkyn, acting superintendent of stores, were in attendance, paying their full salutes as her Majesty was conducted down the gangway by Commodore Dunlop, and on reaching the deck of the vessel a party of Dutch sailors presented arms, the officers their muskets and fixed bayonets, presented arms, and the officers saluted. As soon as the Queen was on board preparations were made to steer the vessel. Her Majesty thanked the Commodore for the attentions shown her, and graciously accepted a bouquet from Mrs. Dunlop. The Queen took an affectionate leave of the Prince of Orange, and, having known repeatedly to the departure of her Majesty, one of the three who were present, the Cyclops was towed into the stream by the Monkey, and in a few minutes was on her way to sea.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales made an excursion from Mount Edgcumbe, yesterday week, in the Royal yacht Osborne, to Falmouth. At eight o'clock in the evening their Royal Highnesses went on board the Osborne, which lay at anchor in Plymouth Sound. A concourse of people was assembled in boats and loudly cheered the Prince as they passed in the barge to the Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses entertained at dinner the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, Captain Ducey, Commander of the Osborne, Captain Le Bris, Commander of the Gomer, and several gentlemen of the suite. Baroness De Grey, Lieutenant-General Keeling, and Major Grey. The band of the Royal Marines played upon the forecastle. The night air was fine, and was brilliantly illuminated.

At half-past three o'clock, on Saturday morning last, the Osborne got under way and left Barnpool for the Cornish coast. As the yacht passed the point of view a Royal salute was fired from the batteries there stationed there. The volunteers of the neighbourhood, under the command of Captain R. Thomas, also fired a salute from their guns from their battery of two 70-pounders, and were answered by the firing of the Royal standard on the yacht. The Osborne arrived at Fowey, and anchored in the harbour, in half-past six o'clock. She arrived at nine o'clock, from the Fowey and Polruan batteries, by the men of the coast artillery. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke of St. Albans, left the Osborne, and proceeded in the barge, to the quay at Fowey. A salute of 21 guns was fired as their Royal Highnesses disembarked. Their Royal Highnesses disembarked at the Victoria Gate, and were received by Sir C. Rashleigh, the Rev. Dr. Treffry, and Mr. Kendal, M.P. An address was presented, and graciously received by the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards proceeded up the quay. A guard of honour of the 3rd Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, lined the way. At the end of the quay two arches of evergreens, surmounted by banners, with the words, "Welcome, Albert Edward and Alexandra!" and "Welcome!" were erected on each side of the granite memorial raised in commemoration of the visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to the town in 1846. The Prince and Princess drove to the "Fleur," the residence of the Rev. Dr. Treffry, and passed some time in inspecting the numerous objects of interest for which this ancient building is famed. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove to Par and witnessed the extraction of a plate of pure silver, weighing 2000oz., from the silver-smelting works of which Dr. Treffry is proprietor. A beautiful specimen taken from this plate was presented to them by Dr. Treffry. Their Royal Highnesses and Princess drove to the Fowey Consols Mine and saw the "man engine," which is used for the conveyance of miners up and down the mine, a depth of 250 fathoms. At Tywardreath the day was observed as a holiday, and the people greeted their Royal Highnesses with every demonstration of loyalty. From this place the Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and Dr. Treffry, and attended by Countess De Grey, returned to Fowey, and partook of luncheon at the house of Dr. Treffry. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded aboard the Osborne at three o'clock. The Prince drove from Tywardreath to Fowey in a carriage and pair, about nine miles inland. His Royal Highness landed in the vicinity of the castle, and returned to Fowey at five o'clock. The Prince went through the streets to the landing-place, and was thence rowed out to the Osborne. The Prince and Princess visited Polruan. Dr. Treffry, and Colonel Peard at dinner on board the Royal yacht.

The Osborne set sail at three o'clock on Sunday morning for Penzance. A salute was fired, and answered, from the Fowey batteries, the inspecting commander of the coastguard, immediately embarked in the Osborne's gangway-boat, and was received on board the Royal yacht bows to, and Captain Fellowes boarded her, and under his supervision the vessel was steered through the narrow channel on the western side of St. Michael's Mount. At half-past ten the Osborne steamed across the Mount Bay, and, under the lee of the land, passed the eastern side of the bay, where she anchored. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service performed on board the Royal yacht. At half past one the Osborne steamed back to her former anchorage, and the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Mr. John St. Aubyn, disembarked, and proceeded in the barge to the quay at Penzance, ascended the flight of stairs on the eastern side of the basin. Upwards of a thousand people assembled and enthusiastically cheered their Royal Highnesses, who graciously responded to the salutations. The Prince and Princess were received upon the pier by Lord Elizabeth St. Aubyn, Lady Audrey Townshend, Mr. Edward St. Aubyn, jun., Captain Sullivan, R.N., Lieutenant Fox, R.N., and Lieutenant Bowden, R.N. A Royal salute was given by the coastguardmen. The Prince and Princess proceeded to the carriage, preceded by the mounted officers of the coastguardmen. Upon arriving at the gates of the castle grounds the Prince and Princess were met by Mayor (Maraion) 12th Battery D.C. Artillery, of which Mr. John St. Aubyn is Major. The Prince was drawn up in open order and presented arms. Beyond the volunteers the young women employed at Mr. Michael Mount were stationed, holding baskets of flowers, with which they strewed the path. The Prince and Princess passed. Their Royal Highnesses then climbed the mount, which is 250 ft. in height. At the summit they were met by Mr. St. Aubyn with assistance. The Prince and Princess remained a short time upon the plain in front of the castle, and enjoyed the magnificent scenery which the view from the castle commands. Their Royal Highnesses passed across the plain to the terrace, escorted by Lady Audrey Vivian and other guests. The Prince and Princess partook of luncheon at the castle. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses entertained at dinner on board the Royal yacht the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of St. Albans, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Vivian, the lieutenants of the county; Lady Vivian, Countess De Grey, Lieutenant-General Keeling, Major Grey, Mr. St. John St. Aubyn, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Mr. E. St. Aubyn, jun., Lady Audrey Townshend, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, General Peard, Captain Fellowes, Captain Sullivan, Lieutenant Bowden, R.N.; and Lieutenant Peyton. The Prince and Princess passed the night in the Osborne.

Their Royal Highnesses visited Penzance on Monday. At ten o'clock the Mayor and Corporation, with the Recorder, went on board the Royal yacht, which lay at anchor in Gwavas Lake. The civic authorities took an honourable place in the procession. Mr. Francis Corniss Bosse, the Mayor of Penzance, was introduced to his Royal Highness by Lieutenant-General Keeling. The Mayor presented an address, to which the Prince returned a response. The Mayor, the Prince and Princess landed at the Albert Pier, amidst the cheering of some thousands of people. The Prince and Princess were received by Mr. John St. Aubyn, Mr. Edward St. Aubyn, Sir Hussey Vivian, Lord Vivian, Lady Audrey Townshend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Audrey Townshend, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and other distinguished guests. The Mayor, Corporation, Recorder, and Mrs. Keane, the Mayoress, presented a bouquet of flowers to the Princess, and were then presented to their Royal Highnesses by Cornish serpentine and steatite from Kynance Cove, set in silver. The bracelet contained the inscription, "Mr. and Mrs. Keane, Penzance," the crosses—viz. St. Michael's Mount, Blogan, Lelant, St. Buryan, St. Ives, and Gwinear. The western battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's volunteers, 364 strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Tremenheere, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion, were drawn up along the pier, and presented arms. The Mayor, cap in his hand, and frequently bowed to the volunteers and to these assembled upon the pier. The volunteers afterwards gave a cheer, and four, and proceeded slowly up Market-yard-street. They drew themselves up in front of the Town Hall, accompanied by the boroughschool children, teachers, and friends, to the number of between four and five hundred, who sang the children's hymn, the National Anthem. As the Royal carriage arrived at the middle of the road it stopped, and the Mayor read the address. The address over, the Mayor then solicited the favour that the Princess would name the new road about to be opened. With this request the Princess graciously complied, and named it the Alexandra-road. The address it now open for public use. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the southern end of the town, by Chapel-street, Causeway-head, and drove in the direction of Tolcarne and Treville for the Land's End. The children's address was read by the schoolmaster, and each received a new silver threepenny piece in commemoration of the visit of their Royal Highnesses.

On Tuesday, early in the morning, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and Dr. Treffry, took a pleasure visit to the Scilly Isles. The Prince and his party landed from the Osborne in Hugh-town Bay, which was crowded with boats filled with the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. His Royal Highness visited the school-room and the church, and then, accompanied by Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P., the Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Isles, proceeded round the island. The Prince next proceeded to Treco Abbey, the residence of Mr. Smith, M.P., and after a visit to the gardens a luncheon was served on board the Osborne in the evening, and Mr. Smith received the honour of knighthood.

The Osborne sailed at half-past four o'clock on Wednesday morning for Carnarvon Bay, which was reached about eight o'clock. Here the Princess of Wales came on board, and the Osborne directly sailed for Beaumaris. Soon after the Osborne passed the Penmon Point from Pendeinis Castle as the Osborne moved into the inner harbour. The Corporation of Beaumaris and the Corporation of Denbigh went on board and presented addresses. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Earl of Mostyn, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Somerset, General Keeling, Major De Grey, and Lady De Grey, then landed at the breakwater, having on board the Princess of Wales' "Beaumaris," and were greeted with the warmest demonstrations of welcome. Their Royal Highnesses were driven in a carriage round Pendeinis Castle, and then to the Victoria Terrace, where they entered into the town. They next proceeded in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht up the River Menai as far as Victoria Rock at Malpas.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned on board in the evening, and were to proceed homewards yesterday (Friday).

The Duke of Cambridge attained his forty-eighth year on Tuesday last.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have arrived at Prince of Wales Terrace, Scarborough, for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde left their residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, on Saturday, to pass a few weeks at Holmhurst.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town, on Monday, from Hawarden Castle.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., youngest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Maid of Honour to the Queen, daughter of Lady Caroline Lascelles, is appointed to take place on Aug. 2.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Louisa Cavendish, only daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, and Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, R.N., eldest surviving son of the late Earl of Ellesmere.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WE are glad to learn that it is proposed to place a marble statue to the memory of Sir Joseph Paxton in the landscape-garden of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, the latest triumph of his genius. A committee of noblemen and other persons of mark has been formed for the purpose of raising funds; and Mr. Grove, of the Sydenham Crystal Palace, has consented to act as honorary secretary. Subscriptions will, no doubt, pour freely in for so noble an object as that of erecting a monument to the designer of the Great Exhibition building of 1851.

While the young gentlemen at Cambridge, Eton, and the more recently constituted seminaries of learning have only just broken up, or even now fill their streets with plenty of proofs that "Black Monday" is elsewhere about commencing. The papers are full of the most sensational advertisements wherein we which exhibit the generosity of the scholastic character, it is not to say. On one side of them, oh, nay brethren? Have we not seen before with that "Head of a establish- ment" is anxious to receive "the Bishop's—where to meet "with two or three promising boys of real ability to read with his own boys"? Now we do not suppose he would say "two or three," and, of course, we are to believe his assertion that, if the boys show "real ability" they shall receive "attentions far above the average"—that they will be received "on very moderate terms." Then there are the touching announcements of "a limited number" for a fashionable school—none but the sons of gentlemen received," except, perhaps, the son of the teacher, who pays only "one half of terms;" or the scheme, who nourishes the flame of the school—the midnight lamp of the usher, whilst the principal lights the taper of learning within the breast of the young Waxwick. Next, a "professional lady has an opportunity to introduce a young lady into a first-class school, where she will have the very best education, with the very accomplishments, by all the most superior masters and a resident Parisienne, for twenty guineas!" But others offer "a home to one or two who may consider the opportunity not to be missed" of the Queens school for £16 per annum. Think of this, my worthy friends, in connection with the price of bread, and imagine how little of that necessary your growing boy or girl will get in addition to the "home" and the education for the above-named modest French cookery; and then, if there words, necessarily few and only recommending, in this time of hurry, to your notice in quick succession, followed by modern accomplishments, have any effect, send your boys and girls to the nearest of the above-named private curators of the spine with the latter, and decent pay secures a fair share of the former leaning something.

When the Duke of Wellington died on the 16th of April, 1818, was about, a large crowd of working men met in Trafalgar-square, and were quietly dispersed by the police. Now, according to "the Reform League, sons of labour, the pioneers of industry, and soldiers in fustian," as the gathering Reformers are described, on the "desirable opportunity not to be missed" of the Queens school for £16 per annum. Think of this, my worthy friends, in connection with the price of bread, and imagine how little of that necessary your growing boy or girl will get in addition to the "home" and the education for the above-named modest French cookery; and then, if there words, necessarily few and only recommending, in this time of hurry, to your notice in quick succession, followed by modern accomplishments, have any effect, send your boys and girls to the nearest of the above-named private curators of the spine with the latter, and decent pay secures a fair share of the former leaning something.

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Climb o'er the Alps, thou rash, ambitious foul,
Or sail the ocean in a tub or shoal!
Truly, these extra flights of our adventurous youngsters lead to sad results. Does not every paper contain details that the annual gun health and experience in some wiser way?

Literature and Art, to us, is a delightful Saturday next. When this Paper will be in the hands of most of its readers, the members of the Guild of Literature and Art will be entertained at a festival, with Mr. Dickens in the chair, and Mr. R. Lytton, Bart. The rising and risen spirits of the day will then inspect the newly-built houses, to which, I have now belongs to all the ladies of England. Bishop Colenso leaves in August for his see—a stormy sea, where his rebellious clergy are like Shakespeare's waves, "curling their monstrous heads," the chief actors and actresses are commencing their country engagements; the geniuses who conduct the *Owl* retire, after their hard labours, again to their leg-bush and fit companions; Tom Thumb, his wife, and friends leave town for the country; and Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts, cheap excursions, and blooming lavender loom in the distance, or appear in the streets, or are announced on the walls of London. Verily, harvest, autumn, and the shooting-season are rapidly approaching!



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH: THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE PASSING THROUGH THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SQUADRONS OF IRONCLADS IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—SEE PAGE 86.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT BIRMINGHAM: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOWYARDS

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH.

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Plymouth came to an end at daybreak on Saturday morning, when the Royal yacht Osborne, on board of which they had passed the night, steamed out of the Sound, proceeding to the coast of Cornwall. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Plymouth, as mentioned in our last, on the previous Tuesday afternoon, having left the Isle of Wight early in the morning of that day.

Our illustration on page 81 represents the Osborne passing between the French and English squadrons of ironclads which lay in the Channel on the day when she was of course welcomed with a Royal salute. The French vessels were the Couronne, commanded by Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the Invincible Magenta and La Flandre (name for Le Brun, French grandson of Ariel, under the command of Commodore Le Brun. The English squadron, as we have already stated, was a friendly one, consisting of the English ships of war—the Sovereign, Achilles, Ocean, and Lord Clyde—which were present on the occasion of the meeting of the Queen and Prince Consort—which were also present in the Sound two other ships of our Navy, the frigate Frederick, and the sloop-of-war Scout, one of the Austrian navy, the frigate Frederick, commanded by Captain Wahlinger. The Osborne, with the Royal Family on board, was also in the fleet of every description which the harbour could hold; conspicuous among which was the gliding swiftly to and fro, the yacht of the Lords of the Admiralty. It was Enchantress, the steam-yacht of the Lords of the Admiralty. It was also a two o'clock when the report of twenty-one guns announced that the half-past two o'clock when the report of twenty-one guns announced that the Royal ensign repeated from ship and fort, proclaimed that the Royal standard was at last flying at the main of the Osborne. The weather had been raining, but just as she came in sight the clouds began to disperse, and a bright sunshine soon lit up the scene, which was one of the most splendid kind. The Osborne, on her after midship mounds for the mid-day gloom. The Osborne, on her arrival, took up her moorings in Hamoaze. Immediately after her arrival where there is a private landing-place, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, whose guests their Royal Highnesses were to be during the first few days of their visit to Plymouth, went on board to welcome them, and later in the forenoon of that day received on from the Plymouth Corporation had the honour of being received on board by his Royal Highness and presenting him with an address. An address was also subsequently presented to the Prince by the Admiralty and other authorities of Devonport.

Hayle and work quarter to five that the disembarkation of the Royal party was announced by the firing of a salute from the ships in Edgcumbe battery, and then surrounded. Just above the landing-place the which the Osborne was moored, and the men-of-war in the harbour, the officers of the garrison and of the men-of-war in the harbour, the officers of the garrison and of the men-of-war in the harbour, the officers of the garrison and of

Archæology of the Month.

The Archæological Institute Congress at Dorchester, under the presidency of Marquis Camden, K.G., will commence on Tuesday next, Aug. 1, when the inaugural meeting will be held in the council chamber at the Townhall. After the presentation of the usual congratulatory address, the Rev. C. W. Bingham will give an introductory sketch of the antiquities of the county of Dorset. The museum will then be opened, and a party will be formed to visit the museum, which will be opened, and a party will be formed to visit the museum, which will be open daily during the meeting. On Wednesday, among others, papers will be read by the Rev. W. Barnes on Ancient Dorset; and by Professor Willis on Sherborne Abbey Church; and an excursion is made to Maiden Castle, Bere Regis Church, and an extensive tumulus in Winterborne Kingston. On Thursday will be devoted to an excursion to Sherborne, when Professor Willis will accompany the visitors to the examination of the ruined buildings; after which the archæologists will be entertained by Sir Wingfield Digby at Sherborne Castle. In the evening Mr. Walter Rawlings, Q.C., by the Dean of Chichester will read a memoir of Babington, the Rev. T. C. Sevestre will read a paper on Cardinal Morton, and Mr. Hall one on Glastonbury Abbey; and Mr. T. Bond, Art. Professor Willis one on Glastonbury Abbey; and Mr. T. Bond, F.S.A., one on Corfe Castle, tenth century coins, and Wimborne Minster will conclude the proceedings. On Friday, Sherborne Abbey, Oakhampton's take place. On Monday, Athelhampton, and Baron Hamburg will entertain the party at Milton Abbey. On Tuesday, Aug. 8, the congress promises to present a concluding meeting will be held. The congress promises to be, in variety and historical interest, a very attractive meeting, with the enjoyment of the fine air of the Dorsetian downs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sent for exhibition to the Archæological Institute a pair of gold spurs, magnificent in design, found, during the present year, at Padstow, in Cornwall. Their value, as mere bullion, is estimated at £6. But the Rev. Mr. Hitchins has also obtained, described the circumstances under which they were found; gave an account of the various persons who had inherited the property with the manor any title to them; and explained how they belonged, as consecrated treasure, to the Prince of Wales, and not, by virtue of legal franchises which belonged to the Earls of Cornwall. Mr. Smirke concludes the ornaments to be of Irish manufacture, and, in their opinion, there seems to be considerable doubt, but not Irish, as to the colony of Irish is known to have settled on the western coast.

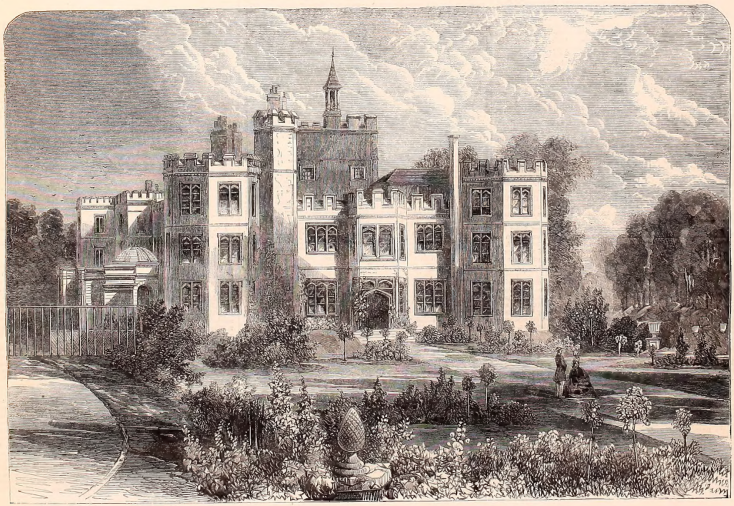
Mr. R. C. Newton has described to the Institute his recent visit to Bodrum to inspect the excavations now being carried on there on the portion of the site of the mausoleum, in 1859, by Mr. Newton and his assistants, in consequence of the refusal of the owners to part with the houses built thereon. The houses have now been demolished, and the site of the British Museum has been almost completely explored. Many more sculptures of the colossal horses from the mausoleum has been almost completely explored. Many more sculptures of the colossal horses from the mausoleum, including fragments of the colossal horses from the have been found, including fragments of the colossal horses from the chariot group, several colossal heads, and a colossal figure of a female, among which are two figures, one a Greek, the other an Amazon. Mr. Newton hopes that the fragments recently found by the excavators in the mausoleum may be identified as belonging to the sculptures we possess from the same building.

The Archæological Association Congress will commence on Aug. 21 and extend to Aug. 26, under the presidency of the Duke of Cleveland, K.G. The programme is as follows:—Monday, Aug. 21: Reception at the Castle, Durham; Inaugural Meeting, Aug. 22: Inauguration at Durham; Address; Introduction of Papers in the Castle, Durham: Lumley Castle; Chester-le-Street; Lanchester; St. Cuthbert's Church, Durham; Durham Cathedral and Monastic Buildings; Finchale Abbey: Notice and Papers in the Castle, Durham. Notice and Papers in the Castle, Bishop's Auckland; Darlington; and concluding Soiree in the Castle, Durham. The programme is to be varied by visits of visitors, Mr. George Walker has just produced a new edition, rewritten and amended, and republished, of his history of the Castle and Cathedral Church of Durham. There is likewise appended a most valuable sketch of Durham. There is likewise appended a most valuable sketch of Durham. There is likewise appended a most valuable sketch

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LANDING AT BARNPOOL, MOUNT EDGCUMBE.



MOUNT EDGCUMBE, VISITED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—SEE PAGE 89.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO PLYMOUTH: THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES IN THE SHOWYARD OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 86.

we have seen many of these graceful veils, a yard long, worn with much advantage, particularly by youthful ladies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Plain slate-coloured foulard robe. Blue silk casaque open at the sides and trimmed round the edge and on the corsage with black passementerie. The small and simple bonnet is in blue crape, ruched, but without any other ornament.

Fig. 2. *Morning Dress.*—Nankeen-coloured taffeta robe, ornamented over the seams and round the bottom of the skirt with black silk picked ruching; the corsage à basques is trimmed over the seams in a corresponding manner. Rice-chip bonnet, ornamented with black lace and ears of Indian corn.

Fig. 3. *Dress for the Seaside.*—The whole of this toilet is in very light grey muslin. The skirt is drawn up, and ornamented on each width by blue silk cording, finishing with tassels. The lower jupe, as well as the ample capucin scarf, are also trimmed with blue silk cording. Pale rose-coloured parasol, with carved wooden handle.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Boy.*—All this costume is in grey jean, the long vest and the trousers being ornamented with stripes of red worsted. The double-pointed waistcoat is fastened with coral buttons. The cravat and the band round the black straw Derby hat are both in scarlet silk.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.—EVERY EVENING, at 7, a Comedy, in Three Acts, by SHIRLEY BROOKS, entitled MARLEY, and a Sketch, entitled MY WIFE'S MARLEY, and a Sketch, entitled MY WIFE'S GHOST. Thursday, Aug. 3, and 5, MIDDY ASHORE, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Friday, Aug. 4, LADY OF LYONS and BOOTS AT HOME. Saturday, Aug. 5, MIDDY ASHORE, and BOOTS AT HOME. Monday, Aug. 7, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Tuesday, Aug. 8, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Wednesday, Aug. 9, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Thursday, Aug. 10, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Friday, Aug. 11, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Saturday, Aug. 12, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Monday, Aug. 14, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Tuesday, Aug. 15, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Wednesday, Aug. 16, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Thursday, Aug. 17, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. Friday, Aug. 18, LADY OF LYONS, and BOOTS AT HOME. 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PORT and SHERRY, 19s. per Dozen; Claret, and Sauterne, 16s. per Dozen.—VICTORIA WINE COMPANY, 65, Lower Thames-street, E.C. Two samples sent for 14 stamps.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the finest imported, free from acidity or heat, and much superior to low-priced Sherry. One guinea per dozen. Excellent Port, 24s. per dozen. Terms, cash. Cheques and Post-office orders payable to E. DE PASQUALE, Wine Merchant, 73, Great Tower-street (corner of Mincing-lane), London, W.C.—Established 1841.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. COGNAC BRANDY.—This Old Pale-coloured Pot Still Whisky steals the finest Flavour of the Grape, mild, mellow, delicious, and wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., at the retail houses in London; by the Agents in the principal towns; and by the Proprietors, 20, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "KINAHAN'S LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The MARCH BREWING of the above Ale are now being SHIPPED in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by PUNDAUTER, MARTIN, and CO., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

SUMMER DRINKS.—Soda Water, 2s. per dozen; Lemonade, Gingerade, and Orangeade, 2s. 6d. per dozen. M. L. Seltzer, Potash, Magnesia, &c. Packages 1s. per dozen, some free. Cash with order. Bottles returned when none are supplied. F. P. WOOD, Jun., Bath-street, City-road.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without their name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE NEW SALAD DRESSING, ACIDOUX CONCENTRATED, A LA STRUE.—Sole Agents, JOHN BURGESS and SON, 107, Strand, London.

THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862,
awarded to the English Manufacturers of
CHOCOLATE and COCOA, was obtained by
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.
Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1857, 1862.

Made by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

FRY'S HOMOGOPATHIC COCOA,
IS PACKED ILLUSTRATED IN TINTED PAPER.
The purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as its great facility with which it is made, have rendered it a most useful article of
DIET
It is equally suitable for Invalids and others, and is highly recommended and strongly
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE defies competition for purity and excellence. The hygienic and curative aliment for breakfast. Unadulterated, highly nutritious. Annual consumption, 4,000,000 lbs. Sold in packets and boxes, at 1s. 6d. each and upwards; and retail by all respectable grocers.

CRADOCK'S HALF-HOUR CANDLES
prevent Reading in Bed or Accident by Fire. Sixty for One Shilling. Also means to make any Candle burn Half an Hour. Patent Relief, 1s. and 2s. 6d.
CRADOCK and CHADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate-street, London.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets, 6d.
Recommended for Children's Diet.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used by the Royal Laundress,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S REGISTERED GOLDEN OIL is the only article that really possesses the power of restoring the hair to its original colour. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. The genuine is sold by the Registered Proprietors, Price and Co., 37, Old Bond-st., W.; and 8c., 8a., and 10c. Cheapside, E.C.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the Exhibition, and Residents in London, will find one of the most convenient HOUSES in the Metropolis at the Hotel de Provence, Leicester-square, Soho, where the comforts of home and tranquillity, combined with the luxuries and elegancies of a first-class establishment, may be obtained at moderate charges. Apartments, Private Suites, Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Cuisine, and Wines of the highest quality. Address, Manager, Hotel de Provence, Leicester-square, Soho.

SWAIN, ADENEY, BRODRICK, and CO., PRESSE and SPECIAL TRUSS MAKERS, 14, Haymarket, Manufactory, Panton-street. Sold in all parts of the World. Established 1830. No. 6d. and 8c.—Laboratory of Flowers, 8, New Bond-street, London.

PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a cool and wholesome, youthful delicacy not without attraction to the other sexes. In 2d. per box. Sold everywhere.—Wholesale, 6, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER, exhilarating, invigorating. "I am not surprised to hear," says Rimmel, "that ennui, clergymen, lecturers, authors, and others, who have to speak much in public, find it most delightful in cases where weakness, a state of nervous excitement, or slight coughing, &c."—8, New Bond-street, W.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S PERFUMES, Violet Powder, Frangipanni, Rimmel, Bouquet, Lavender-de-Soie, Opopanax, Musk of the Nile, Vanda, Violet, Victoria, and others from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

Sold by Purveyors to Royalty, Chemists and Perfumers in all parts of the world. Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

THE EAU DE BRAUTÉ imparts a more delicate and lasting fragrance to the Handkerchief and to Invalids is recommended as being one even when the Head is Painful, Prepared and sold, at 2s. 6d., by G. JOSEAU, French Chemist, 38, Regent-street, London.

BRIDAL FARASOLS.
16, and 2, SANGSTER has now ready, at their Establishments, the Newest Designs in Bridal Parasols, in Rich Glacé Silks, Tissues, and Brocades, in Grenadine, Bordeaux, and Valentine Lace. Also, of Uncle patch-coloured Flounces and Zephyr Parasols, introduced by SANGSTER.—2, 3, Will adopted Of Ludgate-hill.

NOTICE.—Professor BROWNE respectfully informs Invalids and gentlemen in an advanced state of the Decay of Head-stones, Parsons, Sculps, and Ornamental Hair of every description, that he has removed to 4, Hanover-square, Regent-street, where he continues to Restore, Cure, and Beautify the Hair, originated or introduced the first quality of Hair-dressing by manufacturing.

AUX ÉTRANGERS A LONDRES.—Rasoirs, Ciseaux, Pâte, toute sorte de parfumerie et cosmétique, et la meilleure, à des prix très modérés.—PASCHKE and COTTIN, 24, 25, 26, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

AI FORESTIERI IN LONDRA. Rasoi d'acciaio, temperati ed ogni sorte di articoli di prima qualità a prezzi moderati.—PASCHKE and COTTIN, 24, 25, 26, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
MOSES, LEWIN and SIMEON MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Manufacturing Dentists to the Royal Family, Established 1804. These teeth are recommended for their superior and comfortable than any yet produced. Consultation Free. For the efficiency, durability, and success of this system, see Lancet, Daily attendance at 31, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-st., 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, 3, Hanover-terrace, Ladbroke-sq., and 30, Berners-street, Oxford-st. No connection with any of the same name.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW SIPPER NIPPLES, for cracked or sore Nipples. Metallic Shields, Breast Glasses, Breast Pumps, Flannel Bandages, Breast Forms. Illustrated List Free.—96, Oxford-street.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNERS EYE-WATER; it is a most wonderful remedy for all Diseases and Infirmities of the Eyes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Barker, Oxford-street; Sweet, Strand; Butler, Cheapside; Hooper, London Bridge.

SEA-SICKNESS PREVENTED.—A Remedy for Sea-sickness, Biliousness, Headache, &c., is made by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Price 1s. 1½d. per box; by mail, 15 stamps.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS
are the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Hoarseness, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all druggists.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.
LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.
Now ready an unusually large assortment of Ladies' Travelling Costumes, Waterproof, in Silks or Printed Alpacas.
Polin de Chevre, Mantles, Cloth, Crinoline, &c., from 1os. 6d. to 5 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S.
SEASIDE DRESSES.
Several Hundred Simple Dresses, suitable for Travelling, the Seaside, &c.,
are now ready, at Reduced Prices.
Also, a large Purchase of Fancy Dress Materials, 1½ yard wide, 7½d. per yard, to be cut, 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

RICH SILK GRENADINES,
adapted for Dinner, Evening, or Full Dress,
in Black, White, Grey, Blue, Green, &c.,
from very rich patterns, entirely New, at 1 guinea the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

REDUCED IN PRICE, AND THE COUPON
NEW ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
in Spots, Stripes, Checks, Figures, and Chintzes,
from 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., to 2s. 6d., the extra Rich Dress.
All the newest variety of patterns and colours.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST YEAR'S PRINTED MUSLINS,
of the finest quality and Designs, reduced to half price.
An endless variety of patterns on the reduced prices post-free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

Now ready, at Reduced Prices, all the New Patterns in
PRINTS, BRILLIANTS, and PIQUES,
at 6½d., 8½d., 10½d., and 1s. per yard.
An assortment of 1,000 Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
CHEAP SILK DRESSES.
A new series of colours in the Paris Mexican Cloth,
also Striped, Checked, and Cyclist Silks, 8s. 9d., 12s. 6d., to 18s. 6d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

WHITE MUSLIN ROBES.
Now in great demand, Tambured Dresses, 7s. 9d. each.
Ditto, Flounced, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., to 2 guineas.
Some very rich White Grenadine Dresses, from 2 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

GINGHAMS and COLOURED LAWNS,
for the Seaside, Morning Dresses, Children's Dresses, &c.
A large selection of Patterns free.
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Patterns post-free.—Price Reduced, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR MOURNING.
PETER ROBINSON invites special attention to this branch of his Business, embracing a large and varied assortment of Modern Mantles, Satins, Plain and Fancy Silks, of every modern make, Crapes, Bareges, Muslins, Lawns, Cambrics, Grenadines, Jacconets, Organdies, &c., &c.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 106, Oxford-street.

CORDED AND PLAIN SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON'S Stock of these Silks is very large.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR LADIES.
A beautifully bright, Checked, and Striped SILK, in perfectly fashionable Colours, especially adapted for Seaside Dresses, &c. Also, a magnificent collection of every rich and new Dress Silks.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

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LACE SHAWLS and MANTLES,
The Richest, Newest, and most extensive Assortment.
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SILK and STUFF DRESSES,
Crapes, Bareges, Muslins, Lawns, Cambrics, &c.
General Mourning Warehouse, of Regent-street,
Goods sent to all parts of the Country, Free of Carriage, Dressmakers, and Families in general, Purchasers of Mourning Requisites and Patterns of the New Mourning Fabrics and the Improved Figures, Post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
243, 244, 245, Regent-street, London, W.
N.B. In connection with the Colonial Establishment of Oxford-st.

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THE NEW BONNETS,
Elegant Bonnets, pure Lace Bonnets,
Charming Inexpensive, pure lenne fronts;
Rich Crapes, Tulles, and Laces,
Rich Flowers and Feathers,
At PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
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Suited for Travelling and Seaside,
WATER-PROOF MANTLES
and JACKETS,
in the new Rich Checked, Striped, and Plaited Greys,
at a considerable and inexpensive reduction,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

TO PURCHASERS of BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON'S
has not completed, for many years, so large a purchase of Black Silks as at no moment has been offered to the public, so low as to give his customers the full benefit.
Rich Black Glacé Silks, 35in. wide, 4s. 9d. the Dress.
Rich Black Gros Grain, 35in. wide, 5s. 9d. the Dress.
Very handsome hand-embroidered Silk Robes from 7 to 15 guineas.
Patterns free.
At Peter Robinson's Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

DYEABABLE
WIRE-GROUND BLACK GRENADINES,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

ROYAL SCOTCH WAREHOUSE,
SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street.
Exclusive Patterns of the Scotch Tartans.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully beg to state that, in consequence of the Great Exhibition, they have removed their Stock of Silk, Fancy Stuffs, &c., to greatly extended premises, 70 and 72, New Bond-street, and 25, Conduit-street, London.

MANTLE CLOTHS.
Woollen Cloths of all kinds, for Ladies' Jackets and Mantles; also a very large stock of Woollen and Cotton Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' Wear, at very moderate prices; also, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Linens, Calicoes, Furnishing Goods, &c.—WILLIAM SMITH, 11, Holborn-hill, Corner of Hatton-garden, London.

SHIRTS for TRAVELLING or SHOOTING.
SEWARD, ADENEY, and CO. respectfully invite the attention of Travellers to their Stock of Flannel Shirts, Merino Vests, and Cashmere Stockings—also to their Waterproof Coats, Chin-chillas, Pea Jackets, and Wrappers, 14, and 15, Old Bond-street.

KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that in consequence of the great advance in the price of every description of Silk Goods they have purchased a large Stock of Black Silks, Fancy Silks, Grenadines, and Black Silks. Among this lot are about 700 Dress-lengths, which will be sold at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s., and a lot of Remnants, which will be sold at 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns and post-free to all parts of the world.
243, Regent-street, and 1, Conduit-street, London.

END OF THE SEASON.—MUSLINS.
2s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Finest Striped French Muslins.
Also, Rich Spotted Ditto, at 3s. 6d., Reduced.
Patterns post-free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

END OF THE SEASON.—GRENADINES,
10s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Rich Black Grenadines,
Also, Rich Coloured Ditto, at 10s. 6d.
Patterns post-free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

END OF THE SEASON.—LACE MANTLES,
The Rich Lace Mantle, THE CORDOVA,
At 1s. 6d. each, worth 2s. guineas.
Also, Rich Lace Shawls, at 1s. 6d.
NOTE.—A large lot of Black Silks at 3s. 6d. per yard.
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END OF THE SEASON. MANTLES, JACKETS, &c.
Rich Black Silk Mantles, Jackets,
Also, Rich Coloured Ditto, at 1 guinea.
KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

LASTYEAR'S AUTUMN SILKS, at KING'S,
Striped and Checked Silks, at 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Striped and Checked Silks ... 1 15 ...
Fine Striped Ditto ... 2 2 ...
Corded Glace Dresses ... 2 12 6 ...
Rich Moire Antique ... 3 3 ...
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.
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LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.
Cloths and Muslins for Dining-room Furniture.
Meds and Marshal with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

SALE of SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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A number of odd dress lengths, of rich silk French Poesy Silks will be sold at 1s. 6d. per yard.
A lot of rich Striped Silks, 24in. wide, worth 2s. 6d. per yard, now sold at 1s. 9d. Amongst the Rich Silk Robes, made up for this occasion, will be found several dresses lower than the usual lowest prices.
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At 1s. 6d. each, worth 2s. guineas.
Also, Rich Lace Shawls, at 1s. 6d.
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THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is a Watch from the Stock of BENNETT, 65 and 64, Cheapside, E.C., 65, Cornhill, and 4, Royal Exchange. Established 1760. Prize Watches for Exhibition and Presentation. Manufactory, 330, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

LONDON and RYDER, Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, 19, New Bond-street, corner of Clifford-street, respectfully call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive and well-selected stock of original designs, and elegantly-finished jewellery, suitable for wedding presents, comprising bracelets, necklaces, lockets, brooches, rings, earrings, studs, &c., in gold and precious stones, at moderate charges. Diamonds purchased or taken in exchange. Every article marked in plain figures, and sold at the lowest possible price. Ladies and gentlemen waited on at their own residences. Established 1820.

WARWICK and SON, Engravers to the Queen, Royal Family, Government, and Nobility, Die-sinkers, Seal-engravers, and Stationers, 124, Regent-street, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have REMOVED from 21, Leicester-square, to the above address, where they will be happy to receive their favours as usual, and trust by the following month, in order to make room for a New Stock for the Spring Season.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, Jeweller, Hair Worker to the Queen, A. 2, Haymarket, corner of Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, S.W. Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Studs, Ear-rings, Guards, Chains, Necklaces, Crosses, Pins, Lock

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE volunteer gathering at Wimbledon was brought to a brilliant close on Saturday last. Early in the afternoon the prizes were distributed by Lady Spencer, and afterwards the Duke of Cambridge reviewed several of the London corps. The day was fine, and both proceedings were most successful. There was a large and fashionable attendance, the number of visitors being estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000.

THE PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The presentation of prizes, as far as the arrangements were concerned, was much the same as that of last year. Sitting accommodation was provided for hundreds of spectators in front of the marquees, which, in event of excessive heat or rain, were available for shade or shelter. Out in front of the seats a long table covered with blue cloth bore the wealth of artistic beauty which had been on view in the exhibition tent. Above the table a broader frame, covered with crimson, supported the Elcho shield. The reserved seats were all fully occupied, and beyond the inclosure there was a goodly fringe of spectators as far as any view of the proceedings could be obtained. Lady Spencer occupied a chair in front of the table, and gracefully performed the duty which she had undertaken of presenting the prizes.

Lord Elcho, Viscount Bury, Earl Grosvenor, the Hon. C. Lindsay, Lord Spencer, Captain Tempier, Captain Midmay, and others, surrounded her Ladyship, and as many of the prize-winners as remained to receive the reward of their skill were formed in line on the right.

Prior to the presentation, Lord Elcho (as chairman of the council) said:—"The days are long past when on occasions such as these it is necessary to say anything with reference to the volunteer movement. Therefore, all I will say with reference to it is that you must be aware how much these prize competitions contribute to give permanence to this important national force. Everyone who has been at Wimbledon this year, as in former years, must, I think, be prepared to bear witness to the interest with which all volunteers take in rifle-shooting when they come here, and the zeal which they show in contending against each other. I think you will be glad to hear that, upon the whole, this has been a satisfactory meeting. We have had to contend with two elements of evil—one the natural element of bad weather, which was not as favourable this as last year; and the other the element of evil which has affected the whole kingdom—I mean the dissolution of Parliament. Notwithstanding that, however, we shall be able to show, I think, that the results of the meeting are eminently satisfactory. It was impossible for us, having fixed the time and made all the arrangements, to postpone our meeting to meet the dissolution: indeed, we fifteen think that, if the two clash, it is the dissolution of Parliament which ought rather to give way to the Wimbledon meeting (Cheers and laughter). Be that as it may, it has been one of those events which, like cold winds in spring, try weakly constitutions; but we believe that it will be found our constitution has stood this severe trial well. I will say no more with reference to this subject, but merely mention that Lady Spencer has kindly consented to present the prizes on this occasion, I think every person here present, volunteers and others, will rejoice at her having consented to do so, because there is no lady connected with the volunteer force better entitled to fill that position; for there is no volunteer connected with the force who has done so much for it as her lord, Lord Spencer (Hear, hear). Thanks to him, we have now, yearly, the pleasure of meeting here; and I am sure that when these proceedings are closed, for no person will such hearty cheers be given as for Lady Spencer, the wife of Lord Spencer, who kindly allows us to come to this place to hold our meetings. Without further preface, I will read the list of prizes, and Lady Spencer will present them."

Lord Elcho, as each winner came up, explained the conditions of the prizes and the particular excellence of the competitor's shooting who won it. The first notable clue was that of Mr. Peterkin, of Cambridge University, the winner of the prize given by Mr. Rose, who had ran 500 yards, fired twelve shots, and made eleven bull's-eyes and one centre in five minutes, or only one less than the highest possible score. When it came to Mr. E. Rose's turn to appear, as winner of the first stage of the Queen's prize, Lord Elcho referred to the fact that he was the only volunteer who wore both the gold and silver badge of the association, as being a winner of the gold and silver medal of the association. Mr. Fixley, of the Victorian, also a Queen's prize man, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Sharman were



MR. SHARMAN, 4TH WEST YORK RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.



THE EVENING BAND IN THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.—SEE PAGE 95.

warmly cheered for having made the highest possible score for the first innings. The latter gentleman received by anticipation the hearty greeting it is the custom to extend to the lucky competitor who wins the Queen's prize, Lord Elcho observing—"I need not say I see you know who this gentleman is." The Harrow boys were very warmly received on account of their having carried off the Ashburton challenge shield two years in succession, and because one of those who came forward to receive the shield on behalf of the school had also won the silver cup which Lord Spencer gives annually for the highest individual score in the public schools competition.

Colonel Lindsay, of the St. George's, in presenting, as usual, the St. George's challenge vase and the prizes and badges of competition, said the winner, Sergeant Penser, of the 4th Staffordshire, had won the gold jewel last year out of 400 competitors, and this year out of 500. It was to be regretted that in such an interesting competition, which largely affected the country to which the winner belonged, even if that gentleman himself was unable to receive marks-arrangements, to be present, some officer or some one from North Staffordshire should not have been delegated to receive the prize. He then gave the dragon cup to Private Hamerton, of the 12th Middlesex, the gallant Colonel said that it was to be won by the highest total of prize, and that there was a third and not less agreeable stage, the presentation of a cup of dragon engravings, the accumulations of the entries after payment of all expenses. In the first year he (Colonel Lindsay) had the pleasure of handing over ninety-five such sovereigns, in the year following 165, last year 180, and on the present occasion 220. He hoped they might go on until he had exhausted all the regular series, which, if given in favour of the Scotch, would have made them the winners, expressing his opinion that Captain Ross had distinguished himself in taking the scores at the firing-point as final. After such a splendid match, there was no disgrace to either side in having been beaten; it was the best competition that had ever taken place at Wimbledon, and he hoped that the next would be as good.

In referring to the China challenge cup, won by the county of Somerset, Lord Elcho intimated a desire to send to China for the cup; but it soon became obvious on this point his proposal fell flat.

Private Sharman was loudly cheered on being called up to receive the county prize. Lord Elcho said he believed no county ought to take the prize more than Yorkshire, for there was no more hearty body of volunteers than in the ridings of Yorkshire.

This concluded the actual business of the presentation. Three hearty cheers were given for Lady Spencer, and were followed by similar demonstrations in favour of the Queen, of Lady Elcho, and of the leading members of the council; and thus ended the business of the meeting of 1865.

The following were the prizes for distribution. The list is remarkable, as showing how closely, in many cases, the scores are run, and they were won approximates to the utmost score that could be attained in the prescribed number of shots:—

	Score.	Highest Score.
1st Series—Smith Rifle, value £30, Corporal Hogg, 1st Suffolk	19	20
1st Series—Rimmer Rifle, value £30, Sergeant Cobb, 15th Middlesex	17	20
2nd Series—Spencer, Wells, and Co., Breadalbane Rifle, value £25 10s., O. C. Tell, Lons of Court	20	20
2nd Series—Herbert Watkins' Rifle, value £25, Earl of Aberdeen, London Scottish	32	40
2nd Series—Metford Rifle, value £20, Private Johnston, 6th Stafford	18	20
4th Series—Smith Rifle, value £40, Ensign Camille, 26th Cheshire	20	20
5th Series—Short and Boskell Cup, value £21, Major Bishop, Royal Guernsey Militia	40	40*
6th Series—Queen's Prize Rifle, value £25, Captain Blood, 3rd Norfolk	31	40
7th Series—Hancock Cup, value £21, Mr. Metford, Bristol	39	40
8th Series—Volunteer and Sea's Gold Challenge Shield, Captain Heaton, 40th Lancashire	39	40
9th Series—Queen's Guinea-edge Competition, value £21, Captain Castle, 5th Lancashire	39	40
Hornsby Rose Bowl, value £21, Private T. J. Peterkin, Cambridge University	47 in 5 min.	
Volunteer Service Gazette prize, value £25, Sergeant Forbes, 6th Aberdeen	23	25
Woolley Richard's Rifle, value £45, Captain Hornsby Rose, 6th Lincoln	24	25
Spencer and Wells' prize £25, Sergeant S. T. Holland, Victorias ...	17	20
Spencer and Wells' Western Bullseye prize, value £25, Lieutenant 142	20	20
Daily Telegraph prize, value £50, Corporal Little, West Middlesex	19	20
Saturday Review prize, value £10, Ensign H. F. Halliday, 5th Middlesex	18	20
Mr. Rose's prize, value £10, Private J. M. Hay, 1st Somerset ...	19	20
Telescope, value £20, Private E. Rose, London Scottish ...	32	40
Alexander, Fife—Second prize, value £15, Private Walker, London Rifle Brigade	18	20
Alexander, Fife prize—first prize, value £25, Sergeant Grieve, 1st Cambridge University	19	20
Alexander, Fife, extra shots, value £30, Sergeant Kerr, London Scottish ...	21	25
Albert, 500 yards, value £50, Ensign Finlay, Victorias ...	20	20
Albert, 500 yards, value £40, Captain Hamilton, 1st Manchester ...	20	20
Albert, 500 yards, value £30, Major Bishop, Guernsey Militia ...	20	20
Albert, 500 yards, value £20, Captain Jones, 1st Monmouthshire ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £50, Ensign Hoyle, Victorias ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £40, Captain Hamilton, 1st Manchester ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £30, Major Bishop, Guernsey Militia ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £20, Captain Jones, 1st Monmouthshire ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £50, Private Martin, 20th Lancashire ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £40, Private Shannon, 4th West York ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £30, Sergeant Fred Harrison ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £20, Lieutenant Burt, 1st Warwick ...	20	20
Albert, 600 yards, value £50, Private Hamerton, 12th Middlesex ...	20	20
Ashburton Challenge Shield, value £140, Harrow School ...	216	240
Earl Spencer's prize, value £15, Sergeant Jones, 1st Surrey ...	20	20
St. George's Challenge Vase, Bronze Cross, value £4, Private Bastard, 9th Middlesex ...	24	28
St. George's Challenge Vase, Silver Jewel, value £5, Private Radcliffe, 12th Middlesex ...	24	28
St. George's Challenge Vase, Gold Jewel, value £6, Sergeant Penser, 4th Stafford ...	26	28
Dragon Cup, value £50, Private Hamerton, 12th Middlesex ...	27	28
Any Rifle Association Cup, value £50, Captain Ross, 1st Kent ...	28	28
Enfield Rifle Association Cup, value £50, Lieutenant Dawkins, 1st Middlesex ...	19	20
Mr. Alcock's prize, value £10, Private Hewitt, 1st Hants Engineers, 6th Hampshire ...	46	50
China Challenge Cup, value £125, Somersetshire ...	1036	1200
National Rifle Association Silver Medal and £50, Private E. Rose, London Scottish ...	47	60
Henry Rock's prize, value £12 10s., Colour-Sergeant J. F. Marriott, 4th West York ...	28	28
Earl Dudley's prize, value £50, Earl of Aberdeen, London Scottish	47	48
Queen's Prize, value £250, Captain Blood, 3rd Norfolk ...	31	40
International Trophy, Cambridge ...	1047	1080
Elcho Challenge Shield, England ...	1033	1440
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's prize, value £50, Captain Barnard, Victorias ...	27	28
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's prize, value £100, Private Poole, 10th Somerset ...	45	60
Her Majesty the Queen's Tyzac and the Gold Medal of the National Rifle Association, value £250, Private Sharman, 4th West York ...	64	84

The

REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.

It has been the custom to wind up the proceedings of the Wimbledon meeting with a review of volunteer corps, and this salutary custom was not departed from on Saturday last. While a number of representatives of the volunteers were receiving the prizes which they had won, whole battalions and divisions were assembling on the common, and taking up their position preparatory to those movements which would show that, while some of the more skilful members of the force had proved they know how to handle the rifle, the great bulk of the volunteers had not neglected the less showy and scarcely less important qualification of drill.

If a Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief arrived on the ground shortly after five o'clock, accompanied by a brilliant staff, including Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, the Quartermaster-General; Sir Richard Airey; Major-General Lord P. Paulet, C.B., commanding the first division; Major-General Russell, C.B., commanding the second division; Lord W. Paulet, G.C.B., Adjutant-General; Sir A. Horsford, the Hon. Colonel Curzon, the Earl of Cavan, Colonel Clifford, Colonel Weatherall, Colonel Gamber, Colonel M'Murdo, Colonel Keane, and Colonel Tyrwhitt.

The Ex-queen of Hawaii was seated within the enclosure, and the Indian Princes on a visit to this country were among the visitors.

The first movement in the long programme was a march past, when they formed in quarter-distance column. The movements began on an attack from the left flank, the object of which was to compel the forces in the direction of Putney, from which it was, of course, inferred that the enemy had been advancing. Skirmishers were accordingly thrown out their skirmishing parties—consisting, in the instance, of the London Rifle Brigade, the 1st Middlesex, battalion of the Hon. Artillery Company, the Middlesex Engineers, the 3rd London, the North Middlesex, South Middlesex, and Westminster—were sent to the front. The enemy, however, was not in that direction, and was supposed to have taken ground on his right, with the view of attacking the flank of the force, a step which would have rendered necessary new formations on the part of the volunteers. All the movements were executed with the utmost precision and steadiness, and in the face of an enemy were gone through: the retiring infantry were protected by their advancing comrades into squares to resist the enemy's cavalry; artillery was brought up to cover the charge on the left centre, and, finally, the position of the enemy on the right was brought up to the front, those of the first passing through to the rear. The skirmishers of the second division were then thrown forward over the ground and for some time kept up a vigorous fire, the small white puffs of smoke from many of the rifles showing that men were telling the marksmen of their whereabouts. The enemy tried to outflank the skirmishers of the first division, but in this the right of the volunteer army on its left, and to prevent this the right of the first division made a forward, so as to attack the enemy on his position in Cæsar's camp. The changes were made quickly and well, the rifle skirmishers taking rather a long time to squares in Turkey while the cavalry charged, and showing excellent knowledge of their drill and manœuvres. The concluding feature in the sham fight consisted in the attempts to drive away the enemy, the force retreated in excellent order.

The sham fight—which, of course, was only intended to begin, the light horse of the Hon. Artillery Company leading. The Duke of Cambridge rode over the ground, himself well mounted, at a good pace, and several were heartily cheered by the public. Lords Bury, Elcho, Ranelagh, and Templetown, Colonels Lindsay and Loyd, and other prominent members of volunteers were greeted with hearty applause, not only in compliment to themselves, but to the steady and unbroken front which was presented by the various corps in saluting-point.

The ground was admirably kept by about 300 men of the A division, who maintained the most perfect order combined with the greatest civility to visitors.

During the sham fight a few accidents occurred. A member of the Hon. Horse Artillery had his horse shot under him, and some gentlemen received painful, though not dangerous, wounds from the rifles of their rear-rank men exploding.

The review on Saturday yesterday week during the display of fireworks. Miss Gifford, a young lady of eighteen, was sitting amid a group of ladies in front of the Royal Box, waiting to witness the spectacle, when one of the mortars used to discharge maroons burst, and a splinter of the shell struck her on the head, causing her a very severe wound. She was immediately taken to Captain Mildmay's tent, where she was attended by Surgeon-Major Hall and the Cobham Surgeon. The wound was too severe to admit of the young lady being removed that night; but she has since been removed to Guyton, where, it is hoped, she will progress favourably.

The following was the distribution of the forces in accordance with the directions of the Field-Marshal Commanding:—

CAVALRY.

Commander, Lieutenant John Gibbs, Hon. Artillery Company, 28.

ARTILLERY.

Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., R.A., Commanding.

Horse Artillery—Captain Nolan, Hon. Artillery Company, 31; 1st Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, 1st Middlesex, 32.

1st Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Creed, Brigadier; Major Ord, R.A., Staff Officer; Lieutenant H. Jones, 1st Middlesex, Brigade Major; four 6-pounders; Major H. F. Smith, 1st administrative Brigade, Middlesex Artillery; 18th, four 6-pounders.

2nd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Durnford, Brigadier; Captain Gardiner, R.A., Staff Officer; 1st Middlesex and 4th, four 6-pounders; 10, four 9-pounders; 3rd Surrey Artillery, 21, four 5-pounders.

3rd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Herbert, Captain W. G. Beatnie, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 36, four 18-pounders; Captain W. M. Hartley, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 37, four 18-pounders; total, 611 men, twenty-eight guns.

INFANTRY, FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General Lord P. Paulet, C.B., Commanding.

1st Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Rigge, Brigadier; Major Bagot, Staff Officer; Lieutenant H. Jones, 1st Middlesex, Brigade Major; 1st Middlesex, 1st London, and 1st Essex Artillery, 819; Major W. T. Reinman, 1st Middlesex, 1st Essex Artillery, 819; Major Hutchinson, 1st Essex; A. Richards, Commander, 3rd London, 429; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of Fuiloch, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex, 70; total, 2,328.

2nd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, Brigadier; Captain Adair, 11th Regiment, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Colonel Curzon, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex; Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, Commander, 29th Middlesex, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex; total, 1,784 men.

3rd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, Brigadier; Captain Maclean, 20th Regiment, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Templetown, 10th Middlesex (London Scottish) 318; Lieutenant-Colonel Silver, Commander, 1st Administrative Battalion, Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex; A. Richards, Commander, 3rd London, 429; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of Fuiloch, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex, 70; total, 2,328.

4th Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, Brigadier; Captain Adair, 11th Regiment, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Colonel Curzon, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex; Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, Commander, 29th Middlesex, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex; total, 1,784 men.

5th Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, Brigadier; Captain Maclean, 20th Regiment, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Templetown, 10th Middlesex (London Scottish) 318; Lieutenant-Colonel Silver, Commander, 1st Administrative Battalion, Middlesex Artillery, 1st Middlesex, 1st Middlesex; 37, Major Stannard, Commander, 1st Surrey and 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, 727; total, 1,045.

INFANTRY, SECOND DIVISION.

Major-General Russell, C.B., Commanding.

1st Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Radstock, Brigadier; Captain Tottenham, Grenadier Guards, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Truro, Commander, 4th and 9th Middlesex (West), 442; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Higgins, Commander, 19th Middlesex, 721; 24th Surrey, 239; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Commander, 11th Middlesex (St. George's), 1,000; total, 2,402.

2nd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury, Brigadier; Captain Hutchinson, Coldstream Guards, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd, Commander, 1st Middlesex (Civil Service) and Middlesex Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Pentes, Commander, 27th Middlesex (Finsbury), 277; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Truro, Commander, 4th and 9th Middlesex (West), 441; Lieutenant-Colonel Corrie, Commander, 8th Middlesex, 222; total, 1,242.

3rd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fortescue, Brigadier; Captain Fortescue, Coldstream Guards, Major of Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fortescue, Commander, 1st Surrey, 1,000; Lieutenant-Colonel Alkman, Commander, 2nd London and 17th Tower Hamlets, 722; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cruikshank, Commander, 4th Middlesex (Artists), 1,000; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cruikshank, Commander, 4th Middlesex (Artists), and 22nd Surrey, 1,000; total, 3,722.

4th Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury, Brigadier; Captain Viscount Hinchinbrook, Grenadier Guards, Major of Brigade. Major Hon. Colonel Cavendish, Commander, 2nd Middlesex (Inns of Court), 197; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. P. C. Somerset, Commander, 49th Middlesex (Central London Rangers), 1,000; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Truro, Commander, 4th Tower Hamlets, 800; total, 2,239.

Although the above gives the numbers of those applying for permission to attend, the following is the official field state of the volunteers on the ground during the review:—Cavalry, 93; horse artillery, 32; first brigade of artillery, 166; second ditto, 290; third ditto, 124; total, 612. Infantry—First division, first brigade, 1,009; second brigade, 1,177; third brigade, 1,182; fourth brigade, 890; total, 4,258. Second division, first brigade, 1,113; second brigade, 634; third brigade, 1,060; fourth brigade, 876; total, 3,821. Total force on the field, 8,730.

A new postal convention having been concluded with Belgium, which will come into operation on the 1st of August next, many alterations in the rates of postage, &c., applicable to the correspondence exchanged between the United Kingdom and Belgium, will take effect from that date.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The names of new members have an asterisk (*) prefixed. The names of members who have changed their seats have an obelisk (†) before them.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON		
*Colonel Lindsay	..	C
ANDOVER.		
Hon. D. Fortescue	..	L
Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin	..	L
ANGLESEA.		
Sir R. W. Bulkeley	..	L
ARUNDEL.		
Lord B. Howard	..	L
ASHBURTON.		
*Mr. Jardine	..	L
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.		
*Right Hon. T. M. Gibson	..	L
AYLESBURY.		
*Mr. R. M. de Rothschild	..	L
Mr. S. G. Smith	..	C
BANBURY.		
Mr. W. Cubitt	..	L
BARNSTAPLE.		
*Mr. Thomas Cave	..	C
†Sir G. Stucley	..	L
BATH.		
Mr. W. Tite	..	L
*Lieutenant-Colonel Hegg	..	C
BEAUMARIS.		
Hon. W. O. Stanley	..	L
BEDFORD.		
Mr. S. Whitbread	..	L
*Mr. Russell Gurney	..	L
BEDFORDSHIRE.		
*Lord Alwyne Russell	..	L
Colonel Gilpin	..	C
BERKSHIRE.		
Mr. Dickinson	..	C
Colonel Lloyd Lindsay	..	C
Sir Charles Russell	..	L
BERWICK.		
Mr. Majoribanks	..	L
*Mr. A. Mitchell	..	L
BERWICKSHIRE.		
Colonel Edwards	..	C
*Mr. C. Baird	..	L
BEWDLEY.		
Mr. T. E. Winnington	..	L
BIRKENHEAD.		
Mr. J. Laird	..	L
BIRMINGHAM.		
Mr. John Bright	..	L
Mr. Scholefield	..	L
BLACKBURN.		
*Mr. J. Pilden	..	L
Mr. W. H. Hornby	..	L
BODMIN.		
Mr. J. Wyld	..	L
Mr. L. Grove	..	L
BOLTON-LE-MOORS.		
Mr. T. B. Hesketh	..	L
Mr. W. Grey	..	L
BOSTON.		
*Mr. T. Parry	..	L
Mr. Maddison	..	L
BRADFORD.		
Mr. H. W. Wickham	..	L
Mr. W. E. Forster	..	L
BRECON.		
Colonel Watkins	..	L
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.		
Major Morgan	..	L
BRIDGNORTH.		
Mr. J. Pritchard	..	L
†Sir J. Acton	..	L
BRIDPORT.		
Mr. Ker Seymer	..	L
*Mr. Westrop	..	C
BRIGHTON.		
Mr. T. A. Mitchell	..	L
Mr. E. D. Gilpin	..	L
BRISTOL.		
Mr. Miller	..	L
*Mr. Samuda	..	L
*Mr. H. Fawcett	..	L
BRISTOL.		
Right Hon. C. Pelle	..	L
*Mr. J. Proctor Knight	..	L
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		
Mr. Du Pre	..	C
Mr. Harvey	..	C
BURY.		
*Mr. R. N. Philips	..	L
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.		
Mr. Hervey	..	L
Mr. Jolliffe	..	L
CALNE.		
Right Hon. E. Lowe	..	L
CAMBRIDGE.		
*Mr. Forsyth, Q.C.	..	L
Mr. P. S. Powell	..	L
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole	..	L
*Mr. C. J. Adeane	..	C
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
*Mr. Young	..	L
Lord Royston	..	C
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.		
CARDIGANSHIRE.		
Mr. W. Morgan	..	L
CARDIGAN.		
*Captain Pryse	..	L
CARDIGANSHIRE.		
*Sir T. Lloyd	..	L
CARLISLE.		
Mr. J. Ferguson	..	L
*Mr. W. Hodgson	..	L
CARMARTHEN.		
Mr. W. Morris	..	L
CARMARTHENSHIRE.		
Mr. Rice	..	L
Mr. Pugh	..	L
CARNARVON.		
*Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes	..	L
CARNARVONSHIRE.		
Colonel Pennant	..	L
CHARD.		
*Mr. A. Ower	..	L
CHELTENHAM.		
*Mr. G. Schreiber	..	L
CHESHIRE (NORTH).		
Mr. Egerton	..	L
Hon. W. Egerton	..	L
CHESHIRE (SOUTH).		
Sir P. Egerton	..	C
Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks	..	C
CHESTER.		
*Mr. W. H. Gladstone	..	L
Mr. Dixon	..	L
CHICHESTER.		
Mr. A. A. Smith	..	C
Lord H. Lennox	..	C
CHIPPENHAM.		
Mr. Goldney	..	L
Sir J. Neeld	..	C
CHRISTCHURCH.		
Mr. Walcott	..	C
CIRENCESTER.		
*Hon. R. Dutton	..	C
Mr. A. Bathurst	..	C
CLITHEROE.		
*Mr. R. Fort	..	L
COCKERMOUTH.		
Mr. J. Steel	..	L
Lord Naas	..	C
COLCHESTER.		
*Mr. Brewer	..	C
Mr. Miller	..	C
CORNWALL (EAST).		
Mr. Rotherton	..	L
Mr. Kendall	..	L
CORNWALL (WEST).		
*Mr. Tremayne	..	C
Mr. Agar Robartes	..	L
COVENTRY.		
Mr. H. W. Eaton	..	L
Mr. M. Theobald	..	C
CUMBERLAND.		
Mr. Goddard	..	C
*Mr. Couch	..	C
CUMBERLAND (EAST).		
Mr. W. Howard	..	L
Mr. W. Marshall	..	L
CUMBERLAND (WEST).		
Captain Lowther	..	C
Mr. P. S. Wyndham	..	C
DARTMOUTH.		
Mr. J. Hardy	..	L
DEVIZES.		
Mr. T. Maskwaring	..	L
DEVONSHIRE.		
Colonel Bulkeley	..	L
Sir W. W. Wyndham	..	C
DERBY.		
Mr. M. T. Bass	..	L
Mr. Strutt	..	L
DERBYSHIRE (NORTH).		
Lord G. Cavendish	..	L
†Mr. W. Jackson	..	L
DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. Evans	..	L
*Mr. Colville	..	L
DEVIZES.		
Mr. C. Griffith	..	C
Mr. Sotheron	..	C
DEVONPORT.		
Mr. R. Fervand	..	L
*Mr. Fleming	..	L
DONCASTER (NORTH).		
Hon. C. H. Tredcote	..	L
Colonel Ackroyd	..	L
DEVONSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Mr. Pinney	..	C
Sir L. Palk	..	C
DORCHESTER.		
Mr. R. B. Sheridan	..	L
DORSETSHIRE (NORTH).		
Mr. H. G. Sturt	..	C
Mr. J. Floyer	..	C
DORSETSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Hon. W. Portman	..	C
DOVER.		
*Colonel Dickson	..	C
*Mr. C. Paine	..	L
DROITWICH.		
Mr. J. Dakington	..	L
DUDLEY.		
Mr. H. B. Sheridan	..	L
DURHAM.		
Mr. C. Henderson	..	L
DURHAM (CITY).		
Mr. J. A. Mowbray	..	L
DURHAM (NORTH).		
Sir H. Williamson	..	L
Mr. D. Shafto	..	L
DURHAM (SOUTH).		
*Mr. J. W. Pease	..	L
*Captain R. E. Jones	..	C
ESSEX (NORTH).		
Mr. C. B. Western	..	L
Mr. De Cane	..	C
ESSEX (SOUTH).		
Mr. Selwin	..	C
Lieutenant-Colonel	..	C
EVESHAM.		
Mr. E. Holland	..	L
Lord Coloma Somers	..	L
EXETER.		
*Mr. J. D. Coleridge	..	L
Lord Courtenay	..	C
EYE.		
Sir E. C. Kerrison	..	C
FALMOUTH.		
*Mr. W. M. Torrens	..	L
Mr. Aitchman Lean	..	C
FLINTSHIRE.		
Sir J. Hanmer	..	C
FLINTSHIRE (WEST).		
Lord B. Grosvenor	..	C
FROME.		
*Sir R. Hawkins	..	L
GATESHEAD.		
Mr. W. Hutt	..	L
GLAMORGANSHIRE.		
Captain Talbot	..	L
Mr. Bruce	..	L
GLOUCESTER.		
Mr. W. Price	..	L
*Mr. C. J. Monk	..	L
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (EAST).		
Mr. M. H. Beach	..	C
Mr. Holford	..	C
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).		
Mr. Ball	..	C
Colonel Kingscote	..	C
GRANTHAM.		
Mr. Cust	..	C
*Mr. Thorold	..	C
GRESWICH.		
Admiral Sir Thomas	..	L
*Sir C. Bright	..	L
GRIMSBY.		
*Mr. J. Fildes	..	L
GUILDFORD.		
Mr. G. J. H. Onslow	..	L
Mr. W. Cubitt	..	L
HALIFAX.		
Edmund B. Akroyd	..	L
*Mr. C. Edwardes	..	L
HAMPSHIRE (NORTH).		
Mr. Sclater Booth	..	C
Mr. W. B. Beach	..	C
HAMPSHIRE (SOUTH).		
Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise	..	C
*Colonel Heathcote	..	C
HARWICH.		
Captain Jervis	..	L
*Mr. Kelk	..	L
HASTINGS.		
Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie	..	L
Mr. Thomas Roberts	..	L
HATFIELD (HERTFORDSHIRE).		
Mr. J. H. Sowerbell	..	C
HEADLEY.		
*Mr. Young	..	L
HEREFORD.		
*Mr. Baggallay	..	C
Mr. Clive	..	C
HEREFORDSHIRE.		
Mr. R. P. Green	..	C
Mr. T. Duncombe	..	C
HERTFORD.		
*Mr. Bidduph	..	L
Mr. Cowper	..	L
HERTFORDSHIRE.		
Right Hon. W. F. Cowper	..	L
Sir W. T. Farquhar	..	L
HERTFORDSHIRE.		
Mr. Cowper	..	L
Sir E. B. Lytton	..	C
HEYTESBURY.		
Mr. Estcourt	..	C
*Mr. F. D. Goldsmid	..	L
HIGHAM FERRERS.		
Mr. S. H. Hurst	..	L
HUDDERSFIELD.		
*Mr. Crosland	..	L
HULL.		
Mr. Clay	..	L
Mr. Norwood	..	L
HUNTINGDON.		
General Peel	..	C
Mr. T. Baring	..	C
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.		
Mr. Fellowes	..	C
Lord H. Montagu	..	C

HYTHE.
Baron M. A. Rothschild L
IPSWICH.
Mr. Adair L
Mr. Cobbold C
ISLE OF WIGHT.
*Sir J. Simeon L
KENDAL.
Mr. G. C. Clyn L
KENT (EAST).
Sir B. Bridges C
Sir E. Dering L
KENT (WEST).
Mr. Marjoribanks .. C
*Mr. Hart Dyke .. C
KIDDERMINSTER.
*Mr. A. Grant C
KNARESBOROUGH.
Mr. Wood L
*Mr. Holden L
LAMBETH.
*Mr. T. Hughes L
Mr. F. Schnadhorst .. L
LANCASHIRE (NORTH).
Viscount Ashton C
The Marquess of Huntingdon C
LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).
Hon. A. F. Egerton .. C
Mr. Turner C
Viscount Clifden C
LANCASTER.
Mr. E. M. Pownall .. L
Mr. H. M. Schneider .. L
LAUNCESTON.
*Mr. A. Campbell .. C
LEEDS.
Mr. Marshall L
Mr. Baines L
LEICESTER.
Mr. P. A. Taylor L
*Mr. J. D. Rawlins .. L
LEICESTERSHIRE (NORTH).
Lord J. Manners C
Mr. Hastings C
LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).
Mr. C. W. Packe C
Viscount Curzon C
LEOMINSTER.
Mr. G. Hardy (e) L
Mr. Webb C
LEWES.
*Lord Pelham C
Mr. Brand L
LICHFIELD.
Major Anson L
*Colonel Dyott C
LINCOLN.
Mr. C. Seely L
*Mr. Heneage C
LINCOLNSHIRE (NORTH).
Mr. J. Banks Stanhope L
Mr. Rasch (Knighted) .. C
LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTH).
Sir J. Trollope C
Mr. Mack L
LISKEARD.
Sir A. Buller L
LIVERPOOL.
Mr. Marshall L
*Mr. Graves L
LONDON.
Baron Rothschild .. L
Mr. Horace Crawford .. L
Mr. F. Low Beer .. L
*Alderman W. Lawrence L
LUDLOW.
Captain Clive C
*Mr. Severne C
LUTON.
*Mr. J. W. Treeby .. C
LYMINGTON.
Mr. W. Mackinnon, jun. L
Lord G. Lennox C
LYNN.
Lord Stanley L
*Sir F. Boston L
MACCLESFIELD.
Mr. E. C. Egerton .. C
Mr. Brocklehurst .. C
MALDON (ESSEX).
Mr. W. Lee L
*Mr. J. Whatman .. L
MALDON.
Mr. G. W. M. Peacocke C
*Mr. R. A. Bevan .. C
MALMESBURY.
Mr. Lowndes L
MALTON.
Hon. C. Fitzwilliam .. L
Mr. J. Brown L
MANCHESTER.
Mr. Birley L
*Mr. Jones L
MARLBOROUGH.
Lord R. Brown L
Mr. H. B. Baring .. L
MARLOW.
Mr. Borlase C
Colonel Williams .. C
MARYLEBONE.
Mr. H. Lewis L
*Mr. T. Chambers .. L
MERIONETHSHIRE.
*Mr. Wynne C
MERTHYR.
Mr. H. A. Bruce .. L
MIDDLESEX.
Mr. Hanbury L
Mr. Labouchere .. L
MIDDLESEX.
Mr. Mitford C
MONTROSE (DISTRICT).
Mr. Cowan L
MONTROSE (DISTRICT).
Mr. Cowan L
MONMOUTHSHIRE.
Mr. C. O. Morgan .. C
Lord Col. Somerset .. C
MONTGOMERY.
Mr. H. Tracey .. L
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
Mr. Wynne C
MORPETH.
Mr. Leech L
MORPETH.
Mr. Hodgkinson .. L
Lord A. Cliuton .. C
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Right Hon. J. E. Headam L
*Mr. C. Cowen .. L
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.
*Mr. Allen L
*Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley C
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).
*Mr. C. W. Martin .. L
Mr. R. W. Sawyer .. L
NORFOLK (EAST).
Mr. Hoare C
*Mr. C. S. Read .. C
NORFOLK (WEST).
*Mr. Bagge C
*Hon. T. De Grey .. C
NORTHALLERTON.
Mr. Dixon L
NORTHAMPTON.
Mr. C. Gilpin L
Lord Henley L
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).
Lord Spencer C
Mr. G. Ward Hunt .. C
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).
Sir R. Knightley .. C
Colonel Cartwright .. C
NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).
Mr. Ridley C
Sir M. W. Ridley .. C
NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTH).
Mr. Liddell C
Mr. Beaumont L
NOTTINGHAM.
*Mr. S. Morley L
Sir R. Clifton L
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).
Mr. C. Denison L
Lord Clinton C
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).
Mr. Barrow C
Lord Stanhope L
NORWICH.
Mr. S. Warner L
Sir W. Russell L
OAKHAM.
*Mr. Pitt L
Mr. J. T. Hibbert .. L
OLDHAM.
Mr. C. Cardwell .. L
*Mr. Emmott L
OXFORDSHIRE.
Mr. Hedges C
Colonel North C
Viscount Valentia (Lord J. W. Fane C
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
Mr. Anstruther C
(Mr. Gathorne Hardy (e)
PEMBROKE DISTRICTS.
Sir H. Owen L
PERSHORE (WORCS.).
Mr. Lygon (Knighted) .. C
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.
Mr. J. Williams L
PERTH.
Mr. S. Gurney L
PETERBOROUGH.
Mr. G. H. Whalley .. L
Mr. Sharpe L
PETERSFIELD.
Mr. Compton C
PLYMOUTH.
Mr. Bolitho C
Mr. Collier L
Mr. Mitchell L
PONTEFRACT.
Mr. Childers L
Mr. Milnes L
POOLE.
Mr. H. D. Seymour .. C
Mr. C. Spring C
PORTSMOUTH.
Admiral Beresford .. C
*Mr. W. H. Stone .. C
PRESTON.
Sir T. G. Hesketh .. C
Mr. J. A. Hibbert .. L
RADNOR.
Mr. R. G. Price .. L
RAMSBURY.
Sir J. Walsh C
READING.
Sir F. Goldsmid .. L
Mr. G. S. Faithfull .. L
RENFREW.
Right Hon. Lyeson Gower C
RETFORD (EAST).
Mr. Jackson L
Mr. Peel L
RICHMOND.
Mr. Wilberforce .. L
Sir R. Palmer L
RIPON.
*Sir C. Wood L
*Mr. Lascelles L
ROCHDALE.
Mr. T. B. Potter .. L
ROCHESTER.
Mr. Rankin C
Sergeant Kingdon .. C
RUTLAND.
Mr. Finch C
Mr. Noel C
RYE.
*Captain M'Kinnon .. C
ST. ALBANS.
Mr. H. Paull L
SALISBURY.
Mr. J. Chaubam .. L
SALISBURY.
Mr. Marsh L
Mr. Hulbert L
SANDWICH.
Mr. Hugessen C
Mr. W. Paget C
SCARBOROUGH.
Mr. Samuel Laidlay .. L
Mr. J. D. Dent .. L
SHAFTESBURY.
Mr. G. G. Glynn .. L
SHEFFIELD.
Mr. J. Jacobsk .. L
Mr. Mundella L
SHOREDITCH.
Mr. Cave C
Mr. H. Birrell L
SHREWSBURY.
Mr. W. J. Clement .. L
Mr. Tomlin L
SHROPSHIRE (NORTH).
Mr. O. Gore L
Mr. Kenyon Cust .. L
SHROPSHIRE (SOUTH).
Mr. Severne Leighton .. L
SOMERSETSHIRE.
Mr. Wyndham C
Mr. Luttrell C
SOMERSETSHIRE (EAST).
Sir W. Miles C
*Mr. H. H. Paget .. C
SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST).
Sir A. Hood C
Mr. Gore-Langton .. C
SOUTHAMPTON.
Mr. Moffat C
*Mr. Russell Gurney .. L
SOUTH SHIELDS.
Mr. R. Ingham.. .. L
STAFFORD.
Mr. Salt L
Mr. Leach L
STAMFORD.
*Mr. M. A. Bass .. L
Mr. Hallett L
STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).
Mr. J. Bagnall L
Mr. C. B. Adderley .. C
STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH).
Mr. W. H. Foley .. C
Mr. A. F. Foster .. C
STAFFORDSHIRE.
Lord Courtenay .. C
Mr. Kennard C
STOCKPORT.
Mr. J. Smith L
Mr. R. W. Watkin .. L
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.
Mr. H. H. Grenfell .. L
Sir H. Havelock-Allan L
STROUD.
Mr. P. Scrope L
Mr. J. Marling L
SUFFOLK (EAST).
Major Parker L
Mr. Tollemache .. C
SUNDERLAND.
Mr. Storey L
*Alderman Hartley .. L
SURREY (EAST).
Mr. Leslie King .. C
*Mr. C. Buxton .. L
SURREY (WEST).
Mr. Brisco L
Mr. Cubitt L
SUSSEX (EAST).
Mr. Dodson L
*Lord E. Cavendish .. L
SUSSEX (WEST).
Colonel Barttelot .. C
Captain Wiudham .. C
SWANSEA.
Mr. DiDwyn L
TAMWORTH.
Sir R. Peel L
Mr. J. Peel L
(e) Mr. Gathorne Hardy is returned for Enfield Unay entry, and also for Leominster.
TAUNTON.
Mr. J. Deane L
Lord Clinton C
TAVISTOCK.
Mr. Barrow C
Mr. Buller L
TEWKESBURY.
Mr. J. R. Yorke .. C
*Mr. Dowdeswell .. C
THETFORD.
Mr. A. H. Buring .. C
Mr. J. J. H. Herbert C
THIRSK.
Mr. W. Gallwey .. L
TIVERTON.
Lord Palmerston .. L
Mr. Walrond L
TOWER.
Mr. J. Pease L
Mr. A. Seymour .. L
TOWER HAMLETS.
Mr. A. Ayrton L
Mr. S. Buxton L
TRURO.
Mr. Tweedy L
Mr. J. Williams .. L
TYNEMOUTH.
Mr. T. Burt L
WAKEFIELD.
Mr. W. H. Leatham .. L
WALLINGFORD.
Colonel W. Dilke .. L
WALSALL.
Mr. W. Forster L
WAREHAM.
Mr. J. Calcraft L
WARRINGTON.
Mr. J. Greenall C
WARWICK.
*Mr. A. W. Peel .. L
Mr. Eaton L
WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).
Mr. Newdegate C
Mr. D. Brumby C
WARWICKSHIRE (SOUTH).
Sir C. Mordaunt C
Mr. Flower C
WELLS.
Captain Hallett L
Captain Jolliffe L
WENLOCK.
Mr. Slaney L
Mr. Robertson L
Mr. J. M. Gaskell .. L
WESTBURY.
Sir M. Lopes C
WESTMINSTER.
*Captain Grosvenor .. L
*Mr. R. Mill L
WESTMORLAND.
Hon. H. Lowther .. C
The Earl of Bective .. L
ARTHUR.
Mr. O'Neill C
*Admiral Sir Seymour C
ANTRIM.
Mr. R. Smiley C
Mr. Ross C
ARMAGH.
Mr. Dickson C
Mr. Saunderson C
ATHLONE.
*Mr. Reardon L
BANDON.
Mr. H. B. Barnard .. C
BELFAST.
Right Hon. Chichi Ester C
Mr. Getty C
CARLOW.
Right Hon. Bruen .. C
CARLOW COUNTY.
Mr. J. Bruen C
Mr. D. W. P. Beresford C
CARRICKFERGUS.
*Mr. H. Torrens .. C
CASHEL.
*Mr. O'Beirne L
CAVAN.
Hon. H. Annesley .. C
Mr. Biggar L
CLARE.
Sir Colman O'Loghlen L
Mr. Keane Augustus .. L
CLONMEL.
Mr. Bagwell C
COLERAINE.
Sir H. Brett C
CORK.
Mr. N. D. Murphy .. L
*Mr. Maguire L
CORK COUNTY.
*Mr. Barry L
Mr. Shaw L
DONEGAL COUNTY.
Viscount Hamilton .. C
Mr. Conyngham C
DOWN.
Lord A. E. Hill Trevor C
Colonel Forde C
DOWNPATRICK.
Mr. Ker C
DROGHEDA.
*Mr. Whitworth .. L
DUBLIN.
*Mr. E. Guinness .. L
Mr. J. Barton L
DUBLIN COUNTY.
Colonel Taylor C
Mr. Meldon L
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
Captain Stacpole .. L
Mr. Lefroy C
DUNGANNON.
Sir G. Bowyer C
DUNGARVAN.
*Mr. E. Bellew L
Major Knox C
DUNDALK.
Mr. C. Barry L
ENNIS.
Captain Stacpole .. L
ENNISKILLEN.
Mr. J. Cole C
FERMANAGH.
Captain Archdall .. C
Mr. H. A. Cole C
GALWAY.
*Mr. M. Morris .. L
Mr. Joseph Nesbett .. L
GALWAY COUNTY.
† Lord Dunkellin .. L
Mr. Blake L
KERRY.
Colonel Herbert .. L
Viscount Castlerosse .. L
KILDARE.
Mr. W. H. P. Cogan .. L
Mr. Arthur Griffith .. L
KILKENNY.
Mr. J. Gray L
ABERDEEN.
Colonel Sykes L
ABERDEENSHIRE.
Mr. William Leslie .. C
ARGYLESHIRE.
Mr. Finlay L
AYR.
Mr. R. H. J. Craufurd C
AYRSHIRE.
Sir James Fergusson .. C
BANFFSHIRE.
Mr. H. W. Duff C
BERWICKSHIRE.
Mr. D. Robertson .. C
BUTESHIRE.
*Mr. W. Lamont .. L
CAITHNESS.
Mr. Traill L
WEYMOUTH.
*Mr. H. G. Gridley .. L
Mr. R. Brodie C
WHITBY.
Mr. J. Bagnall L
WHITEHAVEN.
† Mr. G. C. Bentinck .. C
WIGAN.
Mr. Woods L
Hon. Edward Lindsay .. L
WILTON.
Mr. E. Antrobus .. C
WILTSHIRE (NORTH).
Lord C. Bruce C
*Mr. R. P. Long .. C
WILTSHIRE (SOUTH).
Viscount Tiranne .. C
*Mr. T. Grove C
WINCHESTER.
Mr. J. B. Carter .. L
*Mr. Balfour C
WINDSOR.
*Mr. E. Labouchere .. L
*Sir H. Meux L
WORCESTER.
Right Hon. C. R. Villiers L
*Mr. H. Sutton L
WORCESTERSHIRE.
*Mr. H. Barnett .. C
WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).
Mr. R. Palmore .. L
*Mr. A. J. Beauclerk .. L
WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).
Mr. Lygon C
Mr. H. F. Vernon .. L
WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST).
Mr. Knight C
Mr. Talbot C
WYCOMBE.
Mr. C. S. Carrington .. L
Mr. J. R. Mill L
YARMOUTH.
Sir E. N. Lacon .. C
*Mr. J. Goodson .. C
YORK.
*Alderman Leeman .. L
*Mr. Meek L
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).
Lord Hotham L
Hon. A. Duncombe .. L
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).
Mr. F. A. Milbanke .. L
Mr. W. H. Fremantle .. C
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING, NORTH DIVISION).
Mr. Lascelles L
† Lord P. Cavendish .. L
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING, SOUTH DIVISION).
Mr. Milnes L
* Mr. H. F. Beaumont .. L

IRELAND.

KILKENNY COUNTY.
*Mr. Bryan L
Right Hon. Agar Ellis .. L
KING'S COUNTY.
Mr. T. W. King .. L
Sir P. O'Brien L
KILDARE.
Right Hon. Colthurst .. L
LEITRIM.
Mr. Clements L
Mr. O. Gore C
LIMERICK CITY.
Major Gavin L
Mr. W. Russell L
LIMERICK COUNTY.
Right Hon. W. Monsell .. L
*Mr. E. Synan L
LISBURN.
Right Hon. Lord Yorner .. C
LONDONDERRY.
Mr. C. H. Lindsay .. C
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.
Mr. Pirrie C
Mr. Pirrie Dawson .. C
LONGFORD.
Colonel Greville .. L
Mr. O'Reilly L
LOUTH.
Mr. C. Fortescue .. L
*Mr. Kennedy L
MALLOW.
Mr. Alexander Mallins L
MAYO.
Mr. Browne L
Lord Bingham L
MEATH.
Mr. Corbally L
*Mr. M'Evoy L
MONAGHAN.
Lord Henry Leslie .. L
† Hon V. Dawson .. L
NAVAN.
Colonel Tottenham .. C
NEWRY.
Mr. Ian Malcolm .. C
PORTARLINGTON.
Mr. Dawson C
QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Mr. Dawson C
* Mr. Fitzpatrick .. L
ROSCOMMON.
The O'Conor Don .. L
Mr. Nolan L
SLIGO.
Sir Sejeant Armstrong .. L
SLIGO COUNTY.
Sir R. O. Booth .. C
Mr. R. J. Hara .. L
TIPPERARY.
Mr. Mulloy L
* Mr. J. P. Dillon .. L
TIRONE.
The O'Donoghue .. L
TYRONE.
Mr. Corry C
Lord C. Hamilton .. C
WATERFORD.
Mr. Bolton C
* Sir H. W. Barron .. L
WATERFORD COUNTY.
Mr. J. Power L
Mr. Esmonde L
WEXFORD.
Mr. P. Urquhart .. L
Mr. Healy L
WEXFORD.
Mr. Devereux L
WEXFORD COUNTY.
* Mr. Walsh L
* Sir J. Power L
WICKLOW.
Mr. Hume Dick .. L
Lord Proby C
YOUGHAL.
* Mr. J. N. M'Kenna .. L

SCOTLAND.

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS.
Mr. W. P. Adam .. L
DUMBARTONSHIRE.
Mr. F. B. Smollett (e) .. L
Mr. J. Buchanan (e) .. L
DUMFRIES.
Mr. Ewart L
DUMFRIESSHIRE.
* Major Walker.. .. L
DUNDEE.
Mr. E. Ogilvy L
EDINBURGH.
Mr. M'Laren L
Mr. J. Moncrieff (Lord Advocate) L
(f) For Dumbartonshire there is a double return, Mr. Buchanan (L.) Mr. Smollett and Mr. Stirling being equal.
EDINBURGHSHIRE.
Earl of Dalkeith C
ELGIN.
Mr. Grant Duff L
ELGIN AND NAIRNSHIRE.
Mr. Cumming Bruce .. L
FALKIRK.
Mr. J. Morry L
FIFESHIRE.
Sir H. Anstruther .. L
FORFARSHIRE.
Hon. C. L. Carnegie .. L
GLASGOW.
Mr. Graham L
Mr. Dalglish L
HADDINGTON.
Mr. Dunlop L
INVERNESS.
Sir H. B. Davie .. L
Mr. Mackintosh .. L
Lord Elcho L
INVERNESS-SHIRE.
Mr. A. Matheson .. L
INVERNESS-SHIRE.
Mr. H. Baillie L
KILMARNOCK.
Mr. R. P. Beaverie .. L
KINCARDINESHIRE.
* Mr. R. A. Nicol .. L
KIRKALDY.
Mr. Aytoun L
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
Mr. Maitland L
LANARKSHIRE.
Sir E. J. Colebrooke .. L
Mr. Miller L
LISLITHGOWSHIRE.
* Mr. P. M'Laren .. L
MONTROSE.
Mr. Baxter L
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.
Mr. T. Dundas L
PAISLEY.
Mr. Irving L
PEEBLESSHIRE.
Sir G. Montgomery .. C
PERTH.
Mr. Kinnaird L
PERTHSHIRE.
Mr. W. Stirling .. C
RENFREWSHIRE.
* Mr. A. A. Spiers .. L
ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Sir J. Matheson .. C
ROXBURGHSHIRE.
Mr. W. Scott L
SELKIRKSHIRE.
Lord H. Scott .. C
ST. ANDREWS.
Mr. E. Elliot L
STIRLINGSHIRE.
* Mr. Orgilvie L
STIRLINGSHIRE.
* Mr. Bolton Eyres .. L
SUTHERLANDSHIRE.
Mr. J. Sutherland .. L
WICK.
Mr. Laing L
WIGTON.
Mr. Dalrymple .. L
WIGTONSHIRE.
Sir A. Agnew L

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AND RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.

AGREEABLY to our custom, we give on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, the Portrait of the winner of the Queen's prize, and a picture of the prominent Number, in the successful competition in 1865 for the highest distinction which the marksman has the ambition to win, the name of Sizmore has now to be added to the roll which already comprises Ross, Joplings, Finlay, Roberts, and Wyatt; and the honour, great as it is, of winning the Queen's prize, could not have fallen into worthier hands. A volunteer, we understand, from the beginning; Mr. Sharman, a private in the 6th West York (or Leeds) Rifle Volunteers has been popular for the last six years, and, though more fortunate in his own county, has never yet succeeded in winning any prize at Wimbledon. This year, however, he has amply repaid himself for his previous disappointments, having had the already-reported distinction of being in the first stage of the Albert, as well as having carried off the Queen's prize. He made only 31 points at the 60 yards' range, where he was surpassed by a dozen others; but at the 900 yards he made 35, and at the 1000 yards he made a grand score of 34, out of 35. These figures in succession lie hit the bull's-eye, and he hit it once again, besides making two centres. The highest score to the winner was made by Ensign Black, 22nd Middlesex Queen's Westminster, who made 36 points; Private Davis, Victorian, 38; Sergeant Little, 3rd Gloucestershire, 37; and Private Masseter, 12th Middlesex, 37. Earl Spencer's score was 33. The portrait of Mr. Sharman is from a photograph by Mr. Lafayette, of Dublin and Edinburgh.

The new prize offered by Mr. Horatio Ross for a combined performance of running, loading, and firing, which was described last week, has given rise to some of the most interesting scenes in the proceedings of each day of the Wimbledon meeting. The competition, for this prize, which might be undertaken at any hour of any day, so long as it remained open, is that of a small few to the intending competitor, was always most eagerly watched. We borrow from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* a brief account of the manner in which this competition is carried on, and from our Engravings. "The competitor, in his 'stocking feet,' having his spiked camaschs in his hand, runs on a circle of 100 yards' circumference, and prepares to fire his first shot. The officer in charge has his watch ready, and as the competitor begins to count the laps he announces, in the case of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Petrokin, the one who was competing with the latter, who was almost his personal friend, rapidly, from a flask. Meanwhile, his friend has said to him, 'Bull, good shooting. Too much to the right,' as the case may be; and, the loading finished, he runs down to the mark, and then, rising up, is again apprised of the result of his shot, while loading cartridge number two. Having loaded, he takes rifle and loader in the left hand, and starts off like a hare to run round the post fifty yards distant, which is the most to be feared fire another shot. But, while running to the post, he has fished out a bullet from his pocket, and while turning round the post increases speed, enters the bullet into the bore, introduces the head of the ramrod, and is ready to resume his full speed in running back, resuming home the while. The instant he reaches the mantrue he casts himself headlong down on the ground, fires, loads, half leaps, half rolls, is off again up the path. Whenever he comes in his friend tells him 'well in,' as regards time, or 'too long,' if necessary; and, as the five minutes are expired, every shot is almost every time in the bull. The endurance, speed, and skill of hand and eye required in this remarkable match are extraordinary."

Our remaining illustrations of the Wimbledon meeting are scenes of ordinary occurrence during each day's practice. Firing at evening on the lawn in front of Lord Elcho's cottage; the Highland garrison at dinner; and Scottish pipers and foot-races, which attract so much diversion to many of the volunteers and of the ladies and gentlemen who watch their sturdy limbs. The mighty "Jock" members of the Victoria Rifle Corps, fully acquired and armed, going the round of the camp, are struck with strict military precision, an hour or two before the usual bed-time.

The new act for regulating locomotives on turnpike and other roads will come into operation on Sept. 1. Three persons are to work locomotives, and one is to precede with a red flag or notice at a distance of the locomotive. On a turnpike road, or public highway, a locomotive is not to exceed a speed of four miles an hour through a town, and in the city or village at not more than two miles an hour. The act is only to continue in force for two years, but may be renewed as on the expiration of the locomotives in public thoroughfares, both in the metropolis and in the country.

Silver Peak is a prosperous mining camp in the centre of the great mountains at the Iron Mountain of Mississippi is superior to all other iron mountains in the world. Silver Peak is 200 miles from San Francisco, on the west side of the Sierra Nevada, and nearly one degree south of the city of Austin. It is some two miles from Clayton, a Southern Pacific railroad station, and 20 miles from ocean level. Near Silver Peak is an extensive deposit of salt, and not far from it a hill of pure sulphur. In the same country has a "Salton Sea" depression, being quite destitute of vegetation, and bristles with mountains scattered over a plain of pure white salt. Near Silver Peak are "Death Valley" plains of which, since the "49 Spanish trail," travellers have suffered so much, lies but a short distance to the south-east of the village of Silver Peak. Little Salt Lake, in Southern Utah, lies directly east of Silver Peak. At first the mountains were supposed to be composed entirely of silver, but it is now found that the deposits of silver are limited to a few claims, and that the mountains are principally composed of iron. The Nevada Iron Mountain Company, of Arizona, and Virginia city, induced a thorough examination of the west side of the Silver Peak Mountains. This resulted in success, the most brilliant of which is found in the neighbourhood of Austin, on the line of the Nevada Central railroad. The iron ore was sprung up within three years which, Senator Nye says, contains a population of 16,000. From among this line of exploration the miners are eagerly extending their operations, both north and south. Recently (within six months) they came upon this immense deposit near Castle Mount. Twelve claims are staked out, "ledges" as the miners call them, were discovered on that single mountain, and the ore was found to be of such quality as to be considered to be the most valuable yet developed. The specimens—a great number of which have been brought to New York by Colonel Cutherwood—are certainly very remarkable, and merit the attention of the whole financial community. If there is no mistake—and with the specimens actually before us we do not see how there can be—a new deposit, superior even to the Comstock lode, which has furnished so many millions of silver, is about to pour into our market its limitless supply of this precious metal.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.



DIVERSIONS OF THE CAMP: THE HIGHLAND GAMES.



THE FOOT-RACES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



RUNNING AND LOADING FOR THE HORATIO ROSS PRIZE.



THE PICKET GOING CAMP ROUNDS.—SEE PAGE 96.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE MIDDLESEX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT FELTHAM.

THE annual inspection of the school established at Feltham, near Hounslow, by the magistrates of the county of Middlesex, under the Act 17 and 18 Victoria, chapter 169, "to make provision for the care, reformation, and education of juvenile offenders," took place on Wednesday week. Any boy of age between seven and fourteen who is convicted of any criminal offence may be committed to this school for a period of not less than one year and not more than three. The school is built and supported entirely at the cost of the county rate. It is governed by a committee of visiting justices, appointed each year by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The number of inmates averages about 360 boys, under the charge of thirty-three resident and thirteen non-resident officers of all grades. The boys are distributed into four sections; each section being composed, when full, of 150 boys, and each section being superintended by one inspector and two labour-masters, with a schoolmaster and assistant schoolmaster for educational



ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE MIDDLESEX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT FELTHAM

purposes. The boys are instructed in farm labour, and in the following industrial occupations—Carpenters', turners', smiths', painters', glaziers', tailors', shoemakers', engineers', gasmakers', bakers', cooks', printers', and bricklayers' work, instrumental music, and any general employment in which they can be made useful. A steamanship class has also just been established. All the linen of the school is washed in the laundry by the boys. The farm is entirely worked by spade labour. All the boots and clothing of the boys are made on the premises, and every boy is obliged to keep his own clothing in good repair. The cost of maintenance and management is at the rate of £20 per head. The inspection was conducted by several of the magistrates and a few other visitors, showed that the school is in a very flourishing state. At the conclusion, during recess of teaching was strictly observed, while the different workshops were also kept busy till the dinner hour; after which the boys were mustered and marched to chapel, headed by the band, and saluting the company as they passed with a flagstaff erected in the centre of the line. Divine worship they were assembled for singing, in the manner shown in our illustration, their vocal performances being directed by the master, who stood on a chair in front of the band. A short address, with other sports and exercises, concluded the proceedings of the day.

WRECK OF THE MAIL-STEAMER ATHENS, AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE tremendous storm which visited the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of May, destroying almost every vessel that it caught in Table Bay, has already been mentioned; we now give an illustration of the wreck of the mail-steamer Athens, belonging to the United Navigation Company, which was carried broadside upon the rocks, at Green Point, where the lighthouses, while endeavouring to steam out of the bay, when all her anchors had parted. She had been making signals of distress all day; but it was impossible to help her. It was seven o'clock in the evening when she was driven upon the rocks, when her very rigidity broke up. The calls for help from those on board could be distinctly heard upon the shore, amid the roar of the breakers; but there was not a rope or lanyard at the lighthouse, nor was any rockets or Manby apparatus, and for two hours a continued wail of anguish was spread for help came from the steamer, which rolled occasionally he seen lying on the rocks, broken-backed, but still above water, with masts standing, until after nine o'clock. Fragments of wreck, floating ashore then bore testimony that the ship was rapidly breaking up. About ten o'clock the cries ceased, and thick darkness gathered over the scene. Nothing remained of the vessel except her engines and boilers, which have been carried some distance from the place at which she is believed to have originally struck, and nearer to the Mesille Point Lighthouse. All the way from the reef to the breakwater the shore is strewn with fragments of wreck; even the seats and yards have been snapped into short lengths; and the lightest portions of the ship have been blown inland and made unrecognisable. Next morning two bodies were recovered, both very much bruised from pounding against the rocks, and both were identified, with the exception of under-drawers, showing that, before taking their final plunge, the unhappy men had calmly prepared themselves for a last struggle for life. There were no passengers on board; but the master, Captain D. Smith, Dr. J. Heath Curtis, the medical officer, Messrs. C. Dewar, T. Bain, and three engineers, and twenty-five other persons made up the list of the officers and crew; and there is no doubt that they all perished.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

THE Engraving on our front page is an illustration of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new bridge at Blackfriars, which was performed, by the Lord Mayor of London, on Thursday week. It took place in a huge cofferdam on the south side of the river, where a row of piles, driven closely together, and the space within excluded like the side of a ship, formed a solid bulwark against the water. Massive timbers, known as rams ran across the cofferdam at one place, and, being arranged for use, with no eye to uniformity, gave the whole structure a business-like, practical look, which any attempt at ornament could get rid of. Whatever could be done in the decoration of these temporary materials was done. The rams, piles, and banners by the hundred, tastefully disposed, and as much of the rough timber and the mud as could be got rid of made an orderly and conveniently cut it was covered with baize or coloured cloth. At the bottom of the dam, some 19 ft. below low-water mark, was placed the foundation-stone—a block of Cornish granite, measuring about a yard and a quarter, neatly "dressed" for the occasion. The stone itself is not new to the site, for it has formerly been placed in exactly the water stone in one of the piers of the old bridge, having been placed there when the bridge first became affected by the action of the water, for which it has since required incessant and expensive support. Except when the stone was placed, the floor of the cofferdam was planked over and well supported, and overboard were tiers of galleries with benches, to which the invited guests were ever ready to ascend. The Common Council, in their robes and furnished with wands and emblems of their office, at half-past two o'clock by the river, and were followed by the other civic dignitaries, having come in procession from Guildhall, with a band playing the National Anthem, arrived at the site. The Lord Mayor was conducted to a chair of state placed in front of the foundation-stone, where the Lady Mayoress (Miss Hale) was already seated. He was surrounded by the other members of the functionaries in their robes of office, and the formal ceremony then began. The secretary of the Bridge-house Estates Committee presented took their stations by the side of the stone, Mr. William Webster beating the plate with the implements of his craft. Then the purse containing the coins to be deposited, Mr. Deputy Tegg the glass vessel to hold the coins, Mr. T. B. Simpson, and the Lord Mayor the Thomas Parker the level. The other members of the committee are—Mr. Alderman, Mr. Deputy Hawtrey; Mr. Alderman William Lawrence, M.P.; Mr. John Paterson, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Sir J. Marratt, Mr. John Kelday, Mr. H. H. Heath, and Mr. C. Robinson. The architect, Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. Webster, the trowel and mortar, and the engineer, Mr. Cubitt first exhibited the general plans and drawings of the bridge. The inscriptions, in Latin and English, were read in a loud voice by the clerk of the bridge-house estate, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, who composed them, the English being as follows:—

The former Bridge over the River Thames having fallen into decay, the Court of Common Council of the City of London ordered the construction of a new Bridge, and the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Lord Mayor, 1864, laid the First Stone on the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865; we trust under better auspices, for the former stone which we built during a period of General War, was destroyed by fire. The work undertaken in a time of profound Peace, in the 29th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, by the consent when the former Bridge was considered to be too narrow for the increasing traffic, by the adoption of Free Trade, those separate interests which divided nations have been brought into unity, and the Thames, the source of His infinite goodness, grant to the onus a happy conclusion. Joseph Cubitt, Engineer.

The English translation was received with cheers, and then the Lord Mayor placed in the glass vessel a number of coins of the following coins:—A sovereign and a half-sovereign in gold; a crown, a half-crown, a florin, a shilling, a sixpence, a fourpenny-piece, a threepenny-piece, and a penny-piece in silver; and a penny, a half-penny, and a farthing in bronze. The glass vessel was next sealed up by Mr. Cubitt, and the Lord Mayor deposited it in the stone. The stone prepared for its reception, along with a copy of the *Times* of that day, one of the inscriptions and a set of the programme, a photograph of Lord Mayor Hale, and one of the ancient engraving, noticed elsewhere, which represents the laying of the foundation-stone of the old bridge in 1760. The Chairman of the Bridge Committee then presented the Lord Mayor with a handsome silver trowel, and expressed the desire of the committee that his Lordship should lay the foundation-stone of the new bridge. Assenting to this request, the Lord Mayor spread the mortar with the trowel in workman-like fashion, and the stone was then lowered to its place, which was not more than one foot below its former level. His Lordship then made a few appropriate remarks, took the mallet and level, with which he adjusted and set the stone, striking it three times with the mallet, and declaring it, amid loud cheers, to be well and truly laid. The stone stored and space of the City were then placed crosswise upon the stone, the band played "Rule Britannia," following this up with the National Anthem, the procession started on its return to Guildhall, and the ceremony was concluded.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE IN 1760.

MR. R. W. MYLNE, grandson of the Mr. Robert Mylne who was the architect of old Blackfriars Bridge, has allowed us to publish a reduced copy of an old Engraving in his possession, copies of which were given away, on Monday week, at a public reception given by alderman when they met to lay the foundation-stone of the new bridge, as shown in our Illustration on our front page. A copy was also deposited in the cavity of the stone. The Engraving shows the performance of a similar ceremony a hundred and five years ago, when the foundation-stone of the old bridge was laid by Sir Thomas Chitty, then Lord Mayor, who is seen with raised mallet about to strike the stone, upon which the trowel and mortar of the masonry are laid. In the right-hand corner is the Recorder, addressing the architect, Mr. Mylne, who stands beside a plan of the Old Bridge. A cannon is firing, in dangerous proximity to the heads of the by-standers, but only one person is visible receiving injury. Mr. W. Mylne supplies the following particulars of this affair:—"The laying of an inauguration stone on the City side

SIR THOMAS CHITTY, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, LAYING THE INAUGURATION-STONE OF OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE IN 1760.—FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING.

of the river by Sir Thomas Chitty, in 1760, before the expiration of his mayoralty, was considered so desirable that, although no permanent works had been commenced, it was decided to have a great public ceremony, and for that object a special excavation was made in front of the old wharf-wall adjoining the mouth of the River Fleet, to the west of the ancient causeway or public ferry landing-place, at the top of the Fleet Ditch. Four large timbered blocks were fixed on a platform, over which a stone, 6 ft. by 3 ft., was placed, having a hole, 12 in. by 9 in., for medals and silver objects, besides a plate of tin bearing an inscription. This inauguration-stone was laid on the last day of October, 1760, and was securely fixed with fourteen iron cramps, dovetailed and leaded; and, subsequently, two additional blocks were fixed to prevent the possibility of its being disturbed, the total cost being £185. Of the medals therein, it is said, is one that, in the enthusiasm of the moment, the architect took from his neck and threw into the cavity of the stone. It should be mentioned, in explanation, that this was a prize silver medal, the first of those won by an undergraduate, when a student at Luke's Academy, in Dublin, and, being set in a copper rim, bearing a Latin inscription relative to the occasion, was deposited in the form in the cavity, where it will no doubt be found among the other relics."

Diplomatic relations between the Brazilian and British Governments will be re-established at an early date. It is understood that the Government of Brazil has accepted the explanations made by our Ministers, and that then the last obstacle to the renewal of the amity between countries has been removed. The exact terms of the treaties have not been received.

The King of Siam has ordered the re-organisation of his army, and has resolved on adopting a system of conscription, by which 10,000 men will be annually added to the military force. Those recruits are intended to act against the Cambodians, who have recently invaded and devastated the province. A few months back three marauders appeared in the Gulf of Siam with fifty pirates and murdered the Governor of Chantaboon, and sacked the capital.

The party of Royal Engineers from the Ordnance Survey, which left Southampton for the Channel Islands on the 13th of September, for the purpose of making a survey of Jersualem, and levelling the line of railway from St. Helier's to the Devil's Hole, returned to Jersey and arrived in England. The depression of the surface of the Dead Sea, which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy, as to its extent, was discovered to be 1292 ft.

The earthquake of the 12th inst. a shock of earthquake visited the town of Milan, in Syria, and its environs. The shock was felt in a direction nearly directing, and was accompanied by strong subterranean noise, which continued for about three seconds. Another shock was experienced the next morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock, but was weaker than that of the previous night. Shocks were likewise felt, on the same day, at about the same hour, in Sterling and Kilmadock, in Perthshire, and, on the 13th, at two minutes past six in the evening, at Flintshield, having a north-easterly direction. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and continued for the space of seven seconds. Slight shocks were also felt at

STRATH BRORA IN SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—As night drew on, sea birds of every form see "crushing the air to sweetness" with their wings, and, as they rise, they are encountered by the sportsman in their flight over the Strath, and, as they return, they are met by the sportsman on the ground. They were Mortelets seven, and, on the 12th, at two minutes past six in the evening, at Flintshield, having a north-easterly direction. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and continued for the space of seven seconds. Slight shocks were also felt at

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THE ELECTION.

WITH the return of the members for the far-off northern Irish county of Antrim the general election of 1865 was brought to a close, in the middle of the past week. Looking to the noisy, hostile, and tumultuary proceedings which have prevailed with unprecedented unanimity, and which, in some places, rose to such a height that they were only to be quelled by charges of cavalry and the dangerous intimidation of the rifles of infantry, it is just a question whether an argument has not been supplied for shortening the duration of Parliaments. It would seem as if the whole of the elector, and still more the constituency, lost a great deal of that spirit of freedom which is conceived to be a very important element in the social system. It has been put up during a long Parliament of more than six years, for the purpose of returning members to Parliament is to be signalised by wild license of excitement and action, and the gravest operation of a free people is to be converted into a Saturnalia, it is possible that a more frequent recurrence to the polls of the country might tend to clear the arbour with which the said people appear to have thrown themselves into the proceedings of the last few months. It is not to be said by any of what class of persons the crowds who assemble at elections are composed, for it hardly possible that the whole shouting multitude can consist—to use a cant word at this moment—of the mere "roughs;" and it is not a violent presumption to hold that some of them rise to six-pound houses. If so, perhaps it may be taken that the exhibition of physical supplementing moral force which has become remarkable during the election, may be a way of asking for a vertical extension of the franchise; and, in that sense, we commend the experience of the last three weeks to practical and also to philosophical Parliamentary reformers.

The incidents of the latest elections have been, on the whole, interesting, and in many cases important. There is no doubt that in the counties the curious new Conservative reaction—which the phrase astonished but not daunted Mr. Disraeli, who has so satisfactorily made out that the Conservatives have better position than ever it was—has continued to prevail; but, on the other hand, there have been some Liberal victories of importance. Notably, in Inspite to the contest, three to three, like that of the Hewitt and Curzon, ended in the return of the Liberal candidates. It was naturally thought that what he had been the victim of bad management, which sought to thrust on Viscount Uffington, a young nobleman, who exhibited himself on the hustings as a decidedly weak Conservative point of view, between himself and Mr. Pleydell Bouverie, the old Liberal member. The result between the two leading the new candidate fell, and besides brought the stools to the ground with him. The solidity of the Liberal interest in Inspite from being the son-in-law of Lord Overstone outweighed the power of Printing House-square. Mr. Bouverie, however, was more than a match for Mr. Bouverie, who is no longer young, and is feebler in body even than his years would warrant. Mr. Bouverie, however, had no terrible opponent personally in Viscount Uffington; and, in short, the election was betting-book reasoning. The no practical and skilful administrator as Sir William Clayton was personally to fill the office of one of the candidates, and therefore might be supposed to have had something to do with the arrangements. In Essex the good fight fought by Mr. R. B. Baker, in the Liberal interest, was not successful, and Mr. Round, the Liberal Leader, and brother of the new Lord Cranbourne, not, judging from some of his antecedents, opposite to him in ability and acquirements as well as in blood preserved the Conservative unity; but in the northern division of the hitherto impregnable Conservative breach was made by the introduction of Sir Thomas Western, who not only won a Liberal seat, but ousted Major Beresford, the most representative of Tories. And so Mr. Du Cane will have to fret—which he is likely to do—at being coupled with a Liberal dead-weight, as he, of course, will conceive it. The struggle in Mid Surrey, in the new seven; the numbers of the respective forces was carefully arranged for effect. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, with the Bonchurch influence, and the Oxford fresh upon him, came forward to propose the new candidate, Mr. Hart Dyke; and Mr. Locke King, and Mr. Watson, both recently returned for the county town of Kent, assisted the Liberal candidates in their support. The Liberals were not on *par fas et nefas*; for forgery was imported into the proceedings by the Conservatives of the party. Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke were showing as victors, there was a row with Sir John Lubbock, the Liberal chairman, who has since manfully used because he endeavoured to let it appear that he knew of no one among his supporters who could be guilty of such an act. The result of this disturbance Mr. Augerstein, who sat for Greenwich in the last Parliament, or the wrong side of the house, and who had retired upon the hustings on the row, *vide*, one of Mr. Gladstone in South Lancashire. In two days he was his seat and lost his wretched Greenwich. Mr. Walter is pledged to South Northamptonshire there was good hope that a Liberal would have come in, but the Conservative cause was, in the gentleman member, who has a notion that his destined duty in the House is to intervene on critical moments and settle vexed questions in an *ex cathedra* fashion, and who seems, like the poet Gray, not to be able to open his mouth without an if or an or, unless he is fully dressed. However, Lord Frederick Fitzroy, who left Thetford, which he recently represented, to try his luck for a county seat, was baffled, and the old member was returned. Of course neither could wish that North Warwickshire would reject Mr. Newdegate, because he is unique as a member of Parliament, and as a Parliamentary man in some sort a merit; but it may have been hoped, upon other than political grounds, that Mr. Newdegate would be ousted Mr. Bromley Davenport, who was, perhaps, the most unconsciously grotesque M.P. of the late House. However, there was a reason why he is pleasant in the eyes of the electors of North Warwickshire (what was it Dr. Parr said about Warwickshire?) and he was returned, and they honouring party, and party and personality stand as they did in that county.

According to Mr. Disraeli, it was the instinct of the most dangerous and irresistible kind that placed Mr. Cowper at the head of the poll in Hertfordshire. This part of the Right Hon. Baronet's speech was applauded to the echo in the world meant all the potter he made about losing such a colleague as Mr. Abel Smith. Did any one, out of Hertfordshire, ever hear of any other district of it, gentleman during the whole time, from 1854 till now, that he had represented Hertfordshire. And yet Mr. Bulwer has been no pachetic over his loss as ever Milton was over that of Lycidas. It may be that the reason that he is not like Mr. Smith that has been retained from Parliament by the process of a general election, is, North Wilts, the Liberal who won was born in Scotland. For Charles Bruce has topped Sir George Jenkinson, although Mr. R. P. Long has been returned for the county by his father, leaving Mr. Campbell, his former seat, and he will endeavour to supply to his leader the "pleasant presence of Walter Long" at his side. Talking of Long reminds us that Mr. Morrit has turned that Mr. Morrit—manly and county, bluff and pleasant gentleman—cedes his seat for the North Riding to Sir Henry Marwood Boynton, Mr. W. G. Duncombe, one of the white-waistcoat orators—persons familiar with the house know what this implies—retains his "double" in the representation of the West Riding the Liberal candidates won both seats, and the Fitzwilliam interest again appears in Parliament represented by Lord Milton, in this case a remarkable man, having developed qualities which, in a son of Lord Fitzwilliam, are unexpected. Sir Edward Kerrison's seat, in East Suffolk, is not vacated by the Liberals of one vote. Again, in South Derbyshire, Mr. Evans, who sat for the county, goes back, taking with him Mr. Colville, who was formerly its representative, leaving the late Conservative member, Mr. Mundy, in the lurch. The contests in West Norfolk, North Hants, and South Warwickshire terminated in favour of the Conservatives, though Mr. Gurdon, Sir H. Mildmay, and Lord Duncan respectively made good fights. The chronicle of the English elections may be closed by a simple statement that in the Isle of Wight, as it were under the shadow of the Palace, into which Sir Charles Locock has a special privilege of entrée; he was, because no doubt a high Tory, beaten by Sir J. Simeon, a Liberal and a Roman Catholic, so that now that religious body has three representatives—for English constituencies in Parliament instead of one, as hitherto.

The only Scottish election which deserves special notice is that for Haddingtonshire, and that mainly because of the singular demeanour of Lord Elcho at the declaration of the poll. It would seem that the noble Lord, in his haste, thought that he was in Wimbledon, and he is accustomed to play very fantastic tricks, which are not always acceptable there, his indulgence in his taste for chaffing having before now rather annoyed some of the volunteers for whom, in delivering prizes which they have gained, he has spoken in a way which took off all the grace and all the triumph of the moment. As regards his proceedings in Haddingtonshire, it can only be supposed that by a long continuance of office he has still never be under the necessity of asking the suffrages of that constituency again. There were some hopes that a great Liberal victory would have been gained by the ejection of Colonel Taylor, "whipper-in-in-chief" to the Opposition, in the country of Dalkeith, though in-in-chief" to the Opposition, in the country of Dalkeith, though in the assault on one of the seats was serious, his stems not to have been ever in peril, and Mr. Hamilton, his colleague hitherto, is his colleague still. Probably not even those burnished up to the most votes will care much that Mr. M'Mahon loses his seat for Wexford County; because Sir Colman Rice, who is returned, is of cognate principles, Liberal, and perhaps less uncertain, on a division, to the Government. The return of Mr. Dickson for Sligo county of Louth was never in question, though Mr. Kennedy had to struggle severely to preserve the seat which he acquired at a great Liberal victory from the vigorous assault of Mr. M'Clintock. Two of the elections for Irish counties will cause remarkable affects on the personnel of the new House of Commons. The county of Cork has rejected Mr. Vincent Scully; and in the event it was discovered that Mr. Pope Hennessy, after its having been supposed that he was returned, was rejected by the King's County by six votes. Much might be said upon these two incidents, but we must content us with offering our hearty congratulations to the Speaker of the future, whoever he may be, and, most of all, to that right hon. gentleman who in the last two Parliaments has filled the chair, and who, of all men, will appreciate the value of that unpretending post.

The practical result of the election may be summed up in a few words. Of the total number of 658 members returned to the new House of Commons, 367 rank as Liberals and 290 as Conservatives. In the chances and chances of the elections there are lost and gained thirty-three seats and gained fifty-seven. There has been one double return—that of Mr. Gathorne Hardy for the University of Oxford and Lancashire: and in the case (the county of Dumbarton) the candidates polled an equal number of votes. At present the House is an undigested mass; and, until a Speaker is elected, and the members are sworn in, this constitutional country is without a constitutional Government.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Lord Dalhousie's Indian Administration. By Sir Charles Jackson. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Definition is notoriously difficult, and he who attempts to define frequently ends in a confusion worse than that of confusion has been defined as "one who discharges archidiconal functions"; and a prelate who would define the limits between archdeaconry and heterodoxy, could find none better than "archdeacon is my deary, and heterodoxy is everybody else." But what is, then, is your impartial historian? Is he not one who takes your view of history? Is he not one who, thereby, in Sir Charles Jackson decrees partiality, or something worse, in Mr. Kaye's, Mr. Arnold's, and Major Bell's remarks upon "Lord Dalhousie's Indian Administration." This is not the place to praise or blame Lord Dalhousie's measures whatever were his merits and his failings, there can be no doubt but that his Indian career was brilliant, and that he fell a victim, perhaps, to the best of his ability at the sacrifice of his life. Such a man deserves the respect and gratitude of his countrymen, and the most complete exposition of his Indian administration contained in this volume is honourable to Sir Charles Jackson, and calls for grateful notice. It is not, however, within the term misgovernment to the government of Lord Dalhousie.

Gone and Considered. By Miss Jackson. (Longmans.) A diary, for the most part, of a sojourn in India during portions of 1857-8. They were eventful years, but the events recorded have had but little to do with the stirring events and to have mixed not much in the thrilling scenes. Her experiences are chiefly of sunstrokes, dysentery, fever, vermin, &c. Her observations are those of a lady who has been written about the years of the nutrity, is somewhat tame.

The Bubble of Finance. By Sir John Barrow, Bart. (Low, Son, and Marston.) A reprint of articles from *All the Year Round*. The articles showed up with rather more than usual force the commercial knowledge than the common run of men with a little common sense might, from a slight acquaintance with the world and the contents of the newspapers, have easily acquired, the ways in which scoundrels make, and fools lose, money. The sophisticated may probably gape amazed over the book, which has appropriate, though not original, interest set off with a suitable sketch of a man blowing bubbles and geese flying after them; but it is not such people who require instruction, but humour.

Excursions in France and Switzerland. By the Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A. (Longmans.) It is a relief to turn from high ice to low ice, from the plateau whence our countrymen are precipitated by many thousands of feet to death to the glaciers which must be sought beneath the earth. Mr. Browne, from his very extensive travels, twelve ice-caves which he visited in person, and gives, "from various sources, accounts of similar caves in other parts of the world." Incidents of travel are interspersed, to moisten descriptive dryness, amongst the details of the narrative; but the details are themselves singular enough to deserve attention.

Successful and Precious Stones. By Harry Emanuel, F.R.G.S. (J. C. Hotten.) A book to make the mouth water, and the eyes water. The author has compiled, with, apparently, much diligence and exactness, a work, embellished with numerous illustrations and engravings, upon a subject which is said to have (especially for Christian men, who are united by the same spirit) the effect to make themselves "with bridoned hair and pearls") great interest for all mankind who have not too philosophical a mind to care for the pearls of this wicked world. From the diamond to the agate, all precious stones, with their history, value, and "the most approved processes with simple tests for their identification," are treated of. It is recommended to all who, after the manner of the Jews, gather together in their minds their diamonds, their deeats, and their daughters.

Society in Paris. Transcribed from the French. (E. and F. N. Spon.) This volume contains a series of learned and interesting papers, accompanied by elaborate diagrams, upon "fast," "the manufacture of coralpins," "the use of the Cornish pump," "the use of the Archimedean wheels," "the road bridges of the Charing-cross Railway," "the Charing-cross Railway-bridge over the Thames," "the sewerage of the Erith and the repair of the river bank," and "the supply of water to towns." The subjects, it will be seen, are of the most practical and concern other besides scientific people.

Supernatural Facts in the Life of the Rev. John Babcock Feyrouse, A.M., LL.D. Edited by T. L. Nichols, M.D. (F. Pitman.) Mr. Ferguson, it should be mentioned, is the possessor of a sort of "spiritual" father towards the "Brothers Davenport," whose endeavours to lighten the pockets of the public by miraculous agency do not appear to have been very successful. It is not, we may perhaps add, to know more about him, they would do well to consult this book. At page 112 they will read that "a gentleman poured a glass of spirits into a tumbler and held it under the table. The tumbler appeared to be touched, and moved as if some one was drinking from it; when the tumbler was brought into the light the liquid had vanished." This singular phenomenon—the disappearance of spirituous liquor from a tumbler—may be frequently observed in the case of corporeal beings; and, though it "was repeated three times" upon the occasion referred to, it certainly "does not follow . . . that invisible beings drink." It will appear probable, however, that somebody drank.

Hardy Fenn. By Nona Bellairs. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) A graceful little book upon a graceful subject. From its elegant frontispiece to its last page it is worthy of its simple but beautiful theme. It is pleasant to follow our gentle guide to the spots whence she gathers her ferns, and pleasanter still to hear her tell of the sceptical under which they were gathered.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1117.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt	P takes Q
2. B to K 8 th	Anything
3. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM NO. 1118.
By Mr. MENDHEIM *(Pre-Adelaide).*

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An Instructive Game between Messrs. BRIEN and J. GOCHER.—*(Giuoco Piano.)*

BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P to Q 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	17. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Q 6th	B to K 3rd (ch)
4. Q to B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd		

(At this every ally played by Mr. Brien.)

5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. K to R sq	K to R 2nd
6. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 5	20. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K B 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q sq	21. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd
8. P to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	22. P to K 5th	P takes P
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	23. K to Kt 2nd	P takes P
10. B to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	24. Kt to K B 4th	P to K 5th
11. Q to Q 2nd	P to K R 4th	25. K to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd (ch)
12. Kt to Q 5th (Kt to Q sq would be a		26. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th (ch)
manifest improvement, and would have		27. K to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
ensured ease, however, if ran by chance		28. Kt to K B sq	Kt to K B 2nd
to White's game.)		29. Kt to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
13. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th.	30. R takes R	P takes R
14. Q to K B 3rd		31. P to K 4th	P to K 6th
15. Kt takes Q P	P takes Kt	32. Kt takes P at K	
14. Kt takes Q	P to K Kt 5th	5th	R to K Rth (ch)
		33. K to K 3rd	R to K 3rd
		34. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th

and Black resigned.

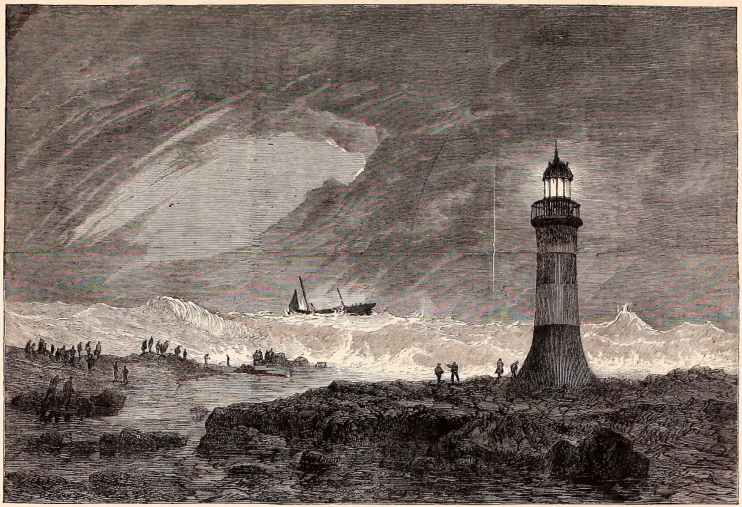
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

His Highness Prince Frederick Emilius Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince de Noer, and Count of Rantzau, was born on the 6th of January, 1800, at Augustenburg, in the island of Alsen, and was therefore in his sixty-sixth year. He was the second son of Prince Christian, Grand Duke of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, and was brother of the late Duchess of Kent, and cousin-german to the present Queen. His eldest brother, Christian Frederick Sonderburg, and was brother of Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, Princess Royal of Denmark and Queen of Sweden, was born on the 23rd of August, 1803, and married, on the 17th of September, 1829, Princess Louise Caroline Juliana, daughter of Prince Joseph of Hesse, and in September, 1848, he leaves a son, Prince Frederick, born in 1830, and a daughter, Princess Louise.

LORD FRANCIS DOUGLAS.

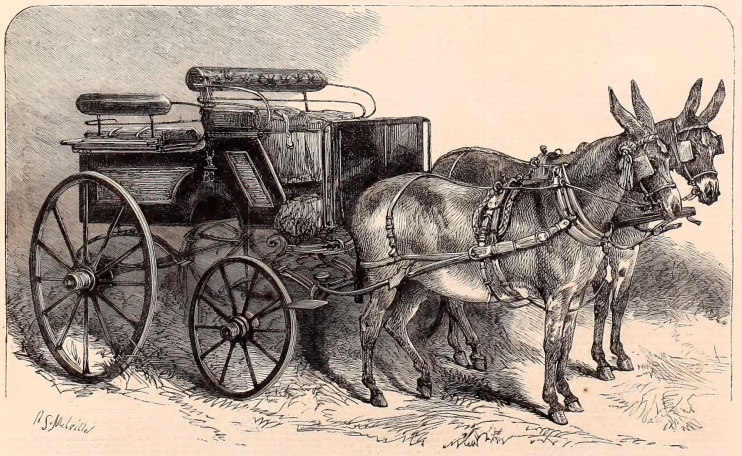
Lord Francis William Bouverie Douglas, who perished, with three others, on the 5th inst., by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat in the Lake of Lugano in descending Monte Caroina, in Switzerland, in his 34th year, was the younger son of the late Sholto John, fifteenth Earl of Morton, by Frances Sidney, daughter of Sir William Clayton, Bart., and was next brother and heir presumptive of John Sholto, eighth and present Marquis of Queensberry. He was born Oct. 8, 1831. The accident which caused his death was in itself so remarkable that the minute narrative given by Mr. Wrench, Chaplain at Zermatt, becomes a deeply interesting record of the sad event. Mr. M'Cormick mentions Lord Francis as having arrived at Visp on Wednesday afternoon to second the Matterhorn this season. Before leaving England, he invested his property in the purchase of a pleasure-boat, which, Mr. Wrench said, he agreed to accompany him on his expedition. On arriving at Zermatt, on Thursday, they found that the ascent of the Matterhorn had not yet been made, and had been considered by the Matterhorn guides as the utmost attempts to do so. They agreed to work together. Mr. Birkbeck and I were both previously from other guides, Peter Perrin, Douglas, who had answered successful ascents this season, and had been with Mr. Whymper for a few days previously; and Mr. Birkbeck, who had made high mountains with Mr. Hudson, were allowed to go with them. Having secured the services of Michel Croz, one of the best of the Chamonix guides, and of Peter Taugwald, his son, they started on the expedition on Thursday morning. That night they slept on the Hörnli ridge, at a height of 10,000 feet. They began the ascent by the rocks on the left of the ridge. They met with no great difficulty, and reached the summit at 1.40 p.m. on Friday. The descent was commenced by the same route by which they had ascended. Mr. Birkbeck and I agreed to accompany him on his expedition. On arriving at Zermatt, on Thursday, they found that the ascent of the Matterhorn had not yet been made, and had been considered by the Matterhorn guides as the utmost attempts to do so. They agreed to work together. Mr. Birkbeck and I were both previously from other guides, Peter Perrin, Douglas, who had answered successful ascents this season, and had been with Mr. Whymper for a few days previously; and Mr. Birkbeck, who had made high mountains with Mr. Hudson, were allowed to go with them. Having secured the services of Michel Croz, one of the best of the Chamonix guides, and of Peter Taugwald, his son, they started on the expedition on Thursday morning. That night they slept on the Hörnli ridge, at a height of 10,000 feet. They began the ascent by the rocks on the left of it. They met with no great difficulty, and reached the summit at 1.40 p.m. on Friday. The descent was commenced by the same route by which they had ascended. Mr. Birkbeck and I agreed to accompany him on his expedition. On arriving at Zermatt, on Thursday, we



WRECK OF H.M.S. ATHENS IN TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SEE PAGE 98.

PRIZE DONKEYS, THE PROPERTY OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

THE ring at the Islington Agricultural Hall has just had "an entire change of performance," as the playbills have it. In the place of the beautifully moulded Derby winner of 1862, we have had "the performing donkey by the celebrated donkey Caractacus;" and Lord Clifden, who proved himself a second Eclipse when his horses skipped him nearly 120 yards at the St. Leger start, has had to yield to "Mr. Napper's Black Jack, the undoubted champion of England." In short, "blue-ribbon winners" and 500-guinea hunters have departed, and mules and "moke" (as the costermongers term their donkeys), with all their strange attendant sprites, have been in full possession. Tom Sayers's mule has found a lad to ride it at last, and the most remarkable saddle and chariot races have been held in the ring, the riders or drivers being dressed in calico jockey attire. No whips were allowed, and two officers from the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals were present to support Mr. Douglas, and to impound all whips and spurs. There was very little need for them, as most of the donkeys were in beautiful condition, and stepped out wonderfully to the well-known rattle of the rein and shake of the feet. Miss Burdett's donkey pair, Polly and Tommy—a five and six year old—took a prize. They were driven round the ring in a small four-wheeler, and made a very pretty turnout with their neat harness and blue-and-black rosettes. One of them was, we believe, purchased at this exhibition last year. The munificent patron of the show was received very cordially by the crowd when she was seen in the boxes on Friday afternoon. The prizes were given away shortly after her arrival, and addresses were delivered by the Bishop of London, Mr. Gurney, and the Rev. Thomas Jackson.



PAIR OF DONKEYS IN HARNESS EXHIBITED BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS AT THE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

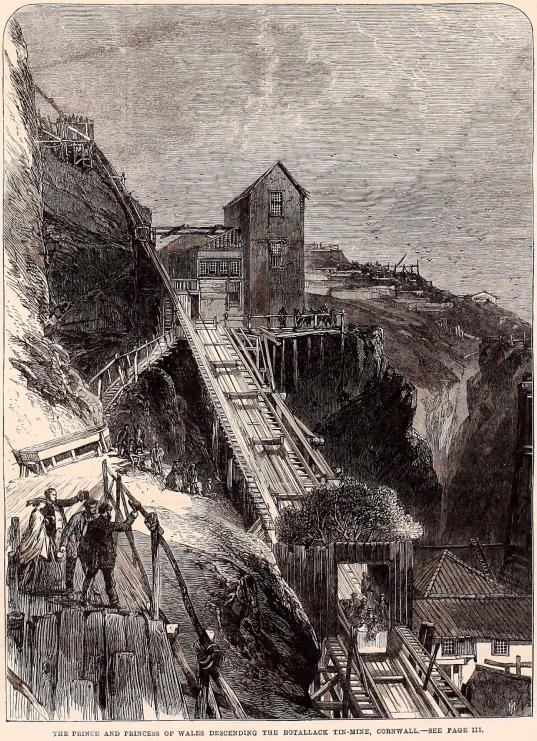


No. 1327.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE HOLIDAYS.

THE country has passed abruptly into profound political quiet. An interesting rather than exciting Session, followed by the turmoil of a general election, has carried us sooner, perhaps, and more suddenly than we were prepared for into a perfect calm. For several years past the stream of public affairs down which we have been borne has been, almost without exception, troubled enough to keep alive anxiety, and occasionally to awaken a sense of imminent danger. Ever since that memorable New-Year's Day when the Emperor Napoleon startled the world with the utterance of a few words of reproach and menace to the Austrian Ambassador until within a week or two back we have had a succession of incidents, the nature of which was more or less calculated to inspire in us a feeling of uneasiness. The war in Italy, the Villafranca convention, the expeditions of Garibaldi to Sicily, so different in their respective issues, the struggles and death agony of Poland, the military invasion of Schleswig-Holstein and the dismemberment of the little kingdom of Denmark, the civil contest in America, the affair of the Trent, the collapse of manufacturing industry in the north-west caused by the cotton famine, a bad harvest or two, and more than one monetary crisis, have followed so closely one upon another, or have so intermingled their disturbing influences, that for six long years we seem hardly to have known what it was to be entirely at our ease. And now, all at once, we find ourselves, after having been hurried down the rapids of a severe electoral strife, in still water, with an unclouded political sky from the horizon to the zenith, and with a prospect of prosperity, plenty, and contentment unshaded enough to assure, for the present at least, the most nervous and mistrustful. There is scarcely a breath to distend our sails, or a motive strong enough to make us ply our oars. We float lazily along upon a languid and nearly imperceptible current; and, leaving public affairs to take care of themselves awhile, we give our thoughts free license to take a spell of recreation.

In truth, "the holidays" have set in this year with unusual intensity. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, to crook about. There are lulls, we all know, which can only be regarded as forerunners of a storm. The present lull is not the least like one of that character. Of course, it may be succeeded, and very soon too, by a totally unexpected hurricane of public excitement. But it has nothing ominous in it. It is not unnatural. It is not oppressive. It suggests nothing extraordinary as about to happen. It makes no appeal to our apprehension. It does not, in the remotest degree, resemble that awful hush of the elements which bids men hasten to a secure place of shelter. It is more like the divine quiet of a summer's eve. All its accessories and accompaniments promise a settled tranquillity. Abroad there is no symptom of disturbance. Whether we look east or west, to Europe or to America, we can detect nothing likely to involve us in dangerous or even perplexing embarrassment. Outward events correspond with inward disposition; and, having convinced ourselves that a meddling foreign policy is neither the noblest nor the wisest for this country to adopt, it happens very opportunely that there is nothing which presents the smallest temptation to meddle. At home, affairs invite even more pressingly to the dismissal of present care. It



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES DESCENDING THE BOTALLACK TIN-MINE, CORNWALL.—SEE PAGE 111.

will probably be a full half-year before the new Parliament is summoned to "dispatch of business." Money is easy. Trade expands. The weather has been singularly seasonable. The harvest promises well. We cannot find anything in the national condition that should reasonably check the outflow of present contentment. We enter upon "the holidays" with everything around us congruous to a hearty enjoyment of them.

What can journalists do better at such a time than let their comments and criticisms harmonise with the situation? Men's thoughts—to say nothing of women's—are then filled with familiesscene to prove their seamanship by yachting—some to exercise their patience in fishing—and all to inhale fresh vigour with the cool salt breeze. There is a rush to every description of bathing-place, in order that the physical rust and dust of the year may be thoroughly washed out—in most cases, not before there was need of it. "Bygone dull care!" is the motto of the season, and happily, as far as politics are concerned, the command is obeyed. The swing of public affairs is so easy, so free from all counteracting influence, that it reminds us of the "sleep" of a top when it spins most perfectly—there is movement, but it is practicable. May it also for a long time be uninterrupted, at any rate until November, the month famous for shooting-stars and for Cabinet Councils! For presently the moors will offer their attractions to sportsmen, and the round of field sports will open on the eve of "breaking up and going away." They have laid aside their cares with their graver duties. They are anticipating their interval of pleasurable relaxation. The sea invites them—to enjoy the *dolce far niente* which their families consume and enfeebling confinement.

The Cabinet has been remodelled. The Ministry of Finance has been reorganised and divided into two departments, one of which will be intrusted with the financial administration of the country and the other with the preparation of the Budget. The Ministry of Marine is abolished, and the duties of it (not many) are divided between the departments of War and Commerce. Herr von Schmerling becomes President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dr. Hein, late Minister of Justice, is appointed President of the Supreme Financial Court of Vienna. Count Belcredi is Minister of State for the non-Hungarian provinces.

The new Ministry has opened its administration by an act of clemency and liberality which augurs well for its popularity and prudence. An Imperial decree was issued granting a pardon to all offenders against the press laws, and ordering pending prosecutions to be stopped and remitted. Journalists cannot be sent to gaol for any of those new undergoing imprisonment.

The terms on which Austria is ready to concur with Prussia for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty have been made public. The Cabinet of Vienna is willing to let her ally take Kiel and occupy Rendsburg, provided she gives Austria a free hand in the shape of a rectification of the Silesian frontier. The Administration claims of Prussia in the Duchies will be left to the decision of their future Duke, and for this shorn dignity Prussia proposes the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. The Prussian Landtag has been hastily prorogued, and is not at any future time to revert to the scheme of annexation—to ask the people of the Duchies whether they would adopted the Government of their own Government is the last thing in the thoughts of either of the two Cabinets.

Austria has made a formal protest against the arrest made by the Prussian military authorities of Dr. May, and against the expulsion of Herr Twiss from Holstein.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has arrived in the Alpine valley of Aosta, where he means to spend the whole of August.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg the intelligence comes that the Russians, under General Tchernayeff, have captured Tashkend, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants in the heart of Independent Turkestan, with but trifling loss. In July the occupation of the place will be made provisional.

The Government is reported to have it in contemplation to grant some rights to the Jews in the eastern parts of the empire, where they have hitherto had none. The object is to encourage commerce, by which, in that quarter of the world, the Jews alone seem to have an aptitude.

UNITED STATES.

The election at Richmond has resulted in the success of the Secession ticket, the Union party polling a minority.

The *New Jersey* Republican Convention has nominated Mr. L. Ward for Governor, and unanimously adopted the policy of President Johnson's policy and the amendment abolishing slavery, and also the resolutions of the Union Convention recently held at Philadelphia to denounce doctrine. A resolution in favour of negro suffrage was defeated by a large majority.

Formidable guerrilla bands continue to infest the Teche district of Louisiana.

The Provisional Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Parry, has issued a Union proclamation announcing the election of a State Convention to meet on the 13th of September.

General Lee, who is now as a country residence in Charlotte County, Virginia, is engaged in writing a history of his campaigns.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

This very interesting meeting began at Dorchester, on Tuesday. The principal object of attraction, besides ancient remains, was the county chamber, in the Guildhall, was opened as a reception-room, where Mr. Durnell, the Mayor, and the Corporation, with the Local Committee of the meeting took place, at the Townhall, on Tuesday afternoon, when there was a very large attendance. The President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, in his opening address, said the Institute had been founded in 1844, and had now 1,200 members. He referred to the numerous objects of interest in the county of Dorchester. The temporary museum at the Infant School-Room, with its rare, ancient, and curious objects, was then visited by the party. At the evening meeting, presided over by Sir John P. Bodkins, Mr. F. H. Fortier gave a lecture on the Early History of Dorchester. The Rev. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Watterson, and several other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting. On Wednesday the whole party will be brought up and the concluding meeting held at noon. An addition has been made to the list of places to be visited on Wednesday next. Mr. J. H. Parker has invited the members and their friends to Wells, for the purpose of examining the Cathedral there.

Next week we shall give (with illustrations) a precis of the entire proceedings of the meeting, which promises to be among the most interesting of the season.

The Aborigines Protection Society have memorialised the Queen on the New Zealand question, praying that a commission of inquiry might be established to inquire into the Gisborne affair, and on the ground that such a step would only lead to further complications.

Many gentlemen of the Stock Exchange entertained therewith, the mansion of Lord Overstone, in Park-lane, have subscribed and presented a handsome service of plate to Mr. Scott, in acknowledgment of the many disinterested services of that gentleman in London, as an acknowledgment of "his untiring zeal and great courtesy on all occasions, and his readiness to assist the members."

In our obituary notice, last week, of the Prince Frederick Emilius Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, we stated that he was born in 1829, on the 3rd inst., we omitted to mention his marriage with the Princess Adelaide Anne Louise, the eldest daughter of the late Count of the Rechteritz, at Paris, on the 1st of November last.

An invention of the utmost importance to railway companies has been patented by Mr. Williams Rice, of Boston, Lincolnshire, which has been patented by Mr. Williams Rice, of Boston, Lincolnshire, which has been tested under the most severe conditions, and has been found to work admirably. It is a contrivance for preventing collisions, and is applicable to any railway, whether of one or more lines, and to any description of engine-power, but upon the ordinary wear of the permanent way; it can be put together at a very moderate expense, and, as we have said, has been tested by Mr. Rice's plan and used on the Great Northern system between the junction of the North Eastern at Ranskorpe, near Nottingham, being subject of course to the ordinary rough usage of coal-lines and sidings. After many journeys performed, an examination of the wheels and bearings showed that the whole mechanical arrangements were most satisfactory, and that they might continue in use for a considerable time without repair of all kinds. Whilst running, the adopted engine was tested by the Government inspector, on ordinary wagons having first wheels, equally distributed, with a speed of 20 lb. as against 281 lb. respectively. The cost of manufacture, or even of conversion, is reasonable compared with the great saving in power expected to be realised. Our wheel only need to be revolving—that is, the near wheel on the leading, and the off wheel on the trailing axle. The invention seems to be most applicable where the railways having sharp curves, for there the loss wheel is most needed and the power of traction is most sensibly diminished.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Lancers: Cornet W. H. Johnston to be Lieutenant.

18th Hussars: Cornet C. C. Higgins to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. J. Robertson to be Second Captain; Lieut. F. H. Wheatley to be Lieutenant. The undermentioned Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants:—H. Bell, R. H. Bethell, C. H. Bethune, C. H. Bird, C. H. Bird, W. Bircham, G. W. Birch, G. E. H. Bailey, A. H. Blakeney, C. H. Blackmore, T. A. Bradley, G. B. Brooke, J. J. Coughlan, B. De Margerie, C. J. E. Fulford, R. Gardiner, C. H. Gordon, H. Hall, C. H. Hall, H. Hamilton, H. Hamilton, H. Hamilton-Gordon, Lord Frederick Paget, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Alfred Percy, Lord Henry Percy, Lord Frederick Pelham-Clinton-Hope, Lord Arthur Somerset, Lord Charles Somerset, Lord Edward Somerset, Lord Henry Somerset, Lord Robert Somerset, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Cecil Wellesley, Lord Frederick Wellesley, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Lord Valentine Wellesley, Lord Victor Wellesley

and £10 by Lord Radstock, for the aid volley firing, by ten men from each company, by A and B companies; two prizes given by Rosslyn Little and Mr. E. Armitage, and three additional prizes from the entrance fee, by Corporal Millard, Private J. D. Randall, Lieutenant Marriott, Sergts Little, and Private E. V. Evans; two prizes by Lord Radstock for pulling by ten men, by D. Randall and Private E. Armitage; a tankard by W. G. Davies, Esq., by Private Feeley; a consolation tankard, given by Sergeant-Major Bell, by Sergeant Scott.

The West London (4th Middlesex), which is under the command of Lord Truro, was inspected last Saturday, in Regent's Park, by Colonel Hamilton Smith. The men were exercised in the usual movements of battalion drill, file and volley firing, skirmishing, and forming square to resist cavalry. At the conclusion, Colonel Hamilton Smith said that, on the whole, he had well deserved the title of a crack metropolitan corps. He was pleased with the steadiness and precision of the men, and he had not discovered a single mistake. He praised great steadiness and attention to duty, and hoped the officers thoroughly understood their drill.

The silver challenge cup of No. 6 (Bromston—Captain Goldsmith) company of the South Middlesex was competed for at their range, Caterham, last Saturday. The cup was won last year by Sergeant Spencer, of this company. Sergeant Wood made a score of 44 out of a possible 45, and after a tie of 40 yards Sergeant Spencer, firing 8 rounds, making a centre (5), secured the cup a second time.

Colonel Wright inspected, in Kensington Park, last Saturday, the three companies now commanded by Captain Hall, numbering 180 men, 1860, and 1861. He expressed himself very much pleased with the general appearance of the men, and with the manner in which they had performed the various movements (with fixed bayonets) which were formed, and Colonel Wright addressed the members of the three corps. He expressed his general satisfaction with the drill, and said he was much pleased at meeting with so large a number of men, which was well appointed, well dressed, and the members of which had shown themselves to be very steady under arms.

At Wimbledon, on Saturday last, the 7th Surrey Volunteer Corps had their annual prize meeting, and competed for a handsome silver cup, presented by Mr. Hall, of Wimbledon, for the best shooting, with twenty-five prizes, given by Mr. Hall, Dr. Bedford, and Mr. Lee. The following were the winners:—Private Wilkins, Private Wetherell, Private Bayer, Private Bridger, Private Mitchell, Corporal Hall, Private Hall, Private Three prizes, given by the treasurer, Mr. J. Johnson, at 200 and 400 yards, were won by Sergeant Collins, Private Cox, and Corporal Hall. Two prizes, given by Mr. W. Tarn, Messrs. Dunn, and Mrs. Chester were won by Private Lee, Captain Forbes, and Private Wetherell. Three prizes, given by the county secretary, Mr. Bryer, and the same winner was first in a competition for prizes presented by Major Egerton. Lieutenant Goldsmith and Sergeant Collins were the shot for by first and second class men, and Paymaster Catelin and Captain Porter each made 16, and on shooting off Lieutenant Goldsmith and Paymaster Forbes won the non-commissioned officers' medal and a rifle given by the officers. Other prizes were also competed for.

The 1st Essex Administrative Battalion held its second field-day for the year, at Maldon, on Wednesday, when the companies of the battalion on the Chelmsford, Colchester, Witham, Tendring, and Maldon. At the conclusion of a series of manœuvres, Colonel Round, C.B., addressed the Crespigny addressed the volunteers, thanking them for their attendance, and announcing that the next drill would be on the 16th inst., when the prizes would be brigaded with the camp forces.

The 1st Cinque Ports Battalion—comprising the Bury, Sudbury, Stowmarket, Hadleigh, Eye, Wickhambrook, and Ickburgh corps—was encamped last week on Shotley-Middleton-cum-Walton, near Felixstowe, under Colonel Thurston held a review, upon the common, which was witnessed by 20,000 persons. The battalion marched past in quick and double time, and the volunteers were afterwards exercised in a sham battle, provided by the Duke of Cambridge, for the 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, and the following battalions, with their full bands, attended:—The Duke of Cambridge's and Lady Caroline Kerrison to a ball, in a marquee erected for the purpose. The tents of the encampment were struck on Saturday.

The Berkshire volunteers were encamped last week in Queen Anne's Meadow, Windsor Great Park. The firing for the county cup, with a prize of £50 for the first, and £30 for the second, took place on Monday, and there on Wednesday. Private Jones, of the Bisley corps, made the highest score, 49 points, and won the first prize, £20, given by the county secretary. Sergeant-Major Bell, Private Hilton, and Private Hall, of the Reading corps, and Farlington, who made 32 each; consequently they will have to shoot the tie off, and the winner will be entitled to a silver cup, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire. The fourth prize, of £10, was won by Corporal Smith, of Farlington. Private Hall, of the Reading corps, won the first prize, £5, in the volley-firing began on Wednesday afternoon for the challenge bugle presented by the inhabitants of Reading, held by the Earl of Carnarvon, and won by the Windsor corps. A challenge cup, presented by the district officers of the battalion, but held by the Abingdon company, was won by the Reading corps, on the Maidenhead corps. On Thursday morning, in camp, after an early call at 4 o'clock, the tents were struck, and the men fell in, marched to the adjacent town of Ascot, and were dismissed to their homes, marching past the Queen, after nine most of the volunteers were paraded by Colonel Loyd Lindsay, assisted by Major the Hon. Percy Egerton, who had the command of the battalion during drill, which lasted till nearly noon. Dinner having been dispatched, three engaged in the various games of the day on the ground in Cranbourne Chase, where the numerous competitors were screened during the premier part of the day and evening by the quartermaster's tents. The first prize, a silver cup, value price of £5, given by the association, was competed for by two men from each company, who had attended the whole encampment. In the first race, passing not less than two nights in camp, five shots at 500 and five at 600 yards, Lance-Corporal Hutchinson, of the Bisley corps, was the winner, Corporal Smith, of Farlington, 30 marks; Private Cooper, of Windsor Guards, 29, and Private Hall, of Reading, 28, were second by Mr. J. Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, jun., of the Bisley corps, put back sights, was next shot for, with the following result:—Sergeant Wesley Hutchinson, 30 marks; Sergeant-Major Bell, Reading, 29; and C. Thorpe's small-bore prize of £3 was taken by Sergeant Burrell (Farlington), and second by Private Hall, of prizes. The ground was inspected on Saturday by inspection attracted a great number of people to the camp. The commissioned officers inspected the tents at three of the clock, and marched off shortly afterwards for the annual inspection by Colonel Colville. Colonel Loyd Lindsay, who commanded the battalion, resided by Major Egerton, Capt. Fyfe, the corporate Adjutant. At the conclusion of the movements the battalion marched past in quick time, and then formed square, and was then complimented the men upon their steadiness and correct conduct during the volley-firing. The prizes were brought to a close on Saturday, with a distribution of prizes, followed by an inspection of the camp by the Queen, after which the Queen's (Westminster), the Victoria, and other metropolitan corps took part. A procession and fashionable assemblage followed the close of the evolutions, which were executed with great promptitude, and called forth the warmest expressions from the military gentlemen present. The camp will appear to have been a success.

Last Saturday the effective members of the 1st Manchester met on the range of the regiment at Astley to compete for a gold watch, presented by Mr. Thomas Ashton. A sweepstakes was also shot for by the men. Corporal Hopkinson and Lance-Corporal M'Vittie tied for the watch, but it was won by the former through making a higher score at the second shot at the next prize.—The sixth competition for the challenge cup of No. 3 company of the 1st Manchester took place on Saturday last, and the usual prizes were also competed for at the same time. Lance-Corporal M'Vittie won the cup, and tied with Private Gaskell for the second prize, subsequently won by the latter competition. The other prizes were won by Sergeant M'Kellen, Private Gaskell, Private Hopkinson, and Private Hall. The members of the 1st Manchester have recorded on the range at Astley their scores for the year. At this time, for Lieutenant-Colonel Mawson's challenge cup and money prizes, Sergeant M. Nevin won the cup and the second prize, and Private Hall the bauble. Private R. Hall also made 38; but he was defeated by Nevin in shooting off the tie, subsequently he had made 39 points. Private Hall for Douglas won the third prize with 37 marks.

An interesting field-day in connection with the volunteer movement took place on Saturday last, in the presence of many thousands of people, at Woolwich Common, when the metropolitan corps examined naval and military attack upon the defences of the establishment, which were at one time taken, but the enemy were subsequently driven off in confusion and the works recaptured. The proceedings began by the annual inspection of the brigade of Dockyard volunteers (artillery and engineers) in review order at five o'clock, under the command of Major Pere, commandant of the dockyard battalion, and afterwards by Colonel Crespigny, C.B., the brigade having been formed into square on the parade-ground, previous to the arrival of the inspecting officer, who was received with a royal salute. The staff of the Major commanding was presented to Colonel Crespigny, who then addressed the force in appropriate terms, and handed the cup to Quartermaster-Sergeant Bowyer, to be competed for by one man from each company of the battalion. The brigade was then reviewed by the inspecting officer, Colonel Moberly, and the manœuvres carried out until dusk, when the troops fell in, marched at slow and quick time in excellent style. The force then formed square, during a heavy rain-storm, and received the compliments of the right infantry evolutions, which called forth the special commendation of the military officers present. The manœuvres commenced with the attack upon the right commencement of half-past six o'clock, when the usefulness of the brigade was fully tested by the Royal Engineers, who, with the Royal Marines, represented the besieging force, moved rapidly opposite the barracks and batteries of some 32-pounder smooth-bore guns on shore, with a party of common gunners and a strong detachment of the 21st Kent (Royal Arsenal) Volunteer Rifles and the Essex Volunteer Artillery, the latter being posted with two mortars on the North Woolwich shore; whilst the dockyard battery, with several 9-pounder guns in position to the right and left, forming the defence, were manned and worked by gunners of the dockyard brigade. The scene presented was of a most animated description.

The fifth annual prize meeting of the Cheshire Volunteer Rifle Association was opened, on Wednesday, on Hartwich Sands, and continued until Friday. The prizes offered were numerous, and the entries of several exceptions. The following are the principal prizes:—Volunteers' prizes of the value of £370 6s.; all comers' (Enfield), value £165; all comers' (small bore), value £40; executants', value £20, county competition, £10; and the members' prizes, £30.

The annual inspection of the 1st Newcastle Rifle Corps took place, on Monday evening, on the Newcastle Town Moor, before Lieutenant-Colonel Bewey, the inspecting officer of the district.

The National Artillery Association has held its meeting, this week, at Shoeburyness, more than 200 volunteer riflemen competing for valuable prizes. A cup given by Lord Palmerston, and the Queen's prize of £100, were both won by the second detachment of the 1st Essex; for the latter, Sergeant-Major Bell, Reading, was second. Sergeant Bell, 1st Cinque Ports B scored 27, only one less than the winning number. The Cambridge prize was won by the second of the 4th Cinque Ports.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Braemar gathering is to be held at Mar Castle on the 14th of September.

Lord Brougham is to open a working-men's exhibition at Bristol about the middle of September.

On Monday the first pillar for the new pier to be erected at Tynemouth was successfully sunk down by the diver.

Last week a Mrs. Bone, long resident at Bishop's Waltham, dressed in this life, aged 104 years. Till within the last few years deemed to a remarkably active woman.

At the 46th session of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at Birmingham, on Thursday week, the Rev. W. Shaw was chosen President for the ensuing year, and the Rev. J. Farrar, Vice-President.

The tenth popular fête, given in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' Fund, took place on Tuesday at Wakefield Park, Reading, by the seat of Mr. Blandy, M.P.

The Liverpool Town Council, after numerous discussions, finally resolved to build upon the recently reclaimed land in front of St. George's Hall. The site of the proposed markets will cover 10,640 square yards, and cost £250,000.

The Literary and Philosophical Society held at the Hanley Institution, Staffordshire, without Shakespeare Plain, on Tuesday week, to hear an address on its title and origin, by the Rev. J. Allen, second morning minister of Bethesda Chapel, Hanley.

Messrs. Locke King and Buxton, the newly-elected members for East Surrey, were entertained at a public dinner at Kingston-on-Thames, on the 1st inst., by the mayor and corporation, and a number of gentlemen, to the £250 entering from the next session.

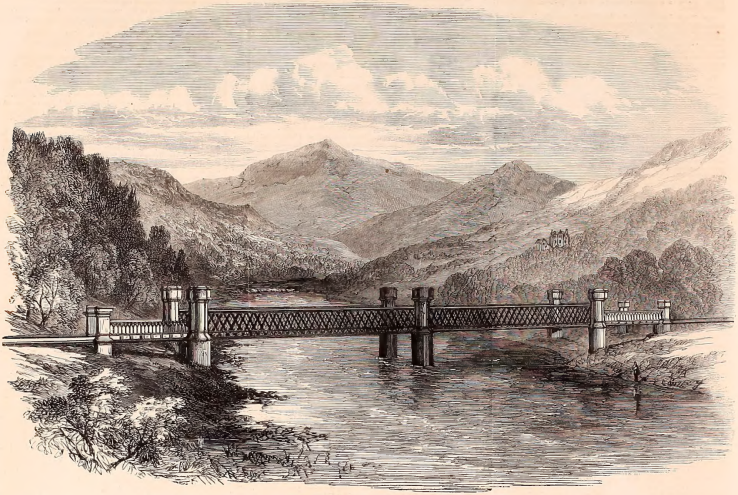
An athletic fête will be held at Manchester on Saturday, and attracted competitors from various parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire. The programme includes running, leaping, hurdle-racing, foot-racing, single-stick, pole-leaping, and other gymnastic exercises, for which numerous valuable prizes are liberally contended.

At a meeting of the Hull Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday, the Mayor in the chair, a report was read from a system of uniformity in the payment of freights amongst all nations, submitted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. After some discussion, the report and resolution were adopted, and the chairman was deputed to attend the next Social Science Congress, to be held at Leeds, and support the motion.

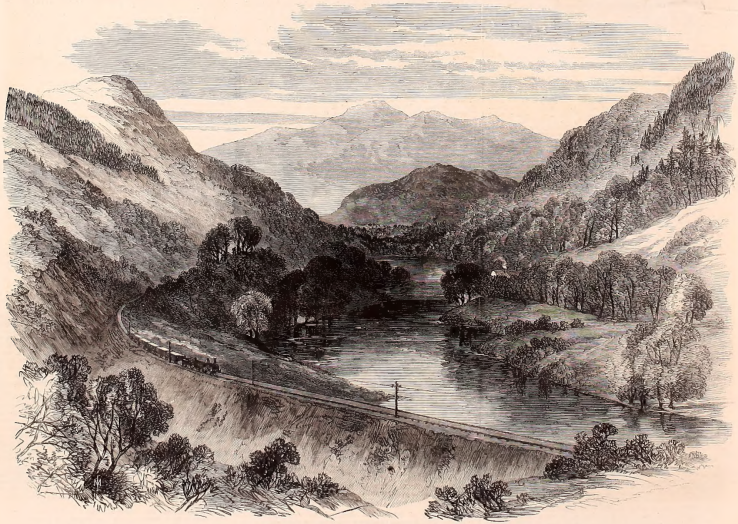
The Lancashire colliers have begun a movement for demanding an increase in their wages, and on the event of a refusal, at a meeting held on Tuesday, at which delegates were present from forty-eight collieries, it was decided that a general strike should take place, unless on the notice will be served on the masters on the 14th inst. Of thirty-six masters who have been applied to sixteen have agreed to the demand.

The first flower show in Edinburgh in which working men only were to be competitors was held on Saturday, in

THE ABERFELDY BRANCH OF THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.



THE TUMMEL VIADUCT AT LOGIERAIT.



STRATH TAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND: BALL IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THE ROYAL WILLIAM VICTUALLING-YARD, STONEHOUSE.—SEE PAGE 111.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Rodney Cottage, Hayton, near Liverpool, Mrs. Charles Rubenay, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Royal Crescent, Ramsgate, the wife of George Marion, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

On the 31st ult., at 7, Montpellier, Cavendish-square, W., the wife of Alexander Bailey, Esq., M.D., F.G.S., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at the seat of her father, Sir Granville Bromhead, Bart., Lincolnshire, the wife of Dr. Warren Hastings Diamond, Bristow, of a daughter.

At Basingham, N.B., Lady Hunter Blair, of a son.

At Winchester, Lady T. Boyle, of a son.

At Tortola, West Indies, the wife of President Longden, of a daughter, still-born.

At Greenhithe, Kent, the wife of Sir T. M. Peacock, Bart., of Twickenham, of a daughter, still-born.

At Belgrave-square, the Duchess of Richmond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at Pallas Church, in the county of Limerick, Jonathan Deane, only son of George Deane, Esq., Milltown Castle, to Annie Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Henry Grady, Esq., Captain 41st Regiment.

At Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, by T. H. C. Bower, Bart., of Plasley Abbey, Northumberland, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. T. Peters, Rector of Knottingley.

At Cirencester, J. S. Hawkins, son of J. Hawkins, Esq., of Dublin, and Bella Fraser's, Hewitt, to Letitia, daughter of G. F. Brooke, Esq., and Lady A. Brooke, of Ashbrooke, Fermanagh.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Eugene Frederick, son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Neel, to Ethel Maria, daughter of Sir C. Chapman, Bart., of Eynsham-square.

On Thursday, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, Lord E. Carendish, youngest son of the Duke of Devonshire, to the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and niece to the Dowager Countess of Harewood.

On Tuesday, at Westminster Abbey, Lord H. Scott, second son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Hon. C. S. Wortley, youngest daughter of the late Lord Wharncliffe.

On the 31st ult., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. A. P. Dadd, M.A., Vicar of Reading, the Rev. J. Taylor, M.A., eldest son of the late J. Taylor, of Stratford Rivers, Essex, to Georgiana Anne, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust and Lady A. C. Cust.

On the 27th ult., at All Saints', Ennismore-place, by the Hon. and Rev. E. Keppel, Rector of Quidenham, Norfolk, F. B. Brownlow Kerwan, Esq., of Wood, New Forest, to Isabella, daughter of the late H. F. and Lady M. Stephenson.

On the 25th ult., at Christ Church, Lee, Kent, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, assisted by the Rev. Francis Bustamante, Lieutenant Fourth Dragoon Guards, of Eltham, Kent, to Margaret Jane, elder daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Lee, Kent, and Mrs. Hamilton.

On the 31st ult., at the parish church of Kilmore, near the city of Cavan, by the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, assisted by the father of the bride, the Archdeacon of Ardagh, the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, Rector of Kilmore, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ardagh, to carols.

On the 31st ult., at Dublin, by special licence, at Merrion-square, Dublin, George Cavendish, eldest son of Sir Richard Annesley O'Dowd, Bart., to Isabella Louisa, eldest daughter of Henry Cavendish Kirwan, Esq., of Browne House, in the county of Longford.

On the 1st inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, Surrey, by the Rev. Frederick Aubert Gore, M.A., Vicar of Barking, Essex, George Wyndham, Esq., son of the late Major F. S. Wyndham, to Ellen Elizabeth Thorngate, daughter of the late W. W. Jenkins, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at his town residence, 10, The Cedars, Clapham-common, Frederick Keats, Esq., of Brenzett, Oxfordshire, aged 58.

On the 30th ult., at Eastbourne, Robert Wm. Sievier, Esq., of 121, Fenchurch-street, and 121, Kennington Park-road, aged 57.

At Brighton, Caroline Jane, daughter of Lord and Lady R. Browne.

At Folkestone, Lady H. Forde, aged 81.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The institution at Stevenage, near Knebworth, Hertfordshire, in connection with the Guild of Literature and Art, has been established for some months past by Mr. Charles Dickens, the vice-president, and many leading members of the guild consider the place to inspect it and to be present at the inspection of the president, Sir E. B. Lytton.

The party took place at Knebworth Hall. Sir E. B. Lytton proposed the principal toast, "Prosperity to the Guild of Literature and Art." He said—"I understand as I have been to-night informed, especially during the last four weeks—(laughter)—I rely upon your indulgence for the few words with which I shall preface the toast which I am invited to propose. Some amongst you may remember that this old hall was once turned into a stage for the performance of one of Mr. Dickens's comedies, in which play several gentlemen of the county took part, in company with some of the most distinguished members of the London stage. I believe (laughter and cheers). I am not mistaken in supposing that the idea was started of establishing a sort of literary guild or brotherhood, which might tend to bring authors, and authors and artists better more familiarly together, and society to learning and genius, when based (even by old age or poverty) upon a more independent and honorable refuge, attended not by Ministerial patronage, nor by the alms of the begging list, but by the respectful sympathy of our rank and fashion (cheers). In order to get the necessary funds for the commencement of this scheme, it was agreed that one of the parties should write a play, in the hope that it might be redeemed by the excellent acting and by the distinguished names of the artists and authors who performed it. Out of the profits of the author's copyright, we were enabled to erect that building which some amongst you may have seen in the neighbouring village, and which is to be a permanent asylum and honour to the artist who planned it (cheers). That building contains eight homes for artists, or scholars, or men of letters, modest in themselves, but still of a character that gentlemen may habitably and with self-respect call houses we are enabled to bestow a small but sacred annuity. That building we have finished; Mr. Dickens and myself, and several other members of the guild have come down to-day to inspect it (Hear, hear). And now I come to the toast which I wish to propose to you—'Prosperity to the drink.' Prosperity to the Guild of Literature and Art,' coupled with the name of a man who has taken a most effective part, from its first moment of existence to our county open an income connected with that literature of which he is so resplendent an ornament (cheers) is an honour we cannot not, and shall not on event we shall all remember—(cheers)—the name of a man whose writings are the delight of his country, and whose life is the example of every virtue which is most dear to humility and a fireside. A man who has written and who has united unrivalled mastery over the laughter and tears of millions, with as gentle and sweet a philosophy as ever made the household words the command of virtue (Cheers). I now invite you to drink 'Prosperity to the Guild of Literature,' coupled with the name of Charles Dickens, our friend and fellow-countryman, Mr. Charles Dickens" (Loud cheers). The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Charles Dickens, in responding, said:—"I was said by a very ingenious person, whose authority I am quite sure many of my readers will not impugn, notwithstanding he was named Augustus Tomlinson, and was the public lecturer, and friend of Paul Clifford, that there was a little of the remarkable man, 'Like in short, why should speeches be long?' (laughter), and I cannot but think that there is much truth in the observation of that remarkable person, with such delicious modesty of such qualities, and I rear at hand, the rather because my friend's remarks have been, as his speeches always are, quite exhaustive of his subject, and quite exhaustive of his audience (a laugh). In thanking you for the toast with which you have done me the honour to associate my name, I cannot help associating my name, allow me to correct an omission which my friend has fallen into, and to say that there honour is associated with the name of that modest hall, now could have been built, but by his zealous and invaluable co-operation; and also that the pleasant remembrance of which they never can be forgotten

The Court will leave Osborne next week, en route for Germany. The Queen will visit the King of the Belgians at Laeken, and travel thence via Brussels to Cologne, and thence to the Chateau de Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, on a visit to the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse. Her Majesty will afterwards proceed to Coburg, in order to be present at the inauguration of the memorial statue of the Prince Consort. The Queen's sojourn upon the Continent will extend over about four weeks, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle, and a few days after the Queen will proceed to the Highlands.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the Bungay's Lodge, Greenwich Park, on Monday, on a tour in South Wales. They proceeded to Reading, and thence to Basingstoke by the ordinary express-train upon the Great Western Railway, via Swindon, Gloucester, and Chepstow thence by the South Wales Railway. At Newport, the Prince was met by Lord Tredegar. Their Royal Highness arrived at New Milford at seven o'clock, and was received by Captain Owen Saunders, R.N., and by the Mayor in full Royal Regiment, played the National Anthem, and a detachment of the same regiment, under the command of Major Lloyd, presented arms upon the arrival of the Prince. His Royal Highness proceeded in a barge to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, lying in the haven. Prince Leiningen received the Prince on board, and the yacht steamed off across the haven. After the Royal Highness had left the pier, a salute was received by a guard of honour of the Royal Artillery. A salute was fired from the fort barracks. The Prince proceeded to the residence of Captain Laing. His Royal Highness met a large party at dinner, and was afterwards present at a ball given by Captain Laing in honour of the Prince.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness inspected the dockyard and barracks, and afterwards went down the river in the Royal yacht, the gun-boat Hyena. Later in the day the Prince drove to Tenby, where a salute was fired on the Prince's arrival. At night his Royal Highness was received by the Mayor and Corporation, and proceeded to the Albion Hotel.

On Wednesday the Prince was present at the inauguration of the Welsh architectural museum at Carmarthen. Subsequently he held an informal reception in his Royal Highness, to which he graciously responded. He shall give an Engraving of the ceremony in the next Number. The Prince afterwards entertained at luncheon the Lords Lieutenant, Sheriffs, and Mayors of Wales. The Prince, upon his return, received the Welsh Veterans and left to Osborne.

Add-el-Kader and suite landed at Folkestone, on Tuesday, having travelled from Paris via Boulogne. The Emir proceeded by the South-Eastern Railway to London.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow gave a splendid entertainment, on Wednesday afternoon, in honour of the nuptials of Prince Alexander Gortschakoff and Princess Marie Dolgorouki, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and Mr. Grenville Berrie, son of Admiral Lady Harriet Berrie.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Leuhusen left town for a tour in the Netherlands.

His Excellency the Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, has arrived in this country.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left town for Trentham, Staffordshire.

The Duchess (Family) of Beaufort has arrived in town from Lord and Lady Londesborough's seat in Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodora Grosvenor have left town for Motcombe House, Dorsetshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and family left town, on Monday, for their seat in the county of Kildare.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left town, on Saturday last, for Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Essex have left Cassiobury Park for the Continent.

The Earl of Harrowby has left town for his seat in Staffordshire.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Jocelyn have left town for St. Leonards.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel are staying at their mansion, Drayton Manor, near Drayton Bassett.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for Rearsden Castle.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Monday the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. John, Chiswick, Middx.

On the Festival of St. James, the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth laid the stone of the foundation of the enlarged church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The name of the Bishop elect of Chester, Dr. William Jacobson, was misprinted Jackson in our last Number.

Dr. Jeune, the Bishop of Peterborough, who is a Jersey man, has been entertained at a banquet by the whole of the clergy of the island of Jersey, with the exception of the Rector of St. Helier's and a curate.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society was held at the Society's new institution, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, during the past year the society has received £2992, and expended £1861 in grants to the distressed clergy and their families.

On Saturday week the foundation-stone of a new church at Blackpool, to be called the "St. Kentigern Church," in memory of the late Archbishop has also been begun. The first will accommodate 850 and the second 600 persons; and the cost is estimated at £7000. The church and a parsonage containing one hundred sovereigns, as a mark of their high esteem and kind regards for the Rev. Dr. Hopkins in their departure to Australia.

The annual festival of the parochial choirs of the diocese of Durham was held on Thursday, in the Cathedral. Morning, afternoon, and evening service drove (five of which were surpliced), numbering 633 voices, took part in the festival. On the 12th ult. a successful meeting of the Archdeaconry of Durham was held at the Church of St. Mary, Bishopton. The number of communicants was 1,000.

On Tuesday week the new church at Hawkley, near Petersfield, erected on the site of the old one, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is built at the cost of Mr. J. J. Mahony, of Hawkley Hurst, under the direction of Mr. Ewan Christian, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chancel is fitted with stalls, and the rest of the church with open benches. There is accommodation for 300 persons.

The following are the preachers appointed by the Bishop of London to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral during the month of September:—Aug. 6, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry; Aug. 13, the Rev. Thomas Jenkin Rees, Vicar of St. Mary Abchurch, Brompton; Aug. 20, the Rev. Henry Venn, secretary of the Church Missionary Society; Aug. 27, the Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of Hanwell, in the West.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Archdeacon*: The Rev. E. Gunner to Great Chevetel, Dorset; Rev. J. W. Tristram to Bayeux, Suffolk; Rev. G. H. Waterfall to Totnes' Rural. *Passengers*: Rev. T. Bourne, Master of State Golding Grammar School and Curate, to Stoke Golding; Rev. G. Colbourne to Hinckley, Leicestershire; Rev. W. E. Hadow to Elvington. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. E. C. Bent to Harrowin; Rev. E. W. Brown, late Vice-Principal of South Wales Training College, to Skerby, Glamorganshire; Rev. T. Lees to Wesley, Carlisle; Rev. J. M'Carthy to Knightsbridge; Rev. T. Sowerby to Penley, Ellesmere. *Curates*: Rev. J. J. Duncan to St. Michael's and the Blind Asylum Chapel, Bristol; C. Grant to Bagendon; Rev. J. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Mansion, Write; Rev. A. Spittle to St. Augustine's Mission, Stoney; Rev. T. F. West to St. Stephen's, Lewisham.

The Bishop of London last week consecrated the new cemetery for the parish of Fulham and the district parishes carved thereout. It is situated within a mile and a quarter of Fulham Palace, on the cross road from Hammersmith to Fulham, and comprises about five acres of land. The churchyard around the parish church is now closed. It contains the remains of Bishops Sherlock, Lowth, Terrick, Randolph, Blomfield, and many other eminent persons.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London laid the foundation-stone of the schools of St. Andrew's district, Nottingham, in the locality known as the "potteries," and consisting entirely of working men driven there from other parts of Nottingham by the building of the Midland railways. At the termination of the proceedings one of the Working Men's Committee (Mr. Hall) stated that £2000 were still wanted, and that, as the general kindness stated that £2000 were would be required before they could be opened for public worship.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church at Basingstoke, which has been built by subscription. The undertaking has been nine years in hand, and even now sufficient funds have not been raised to finish the tower and spire, with other contemplated to render the whole complete. It is built to accommodate 1000 persons, without galleries. The cost of the undertaking amounts to £7000. The style of the building so far has been about £6000. The building is cruciform, with a large chancel, and the nave, transepts, and chancel are divided by arches. Mr. Wilson White, architect.

At the last meeting for the present session of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, grants were recommended to the amount of £1,000 in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Rowrood, in the parish of Bishop Auckland; Cleadon, in the parish of Whitburn; Ryhope, in the district parish of Christchurch, Leicester; Shelly, in the parish of Kirkheaton, Huddersfield; Stanley, in the parish of Wakefield; Wyke, in the parish of Bradford; rebuilding the churches at Dayston, near Ealing; Fulford, near York; Wrangle, near Boston; and Wyke, near Bradford; enlarging the churches at Warnsell, Stockton-cum-Bishopton, near Warrington; and Yetminster, near Cerne Abbas; providing new churches at Bishop Auckland, Durham; Cleadon, Durham; Ryhope, Durham; Shelly, Yorkshire; Stanley, Yorkshire; Wyke, near Bishops Stortford; St. Helens Auckland, Durham; Sunderland; Leicester; Wrangle, near Boston; Stockton-cum-Bishopton, near Warrington; Kingston Seymour, near Yatton, Somersetshire; Hampton Lucy, near Warwick; Yetminster, near Cerne Abbas; Bishop Auckland—St. Andrew's, near Cardiff; Shrewley, near Oakham; South Shiele, near Oakham; and Wyke, near Bradford; providing parsonage-houses; and making grants towards building the church at Gunnerr, in the parish of Llanelly, and towards rebuilding the parsonage-house at Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, which were refused. A grant was also made from the special fund for school purposes, to the parish of Bishop Auckland, towards the cost of a school-house, in the parish of St. Peter, Walworthington. The meetings will be resumed in November.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Senate of the University of London has resolved to establish a degree in the new degree, that of "Doctor of Literature," and the scheme has been approved by her Majesty in Council.

Saturday (in consequence of the review in the Great Park) was one of the busiest days of the year at Eton. Between 9 and 10 A.M. the boats were delivered by Kennedy, R.S., captain of the school. At four o'clock about 1000 boys sat down to dinner in Upper School, and at seven Dr. Goodford, the head master, was present. About half-past six o'clock an awful procession was formed, and marched round the "Long Walk" and "Slough Walk," and back to the school-yard, headed by the uniform of naval officers. On reaching Surly the crews landed, and the Duke, Mr. Cliffe Wintringham, and Mr. Goodford after the collation the boats' crews rowed back to Windsor.—On Tuesday evening the Eton Debating Society met in Upper School, Dr. Goodford in the chair, known as Eton. There were about ninety candidates, the following being the names of those on the list:—Bowlby, Cleveland, Bowlby, Downes, Bulwer, Blakesley, Churchill, Paul, Lee, Gregory, Sinclair, Sayer, Tailor, Howarth, Hall, Hamilton, Hall, Hamilton, Hall, Hamilton, Hall, Hamilton, Hall, Hamilton, and Kennedy.

The examination at Harrow for the scholarships has been concluded. There were recommended for election to the Gregory scholarship, J. M. Thomson; and for the Peel scholarship, A. Hall. The prizes for the Lower Fifth were awarded as follows:—The candidates were Professor Conington, of Oxford, and Professor Brasse, of Durham University.

The special prize, Sedgwick and Tripp, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Sedgwick, has been awarded to Mr. Tripp, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford. He is a brother of Mr. Tripp, of Eton.

The annual speech-making and distribution of prizes previous to the Midsummer vacation took place at University College, on which King's College, under the presidency of Mr. Cleaver, a member of the council, and in the absence of the principal, Dr. Jelf, who is at present in Germany. The proceedings were long and varied, including passages and scenes from Sophocles, Aristophanes, Terence, Horace, Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, and Macaulay. The prizes of prizes elicited the usual ungrammatical cheering from the non-prizeholders, and the proceedings were enlivened by the usual amount of chaff addressed to the pupils of Mr. De la Motte, the professor of dressing.

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The special prize, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, fell this year later than usual, and has been awarded to Mr. Tripp, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford. He is a brother of Mr. Tripp, of Eton. The annual speech-making of old boys and friends of boys, and of the neighbouring country gentlemen, took place at Bradfield College, under the chairmanship of Lord Aberdare in the tent at luncheon.

The examination of prizes of the City of London School took place yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on which occasion the London Lyric Orchestra attended and played. Mr. Horace Jones, the London City architect, which has been erected by the Corporation in the entrance-hall of the City of London School. Lord Aberdare, Lord Lyttelton, and the Ven. Archdeacon Emery (himself a City of London scholar) presented to the Lord Mayor, in the name of the subscribers, the marble bust which commemorates the services of his Lordship to the school, by the foundation of the Aberdare scholarship. Mr. Hall, the head master, and Mr. Walker, the usher, also retired, delivered a valedictory address; and declamations, praising the Lord Mayor, were spoken by Mr. Hall's pupils. Subsequently the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Philip Warren, William George Rendebrooke, who was winner of the new scholarship founded by Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Lawrence's prize-road, and the Lord Mayor presented the prizes. The following were the successful competitors:—Mr. Alderman Lawrence's prize, Rendebrooke; Mr. Alderman subscription, Phillip Wiser; Mastermen scholarship, William Norton; Mr. Alderman Lawrence's scholarship, Wiser; Mr. Alderman Lawrence's scholarship, William Aug. Mastery; Carpenter scholarship, John Cox; David Jones scholarship, Rendebrooke; Mr. Alderman Lawrence's second scholarship, William George Rendebrooke. A large number of medals and certificates were awarded.

The annual distribution of prizes and the recitations in connection with the Bedford Grammar School took place yesterday week. The distribution took place, on Thursday week, in the Marylebone Institute. Major Richardson presided, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Richardson. The following were the successful competitors:—Class 1, Mr. Hall's prize, Alfred Hall; Aristophanes, Turner; Shakespeare, Coleman, Ingoldsby; Scudder, and Holmes. The recitations of pupils under the care of Mr. Shirley Brooks, Hall, Tanks were voted to the chairman and to Mr. Barford.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Blackwell Proprietary School, in union with King's College, took place, yesterday week, before a numerous and fashionable assemblage of visitors. The proceedings commenced as usual, with recitations by the pupils in Greek, Latin, French, German, and English, and the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, by the secretary, Mr. Henry Grey. The prizes and certificates of merit were awarded by the examiners, Professor Key, M.A., F.R.S., and Professor Scott, M.A. The head boy was A. G. Brown, and G. Wood was declared the second boy. The following were the successful competitors:—Class 1, Mr. Hall's prize, Alfred Hall; for exhibitions of £5 each were also awarded for classical and mathematical proficiency.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool Institute. The most rudimentary examination of the pupils had previously taken place on the 19th ult., when Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and Professor Fawcett, M.P., officiated in that capacity since the establishment of the school, in 1837. The exercises were delivered with due emphasis and discretion, and were warmly applauded by the company.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Islington Proprietary School took place yesterday week—the Royal Dean occupying the chair, supported by the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Rev. Dr. Hall, and Edward Lawrence, who read a general report of the state of the school in classics, divinity, history, and geography. Subsequently the prizes were given to the pupils of the boys in mathematics, French, and German respectively. The Head Master, the Rev. R. W. Bush, B.A., mentioned the honours gained by the pupils of the school during the past year. After the recitation of the prize compositions, one of the Islington scholarships of £50 per annum was awarded.

The sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by sundry persons, for conscience' sake, in the financial year ending with March, 1865, amounted to £2185—very nearly the same sum as in the previous year.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the founder of the well-known firm, W. H. Smith and Co., newspaper agents and publishers, died yesterday week, aged seventy-three, at Weston House, Bournemouth.

THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

In the Supplement to this Number, with our five Illustrations of the Landing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from the Caroline at Valentia, we have given an account of all the operations connected with it till the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd ult., when the Great Eastern, having joined the main length to the shore-end of the cable, twenty or thirty miles from the Irish coast, started on her voyage across the Atlantic. Next day, as we mentioned in our last week's Paper, a telegraphic message was received from the Great Eastern, then lying to, in lat. 52, long. 10, about eighty miles from shore, to announce that some defect had been found in the insulation of the telegraphic wire. This mischief was supposed to exist about two or three miles from the shore-end of the splice, and it was believed to be caused by the Great Eastern's anchor. The paying out of the cable was therefore explained not to have been properly completed. The time of the day when this message was sent to the Great Eastern was half-past four on the Monday afternoon. There was no apprehension then entertained regarding the complete and immediate repair of the damage, and the signals to the telegraph-house at Valentia were perfectly satisfactory. It was found out that evening to go to the Great Eastern and see what was the matter, while the Caroline remained ready to pick up the cable when it needful, and repair the fault. Next day a telegram from Mr. Glass, at Valentia, announced that "the cable was all right; there had been a hitch, but all was now right." The Great Eastern, having had, by Aug. 12, telegraphed on that day (Tuesday, the 25th) that "a small fault had been discovered and cut out, and was now paying out again, and the signalling was perfect; the weather very fine." The position of the steamer was therefore explained next day when the Hawk had returned to Valentia. In cutting off the loose ends of the twisted iron wires, which had been found to be unsound, a piece of the cable to lay ahead of such wire had been allowed to adhere to the composition-covering of the insulated electric wire at the core of the cable, and having come in contact with the latter, had partially destroyed its insulation. The cable was, however, "picked up" without damage at a depth of not more than two miles, could be raised again without much difficulty, and the faulty part having been cut out, a fresh splice could be made. On the afternoon of Wednesday the message from Valentia was the following announcement:—

The Great Eastern arrived here this afternoon [the distance run at 9.30 a.m. to-day was 150 miles nautical]. The length of cable paid out at 6.30 a.m. was 190 miles nautical. The signals are perfect. Greenwich time.

At half-past seven on the same (Wednesday) evening, he again reported, "All well. Two hundred miles of cable were paid out from the Great Eastern at 8 p.m. to-day. All well."

The following despatch was received at Valentia, dated from Thursday week to last Thursday:—

VALENCIA, Thursday Morning (July 27).—The Great Eastern telegraphs that 380 miles were paid out at 6.30 a.m. to-day, and that 390 miles were paid out at 8.30 a.m. All is going on well. Greenwich time. All well.

VALENCIA, Thursday Afternoon (July 27).—Three hundred and fifty nautical miles of cable were paid out at 10.30 a.m. to-day. The distance run at 9 a.m. to-day, and 360 miles were run at 4.30 p.m. Greenwich time. All well.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Thursday (July 27), 6.30 p.m.—Four hundred nautical miles of cable were paid out at 10.30 a.m. to-day. The distance run at noon to-day was 450 miles. Signals are perfect. Weather fine.

Friday Afternoon (July 28).—550 nautical miles of cable paid out at 4.30 p.m. to-day. All right.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Saturday (July 29) 10.05 a.m.—609 miles of cable were paid out at 8 a.m. to-day. The distance run, at 8.30 a.m., was 600 miles. The signals are perfect.

VALENCIA, Saturday.—All is going on well. Cable continuous. Total loss of insulation. No information to be communicated. Greenwich time. All well. Weather fine. Sea smooth. Distance run to-day

VALENCIA, Sunday.—All is going on well. The fault was removed at 1.30 a.m. The insulation perfect.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Sunday, 4.15 a.m.—710 miles paid out. 800 miles run by Great Eastern. Continuity perfect. Insulation perfect. All going on well.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Monday Afternoon.—900 miles paid out at 1.30 p.m. to-day. 1000 miles run by Great Eastern at 11.30 a.m. to-day. All well.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Tuesday Morning.—1050 miles paid out at 10.30 a.m. 990 miles run by Great Eastern at 9.30 a.m. All going on well.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Wednesday Morning.—1200 miles paid out at 7.30 a.m. 1100 miles run by Great Eastern at 6.30 a.m. All going on well.

VALENCIA, Wednesday, 8 p.m.—The signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon to-day. No communication has been with the ship since, and no information has been received. Cause unknown.

VALENCIA, Thursday, 1 p.m.—No information received from ship. Cause unknown. No communication with ship.

An important concession for the enlargement and improvement of Florence has been granted to a body of English capitalists.

The Canadian papers state that a petition calling on the Governor-General to investigate a charge made against the American Consul at Detroit of having had an interview with Jefferson Davis, was presented in Canada to the United States.

Great amusement is made in a Warsaw journal that the long-talked-of scheme for connecting the eastern shores of the Russian empire with the western ones of the United States by means of a railway line is at last met with the approval and signature of the Czar. The Russian Government has undertaken the line as far as Kamtschatka, the American company will continue it from that point to San Francisco, California.

The *Lancet* announces that Mr. Lawrence, so long the senior surgeon of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, has resigned the surgeoncy of that hospital. Mr. Wormald becomes senior surgeon, and Mr. Ledwell Taylor, junior surgeon, in accordance with the hospital. Other changes have been arranged in the staff of assistant surgeons. Mr. Critchett and Mr. Holmes Coote become the lecturers on surgery, and Mr. Holmes and Mr. Critchett the lecturers on anatomy.

The Government emigrant-ship General Caulfield, of 646 tons, Captain Roberts, has arrived at Plymouth, and W. Smith, surgeon superintendent in the Netley, for Sydney, New South Wales, with nineteen married couples, 104 single men, 104 single women, seventeen boys between the ages of one and twelve, twenty girls between the same ages, two male and two female infants—making a total of 300 souls, under the charge of Assistant-Superintendent R. T. Nichols.—The Government emigrant-ship Adamant, of 1,000 tons, Commander Thomas Moore, has left Moore, Lachlan M'Leod, for London, sailed from Plymouth, on the 29th ult., for Adelaide, South Australia, with 346 Government emigrants, consisting of 19 married couples from hundred single men, forty-two single women, thirty-six boys and forty girls between the ages of one and twelve, and eighteen infants, under the charge of Mr. Robert Newland, surgeon superintendent.

The Royal Humane Society's metropolitan and Liverpool detective officers captured a bather's clerk who had run away from America with a large sum of money belonging to his employers. The clerk, whose name is Townsend, had been traced to Newhaven in Connecticut, to Harwich, whence he went by the Great Eastern Railway to Peterborough, and there he travelled to Liverpool, and in the mean time two Philadelphia detectives had arrived in London, and had communicated with the police authorities of some Liverpool detectives, who captured their man as he was taking his passage in the Great Eastern. The stolen property, consisting of jewellery and 90,000 dollars were found on the prisoner, who was brought to London by the detectives.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday. A reward of £7 10s. was voted to the crew of the Ramsgate life-boat for putting off in a heavy gale on the 19th ult., and saving H.W. and a reply to signal of distress. Rewards were also voted to the crew of the Hastings life-boat and to the crew of the Broke Sands, off Deal, on the 22nd ult., for putting off in a heavy gale and rescuing the crew of three boats and steamer of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The Institution decided to place new life-boats at Courton, Calore, and Boulaire, on the coast of Wexford. It was reported that Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, had built a new life-boat and presented to the French Shipwreck Society. They were built under the superintendence of the Institution's inspector of life-boats, and the boats have been found to work admirably. The Institution must annually have £20,000 to keep up the life-boat establishment, and the Secretary, Mr. Lewis Loyd, Esq., 14, John-street, Adelphi, will be glad to receive donations.

The Duke of Cambridge has left town for Germany. He will visit the Duke of Nassau at Wiesbaden, and will afterwards proceed to Hanover, where he will remain for a few days. His Royal Highness will then proceed to Hamburg, and will afterwards return to England.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left town for Trentham, Staffordshire.

The Duchess (Family) of Beaufort has arrived in town from Lord and Lady Londesborough's seat in Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodora Grosvenor have left town for Motcombe House, Dorsetshire.

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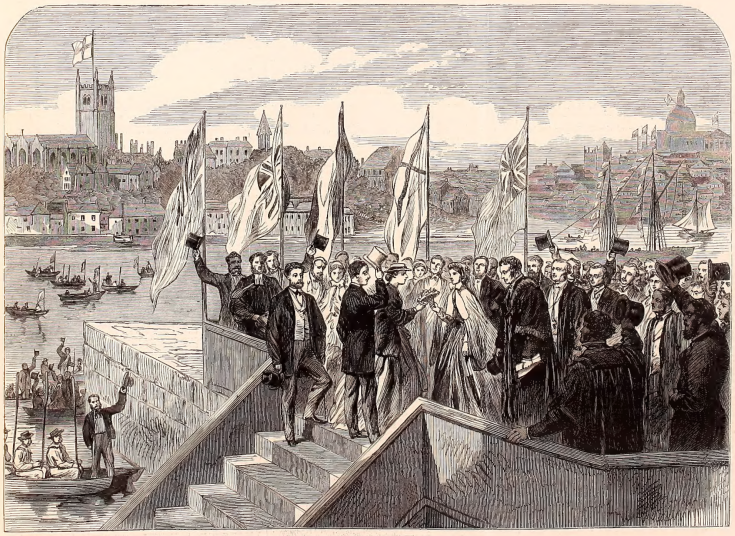
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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS



PLYMOUTH SOUND, WITH THE FRENCH AND

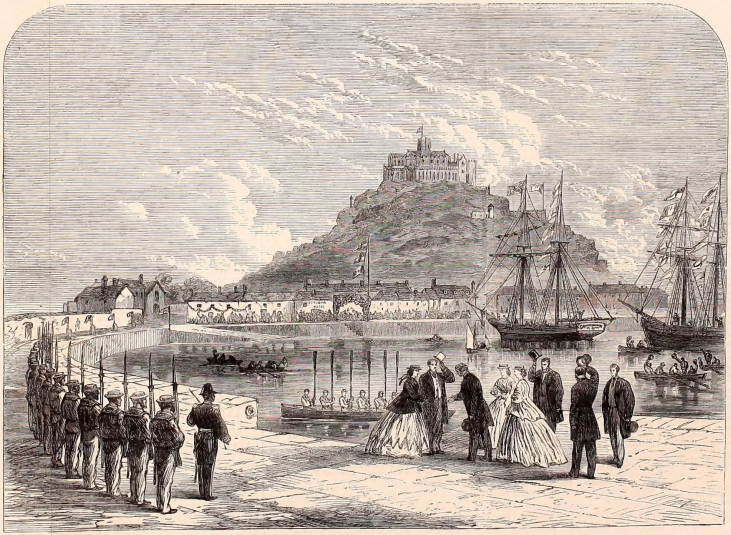


THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LANDING AT PENZANCE.

WALES TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND.



ISH IRON-CLAD SQUADRONS AT ANCHOR.

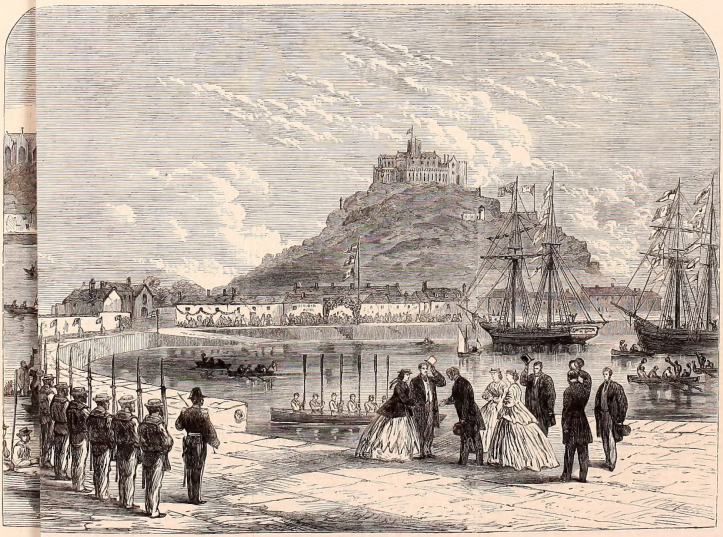


THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LANDING AT ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.—SEE PAGE 111.

TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND.



SQUADRONS AT ANCHOR.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LANDING AT ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.—SEE PAGE 111.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE WEST OF ENGLA



PLYMOUTH SOUND, WITH THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH IRON-CLAD SQUADRONS AT ANCHOR.



PRINCESS LANDING AT PENZANCE.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LANDING AT ST

THE MAGAZINES.

THE ghastly wreckers in the *Cornhill*, representing a bagged woman opening a letter, with an expression compounded of eagerness and repugnance, while an acid Abigail watches her proceedings with a rancor, has, at all events, the merit of faithfully rendering the characteristics of the story it is meant to illustrate. "Armadale," complicated this month by new personages, new incidents, new means of plot and counterplot, is supernaturally uncomfortable and be-withering. It is the skeleton in the *Cornhill* cupboard just at the same time, one at which it is difficult to resist the temptation to take a peep. We cannot but admire the power Mr. Collins has of constraining our attention to so improbable and disagreeable a fiction, while we may not differ materially from the merry old gentleman in "Nightmare Abbey" in holding, apropos of the power displayed in the works of a kindred spirit, that the power of a conservatory would be as usefully exerted in a scene in the Inferno as the immersion of a cedar of Lebanon. "Wives and Daughters" is equally consistent with itself in its delightfully feminine story. Everything goes on with a quiet humour. We cannot call it altogether a pleasant tale, for though the domestic troubles on which it turns are the result of natural affairs after the tempests and ambuscades of "Armadale," they make up in truth for what they want in effect. They are very real, very sincere, and therefore very pathetic. It is amusing to observe almost the same difference between the two masculine personages, while the subdued traits of female character seem to come from her pen almost without an effort. The miscellaneous papers are agreeable, if not brilliant. "Ireland" is a very judicious statement of the case against Home Rule, still going on. Homberg and its gaming-tables are described for the unscientific reader; and the article on Lichtenberg and criminals contains some very amusing illustrations of the methods of "cross-questioning" adopted by the wise in the Fatherland. "A Cotton Duty in Ireland" has some good dwelling stories, most of which we have met with previously. There is more point in the writer's assertion that "a spirit of real, downright fun never existed in Ireland."

Macmillan is scarcely so interesting as usual, though it has some valuable papers. The most important is Mr. Ludlow's sketch of the Presidency of the United States, some portions of which, in its conclusions, but as lively and vigorous as most of the productions of this very earnest writer. Jefferson Davis merely recounts the story of his destruction in favour of the long-neglected Hamilton having naturally especial interest accordingly to the statesman who represented the opposite order of ideas. Both were eminent men; but it is reserved for history to have comprehended the genius of republican institutions, while the other merely dignified the temporary leaders of a party cause. The practical good sense of the American people soon ascertained which of these was to be trusted, and we have no doubt that the verdict will be ultimately confirmed by posterity. Mr. Ludlow makes a strange mistake in saying that President Adams was the first to recommend a reverse. Professor Cairnes, in his paper on negro suffrage, discusses the most important question of contemporary politics with skill. It is certain that the President cannot confer the franchise on negroes without a violation of law, and it would be equally unconstitutional a measure to show that such an infringement is demanded by an imperious necessity. Professor Cairnes argues the question very forcibly; but it is one that can only be decided by the test of actual nature consideration. The existence of such difficulties is President Johnson's ultimate justification for continuing to put his veto in force on the leading men of the south. Mr. Galton's second paper on the hereditary transmission of talent and character is full of curious suggestive as the first. His views derive considerable support from the ascertained hereditary claims like the Bachs and the Bernoullis. Science police has so narrowed the field of matrimonial selection as to virtually almost forbid the possibility of intermarriage between persons similar on physiological grounds. One of his remarks suggests an important corollary. Under the section of the population distinguished for natural abilities as A, and the remainder as B, he shows how the latter may be gradually eliminated if, while marriages among A were encouraged, marriages among B were restricted. He does not, however, state that the existing tendency is all the other way, and that the counterpoise to the progress of education and science is the more than compensative multiplication of the inferior orders of intellect in one great cause of the increase of mankind as a whole. In the same number it may remind us of the great importance of physical stamina, and suggest a doubt whether the artificial conditions of life are on the whole to be desirable. Mr. Copplo writes on Highland sport with much spirit, and seems to have got rid of the affected style which disfigured the former contributions to this periodical. "From Bristol to Carleton" is a sketch from Mr. Barrow, with its minute description of and quaint peculiarity of style. The term "Carleton" is used in a local river, as we may observe, as genoral on the opposite Irish coast as in the Bristol Channel. It is probably of Danish origin.

Blackwood has an average number. "Miss Marjoribanks" and "Piccadilly" are both very good. Great interest attaches to the sculptor of Cleopatra's embodiment of his ideal in verse. Mr. Story has thus twice produced something like a reversion to the magnificent gorgeous poem of word-painting, a delineation of fierce excitement utterly alien to the repose of the art he practises. Inspiration does not always even observant of the limits of good taste. It is quite possible, however, not to admire the fire and splendour of this outburst of barbaric passion, a cringer on the human heart, and nevertheless be interesting as exemplifying the irresistible influence of Mr. Ruskin's influence in the direct repugnance it has disturbed in many minds. "O'Dowd" informs us that the Dublin ladies dress better than they used to, and retain the prettiest faces and worst figures in the world. The political writer has made more surprising discoveries. The electorate, in several cases, have entirely changed their opposition, and the University of Oxford is the most enlightened constituency in the kingdom. We are very glad to believe the first of these propositions need have any difficulty about the last.

Fraser commences with an essay on reform, which will be accepted as a valuable contribution to the discussion. The writer attributes the cause of the small boroughs with ability, and states the claims of municipal and commercial bodies for a share in representation. Mr. Virtue has rather disappointed us in sound to so far as it goes, but much more might have been said. Nothing is said on the great public men of repetition but the abolition of some and nephews; and the hard remarks which the late Lord Derby made on the subject are a good to deter his successors from making enemies by endeavouring to correct abuses. It has been generally recognised how entirely Lord Westbury's misfortunes proceeded from his attempt to reform the Bankruptcy Court, we cannot but think the nation would have rallied round to make him a reformer, and would have been willing to bear a clearest proof of delinquency before consenting to part with him. Future Chancellors, we apprehend, will have a more easy position with the public interests from this untoward affair. A far more vigorous and successful Chancellor is the subject of Sir Theodore Martin's paper. The writer pleads Dryden's cause as poet and man with great spirit and eloquence, and we think he establishes his case. The only objection that it may be feared, have had a good deal to do with the critique on Miss Terry's "Viola," however honeyed the sentences they employ. Many of the writer's strictures may be just in themselves, but the impression of giving undue precedent, and the patronising tone adopted extremely unpleasant. Miss Terry requires neither patronage nor praise from her betters. "Reminiscences of the Court of the Emperor Paul" is a piece of genuine interest, not merely as recording the observations of a competent witness, but from being the production of a native Russian, and dealing with the utmost accuracy with the peculiarities of feeling engendered by Paul's eccentric and arbitrary conduct which rendered his destruction so easy of accomplishment. At the close of the general impression of the narrative is highly favourable to Paul, who seems to have united considerable abilities to the best intentions, and to have been sorely incapacitated for government by a mental affliction for which he was in no respect responsible. The picture of the consternation occasioned by the death of Catherine II. is very striking and very honourable to the Empress.

The *Dublin University* has a good Number. "Who is the Heir?" from the continuance, and a new *story* is started, not devoid of promise. There is great beauty in Mr. Irwin's fancy picture of Ahercrom. An article on the elections shows that the Irish Conservatives prefer Lord Palmerston to Lord Derby. Their religious sympathies are stronger than their political affinities, and the hatred which the Ultramontane party in the priesthood manifest against Lord Palmerston has gone far to reconcile us to him.

Readers who admire as they are but will probably regard Miss Braddon's story as the chief feature of *Temple Bar*. A more independent judgment must place it considerably below the contemporary fictions of Mr. Yates and Mr. Wills. The first-named of these gentlemen possesses extraordinary observation and graphic power, the second a quaint and very original humour. In the earlier tales Miss Braddon is gifted with the emphasis of genuine passion, but she squanders her energy on subjects totally unworthy of it. The whole of this month's instalment of her story, for example, is occupied with one of those repulsive tales of conjugal infidelity which we cannot keep out of the daily newspapers. It was really unnecessary to have thrust under our eyes in hours of mental recreation. No doubt there are many who revel in such stuff as this, but they may not the sort of people for whom Miss Braddon should condescend to write. We sincerely hope she will yet get rid of the disgrace lavished on "Lady Audley's Secret," and similar monstrosities, have not been the creations of a writer capable of such miscellaneous articles in the magazine, on the other hand, are both wholesome and entertaining. That on Westminster Elections is peculiarly seasonable, and has many good points, though we cannot quite agree with a number on "Calendar's Calling" is also appropriate, and the argument has our hearty approval. There is nothing new about "Mr. St. Mr. *Fraser's Magazine*, except an able account of the Abyssinian difficulty. *London Society* is not quite so interesting as usual, though the first thing in it is a story of the troubles of a Rector, which rather surprises us. We were aware that considerable difficulty existed in connection with tobacco in the Church, as in other professions, for nothing, but should not have supposed that in a village of only 2130 a year, would have gone so completely e-leggins as seems to be the case here. The *Englishman's Magazine* improves. The account of a pilgrimage in a living Highland scene has the freshness of a first impression, and as an illustration of native feeling on such matters. There is also some excellent poetry.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No 16. (Chapman and Hall.) This is an excellent number. It commences with a tragical love-interlude between Mr. Eugene and Miss Wrayburn. The picture of fierce vindictiveness which follows is not equally attractive as the restless wanderings of Bradley Headstone, scheming at once for the gratification of his vengeance and his love. Bradley is, in consequences by exciting suspicion on another, we recognise much of the power that we have learned to associate with the author of "Bleak House." Science in Jonas Chuzzlewit and the elder Bridge. The Lammles suffer from the want of a little more humour, however very as they should have come on. We are equally glad to chronicle the happy termination of the Boffin's troubles with the Golden Dustman. The chapter in which Mr. Wegg asserts his independence is a masterpiece of grotesque humour. We are also glad to see the end of the unfortunate complications of the discomfiture which Mr. Dickens has in store for him.

THE FARM.

FARMING memoranda come in slowly, but at present nothing trustworthy is known as to the real extent of the mauvais. At Malden Rise, Mr. Carr, who sells, on Sept. 14 and 15, Mr. Carr, who sells, on Sept. 14 and 15, Mr. Beasley's Leicester ewes, and his herd of cattle, which have two or three crosses of shorthorn on them, picked red and white. The Leicester ewes have been purchased for the flock during the last seventy years. On Sept. 30 Dr. Bradford sells the annual sessions from his herd of Devon Exeter's herd, in which Fourth Duke of Thorndale has been recently a buyer. Mr. F. Bradford's sessions from his herd of cold-blood are at Guisborough, and his Second Queen of May the cow prize; and Lady Bright and Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., sell their Shorthorns at their Cambridge Show. At the North Lincoln, Mr. Torr had the first cow prize with Country Girl 2nd, and the first heifer prize with Kate for the two-year-old heifers. For the £50 Chaplin prize, at this meeting, Julius Cæsar, Lord Rosebery's horse, has not had at Islington, even only commended, and the lot fell on Mr. Achaster's Ascot Prince, who, as usual, there was a very large array of hunters at Driffield, with Captain Gee's Lord Lyon at the head of them.

The Royal Northern has had another great anniversary at Aberdeen. Mr. Campbell's Lord Lyon has maintained his position as Prince of Worcester, which was wrested from him last year by Forth, and now adds first, the Cup, and the Champion Cup, to his laurels. Forth's menace to the vegetarians, was in numerous force, as, in addition to Baird's trio, he had the Cup with Lord Lyon in the ring, but last year Mr. Martin's 494 lbs. steer with his cross-bred ox.

It seems that Lord Lyon was not in his usual show-yard, and that £6274 10s. was taken at the gates. Mr. Taylor's first-prize Devon bull-calf was sold to General Hood for the Royal Norfolk Show. The gentleman-farmer's cattle are not all of the Red Devons; two prizes for Ramsoe sheep; and a second for his Suffolk ewe which goes to Norfolk.

The Yorkshire Meeting had a very wet and cheerless afternoon of it on Wednesday, but the rain cleared away before the judging began. Dewey, Douglas, and Bartholomew had the shorthorn classes in hand. Lord Scarbrough's Baron Oxford again swept the board with them, and those who saw him felt sure that his Lordship had "given away" the first prize at Aberdeen. Mr. Cartwright's Royal Duke was brought back from the west to win the first yearling prize; and Mr. Sam Hay's Bar of Gold, the first two-year-old bull, was second. He unites the blood of Lord Spencer's Sibyl, Watson's Lady Fragrant, and Mr. Grey Prize. His quarters are particularly good, and he handles well, but he was not in high condition. Mr. Cartwright's Royal Prince Bacon had not his brother's luck, as he was very decisively beaten, in the bull-calf class, by Mr. Douglas's Lord Bective. Mr. Douglas's Windsor, dam by Mayduke—so good a one that the judges wavered whether to give the first prize to Bosley's Lancaster Lad—was "the £25 Champion Cup," as the best shorthorn in the yard. Mr. Douglas's old Mischief, a beautiful shorthorn in form, from Duncombe Park to head the cow class, which was first with Mr. Douglas's good one Lady Bective, grandsire stickers for milk. Her Ladyship's Perfume was third to her old favourite, and Mr. Douglas's clever Kent Cherry between them. Lady Fragrant, who has had her management changed from Mr. Grey Prize Bacon had not his brother's luck, as he was very decisively beaten, in the bull-calf class, by Mr. Douglas's Lord Bective. Mr. Douglas's Windsor, dam by Mayduke—so good a one that the judges wavered whether to give the first prize to Bosley's Lancaster Lad—was "the £25 Champion Cup," as the best shorthorn in the yard. Mr. Douglas's old Mischief, a beautiful shorthorn in form, from Duncombe Park to head the cow class, which was first with Mr. Douglas's good one Lady Bective, grandsire stickers for milk. Her Ladyship's Perfume was third to her old favourite, and Mr. Douglas's clever Kent Cherry between them. Lady Fragrant, who has had her management changed from Mr. Grey Prize of Rookes very easily; and in the yearling-heifer class Lord Rosebery's Rosedale Duchess was first for her Queensberry dam, Captain Oliver's capital white Campanella at her heels, while Rose of Windsor by Grand Duke Windsor completed the list of the Rookston team. It was a great day for the Booth blood, and nothing was more lauded in the yard than Mr. Douglas's Lord Bective, who is back and as evenly covered in all his points as ever, though he was not quite so fine and level on the top of last month.

Mr. Burton was again invincible in his Leicesters, and in pigs Mr. Cartwright, Arch-Treasurer and Mr. Dickins's Marquis kept their Plymouth (I am told by Kinnell) with great success. Lady Plymouth (I am told by Kinnell) with great success. The "reception" began very early, and hour after hour the Plymouth Council was kept busy. Blair Athol was first with Mr. Walsman), the winner at Plymouth. The horse Blair Athol had a beautiful day to himself, with the exception of the "reception" began very early, and hour after hour the Plymouth Council was kept busy. Blair Athol was first with Mr. Walsman), the winner at Plymouth. The horse Blair Athol had a beautiful day to himself, with the exception of the

Sir Watkin Wynne, M.P., Mr. Percy Williams, and Mr. Williamson, the judges, awarded the Champion Cup to Lord Wenlock's three couple. Lord Yarborough's were second; but, although full of quality, they had not the bone and substance of the Wemyss hounds.

Mr. Scratton's lot, whose best one, Vocal (an Islington winner), had got loose and run away during the night, was highly commended; but they were sent rather high in condition, and went a good way behind Lordship's Guider had ample room in the dog puppy class; and Lord Hawke's Royalty and Lord Wemyss's Marplot were second, but the latter was defeated. After that, the rain came down so heavily that business was suspended, and the benched cages had the class all to themselves of foxhounds inside them that we ever saw in our lives.

We was no quiet a time at the Highland Society show as it was of the Yorkshire, and on the first day many of the visitors hardly entered the yard, and worshipped more for the dinner. The Duke of Argyll, the president, made a very excellent speech, and to did Mr. Hall Maxwell, who estimated that with the meeting his twenty years' labours as secretary came to an end. In the short-horn classes the Duke of Richmond's Duchess, the Duke of Buccleuch's Athole and Mr. Balfour's Prince Leith was confirmed. Sir Charles Clerk's Highland cattle-classes are generous with prizes, and the Dowager Duchess of Athole and Mr. John Stewart with Ayrshires. The Duke of Buccleuch's Lord Lyon had with their Clarendon against Mr. Dryden; Mr. Thomas Murray, of Beatrice, led with blackfaces; Mr. Cross Dick and Mr. David Riddell with the two Cheviot classes; and Mr. Fleming, of Kilkerran House, Ayrshire, won the first prize in the very important class of Clydesdale mares in foal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE has seldom been a poorer Goodwood Cup Day. For each of the first three events only three horses started; two were reduced to matches, and very bobby ones and four produced what ever. Gladiateur had no opponent for the Benstock Memorial Stakes, and was received with loud cheers when pulling up, as the style in which he had disposed of Longboden, to whom he gave 9 lb. the day before, made them who had backed him for the Cup more sick than ever. With rude and unmanly logic, they tried to assault H. Grimshaw; but the police were there to protect the rider. The crack, in the main-first gaunt," and the fact of Heenan (who is now a member of the R. and P. C.) did not mean a sovereign. This scratching business is a sad pity, as it sends the public with a bad taste in their mouths; but, even supposing that he was only left in the Cup so long for the "sinking" purpose, we must take the charitable comfort of morality at exactly what it is worth, seeing that, in that case, Gladiateur was not to be trusted, and he was to be trusted not to do exactly the same if they have the chance.

As he did not run for the Cup, they will have the opportunity of taking each other's Cup measure, at Doncaster, at 19 lb. The Hero is the only horse that could make a race of it, and Goodwood is the course year; and he failed to beat War Eagle, for the Doncaster; as that triple event, the Portland Plate, Mr. Merry's Sir Bevys was scratched it impossible for Ely to give Cambuscan 7 lb. at Goodwood. The former looked much better than he did at Newmarket, but so well. Aldcroft could make nothing out of General Peel, who seemed none better than he was in the memorable dead heat, and laboured a good deal in his gallop. One of the best performances of the week was that for the Derby, because he considered that he rather shirked in the Two Thousand Stakes, and was not tried through in the Racing Stakes Cup, which was "hardly run a mile," and both Ascot and Goodwood have discovered another cast-iron rule. Mr. Merry's Sir Bevys received 3 lb. Will o' the Wisp to the great northern stable as ever the Wizard was. Gladiateur's victory in the Benstock Memorial Stakes was received, and some of Broadstone's warmest admirers formally gave him up after the Grosvenor Stakes. Mr. Gretton's colt was beaten by the Bedford first past the post even with a 2lb. allowance from Nightwatch. Others may sing that he could not run through; but, with the St. Leger in view, it was not likely that his stable would send him up for such a contemptible field; and that he showed no symptoms of tiring when he entered the straight for the Prince of Wales field at about even a longer and much severer course. If the time test be anything, and he really tried at Goodwood, he must have been very backward in preparation, as at Ascot, where he was receiving 7 lb. from Ormae, he won a fortnight before by a length and a half, and that in the Biennial Stakes, receiving 3 lb. from Nightwatch. Still all seemed agreed upon him, that he had not come to his best, and that he is a "big" colt to stand that, owing to his having backed his two horses so heavily, Mr. Chaplin has to pay £1,000 for Two Thousand losses on them as well as their price, and cleared £6000 on the deal as well. Regalia's change of stable has not improved her Doncaster chances. Archimedes ran remarkably well at Goodwood and Longbeard remarkably badly; and Zambesi was "nowhere" in all his three races. Unfortunately for Lord Rosebery, Ormae has been the best best of his team, is not in the St. Leger, for which "The Duke's" name is down

in three legs, and required blistering on the other. The doctor rode him in his practice, and he "took the little dickey for." Then he "trained him by time," without sheets, the surgery-boy leading the work on a hood mare, and, after running two or three times unsuccessfully in Scotland, ridden by that youth or the doctor, he was sold to England for £50, and a £20 contingency, on the strength of being Lanbton's sire. The Rawcliffe stud sale announcement is withdrawn, and it is to be hoped that permanent arrangements will be made to carry on a concern which has produced a Brown Duchess and so many other good ones. Colonel Townley brings his first lot of young Kettledrums to the Doncaster at the York August meeting. Six colts and two fillies were the first year's crop from some of the choicest of the Ecott stud mares.

BRIGHTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—Grandsman, 1. Vixen, 2. Cobweb, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Mayor, 1. Verbena, 2. Vestris, 3.
South Down Stakes.—Moneyspinner, 1. Trap, 2. Sailfish, 3.
Marine Plate.—Sailfish, 1. Salubris, 2. Sir G. B., 3.
Thirteenth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Longdown, 1. Le Mandarin, 2.
Thirteenth Biennial Handicap.—Lucullus, 1. Antonio, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Pavilion Plate.—Arkansas, 1. Saladin, 2. Flying Horse, 3.
Sussex Stakes.—Wentworth, 1. Viper, 2. Sailfist, 3.
Brighton Cup.—Sir Roger de Coverley, 1. Vixen, 2.
Lewes Bowl Plate.—Lucky Star, 1. The Brigand, 2. Sir Trumpeter, 0. A.
Ditchling Stakes.—Mayor, 1. Vestris, 2. Sir G. B., 3. Mazurka, 0.
Grand Hurdle Handicap.—Lucullus, 1. Sir Roger de Coverley, 2.
Fourteenth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Valerio, 1. Macready, 2. Nun of Avon, 3.

BRIGHTON CLUB RACES.—THURSDAY.

Seventh Biennial.—Sportsman, 1. Ada, 2.
Club Stakes.—Flying Horse, 1. Arkansas, 2. Raglan, 3.
Ninth Biennial.—Pantaloon, walked over.
Club Plate.—Mazurka, 1. Vocalist, 2.
Sweepstakes of £ sovs.—Paris, 1. Lucky Star, 2. The Clyde, 3.
£100 Plate.—Princess, 1. King Christian, 2.
Club Stakes.—Lord Dorothy, 1. Blue Mantle, 2.

"The Armenian," so well known to all frequenters of the Bibliothèque as the student at that city who has read the most spoiling, the estimated age of ninety years. His proper name was Abel Kasangian, and he was a native of Constantinople in Service who French conspiracies from Egypt in 1801. He was to be seen every day in the Bibliothèque in a long robe with white sleeves dressed in fur, his head surmounted with a little green cap.

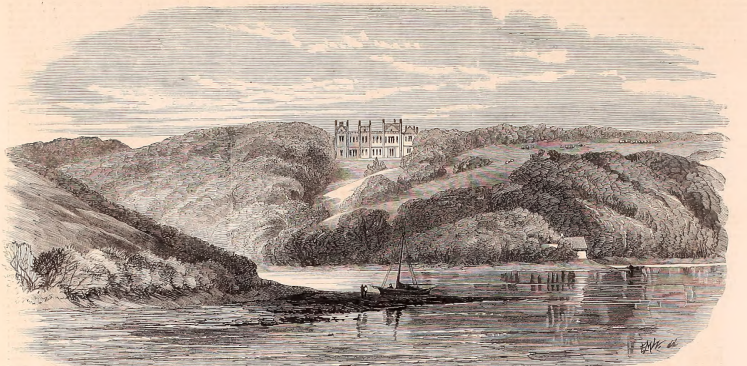
THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

BANKRUPTS.

T. BLACKWELL, Gurnard, Isle of Wight, beer-retailer.—G. WAKEFORD, Bexhill, Sussex, builder.—J. BOWEN, Bristol, commission agent.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bristol, Woollen-cloth, shawl, and blanket-manufacturer.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bristol, Woollen-cloth, shawl, and blanket-manufacturer.—W. RAILLS, Newland, Gloucestershire, brass-and-fastening manufacturer.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bristol, Woollen-cloth, shawl, and blanket-manufacturer.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bristol, Woollen-cloth, shawl, and blanket-manufacturer.—E. MAYNARD, Chester-street, Kennington-road, commission agent.—A. WEIGH, Kingsland, Middlesex, commission agent.—J. BARNES, Bermondsey-wall, Surrey, commission agent.—H. BATEMAN, Newton-street, Brunton-road, builder.—H. BAYLIS, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, builder.—J. BAYLIS, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, builder.—T. C. PRICE, Bedford-row, Middlesex, commission agent.—J. BARNES, Bermondsey-wall, Surrey, commission agent.—J. BARNES, Bermondsey-wall, Surrey, commission agent.—J. BARNES, Bermondsey-wall, Surrey

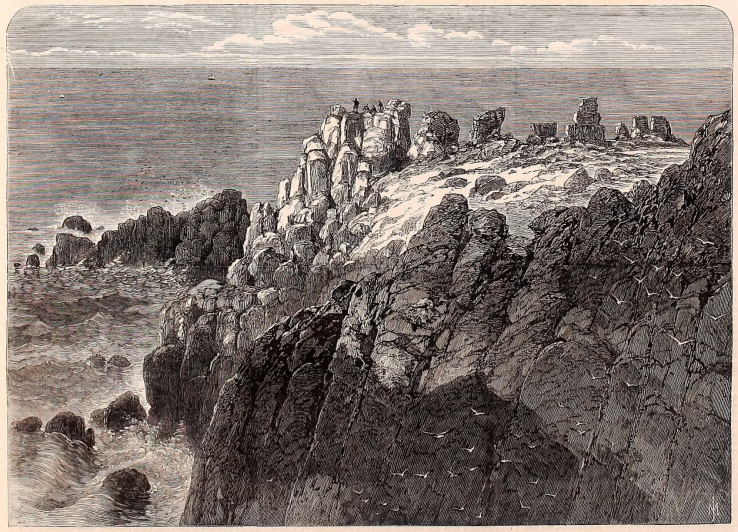
VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND.



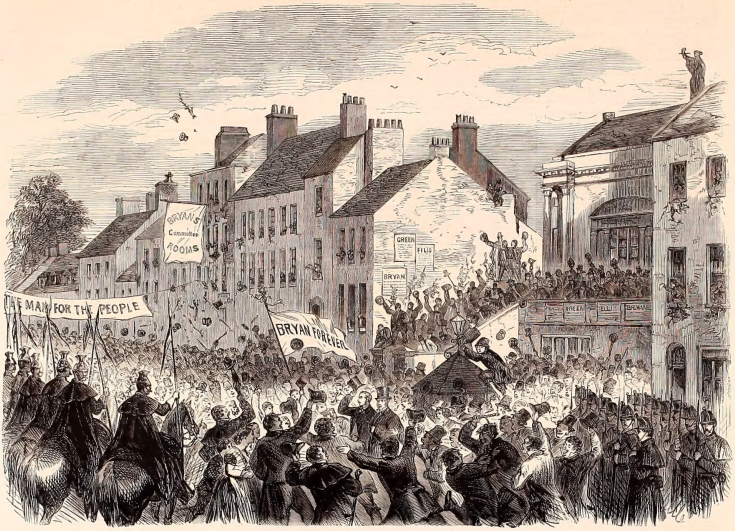
TREGOTHNAN HOUSE, CORNWALL, THE SEAT OF LORD FALMOUTH.

Warbeck began his attempt on the crown of Henry VII. Around the enormous stone bastions of the cliffs the green water expended itself in foam among the splintered rocks. The Royal party then regained their carriages, and made the best of their way to Penzance.

The whole of the next day (Tuesday week) was devoted by the Prince of Wales to an expedition to the Scilly Isles, which are distant thirty miles from the coast of Cornwall. Here his Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and a small party, was entertained by Mr. Augustus Smith, the resident landlord, or rather lessee, of those islands under the duchy of Cornwall. On the Wednesday their Royal Highnesses embarked again at Mount's Bay (the Princess having remained there with Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn all the previous day) and proceeded in their yacht, the Osborne, to Falmouth, where they received addresses from the civic corporations of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, and from the Falmouth Docks Company. They landed and drove to Pendennis Castle, the commanding fortress which stands on a steep rock at the entrance to Falmouth Harbour. They next went on board the Duke of Sutherland's steam-yacht Undine, which, being lighter than the Osborne, was fitter to go up the River Fal. This vessel was attended by the steamer Pendennis, with the Mayor of Falmouth and other gentlemen on board. Yachts and boats innumerable also followed. At the King Harry Passage there was a plentiful exhibition of decorations, and a crowd of people there cheered heartily. The yacht immediately afterwards rounded a graceful bend in the stream, and came full in sight of the magnificent mansion of Lord Falmouth, Tregothnan House, of which we have engraved a View. In a few minutes the yacht was abreast of the landing, where a large number of persons had assembled to welcome the Royal pair should they decide upon landing. A carriage and pair was also in waiting. The Royal visitors, however, passed on, and the yacht, having proceeded as far as Victoria Point, where Queen Victoria landed in 1846, conveyed the Prince and Princess back to Falmouth, where they went on board the Osborne that night, ready to steam away from the shores of Cornwall. And thus ended the visit of the Prince and Princess to their duchy of Cornwall.



THE PRINCE AT THE LAND'S END, CORNWALL.



SCENE AT THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—SEE PAGE 111.



EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM IN TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—SEE PAGE 111.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ATTENTION to the Government bother has commenced his per-
stance if there for the reduction of the National Debt, the market
for Stock has been very much neglected during the week, and the
jobbers being disposed to operate; and the quotations have not been
supported. We may observe, however, that the supply of Stock
is very limited.

On Thursday a further advance of 1 per cent was made by the
directors of the Bank of England in their terms of discount. The
minimum rate is now 3 per cent.

The demand for money has been steady, but the rate from the
open market, which is well supplied with capital, has not con-
cerned bills will be as follow:—

Thirty days bills	3½	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3	
Three months' bills	3	
Four months' bills	3	
Six months' bills	4½	

The joint-stock banks are now giving 3½ per cent for money at
call, 3½ per cent for short dates, and 4 per cent for long dates.
Joint' notice of withdrawal.

The following are the rates of discount in the chief Continental
cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4	3½
Vienna	5	4
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Hamburgh	4	3½
Genoa	5	4½
Brussels	3	2½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Madrid	5	4
St. Petersburgh	6	5

The imports of the precious metals have been only moderate; but
several parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England.
Owing to a rise in the exchanges in China, the exports of silver
will take out £170,000 in silver. Mexican dollars have, therefore,
been purchased in the City at 4s 11½d per ounce, standard.

The Genoese Joint Stock Banks disposed of some bullion for
the East. The subdivision rates are the same as before; but the
premium is 1 per cent.

On Monday there was no Money, seven 90d 1 Dijon, for advances
90d 1 Rockford and New Times per Cents, 90d to 90 India Bonds per
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Bills, were done at 90d 1 Ditto, for the 7th of September,
90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of October, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the
9th of November, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of December, 90d
to 90; Ditto for the 9th of January, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the
9th of February, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of March, 90d to 90
Ditto, for the 9th of April, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of May,
90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of June, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of July,
90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of August, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of September,
90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of October, 90d to 90 Ditto, for the 9th of November,
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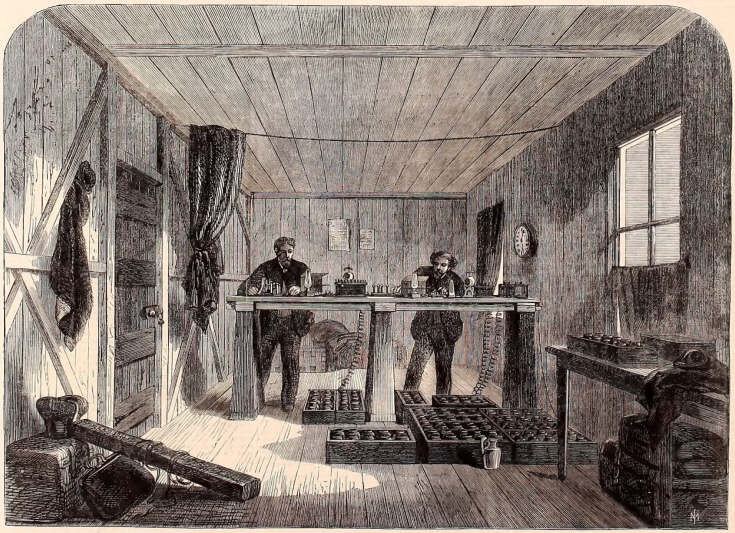
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THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Now that the effervescence of a general election has subsided, and the rough gains and losses to political parties have been ascertained, it may not be without interest to consider, with a little minuteness, the composition of the new Parliament. It is almost a truism to say that, not only in fact but almost as an acknowledged principle, the election has turned on men rather than on measures. It seemed as though the constituencies were assuming themselves by turning our representative assembly inside out, and so tumbling those who were members of it hurly-burly man, from which a great number emerged in places different from those they formerly occupied; while a considerable number never emerged at all, but were smothered in what may be called a political morass. The result of the election has undoubtedly left it infinite a very large proportion of new members to the old body. It appears that 180 new members have been returned. A few of them have sat in the House before, but the great majority are entirely Parliamentary neophytes.

The first consistency in alphabetical order may be noted as having been fickle, if not actually false, to its former member; for Mr. Norris, who represented Abingdon when Lord John Scott sat for Reading, has lost his seat. In him the Corporation of London loses a representative in Parliament, the Liberal party a friend, and the 1859 a good business member, one who spoke well, and always on matters with which he was acquainted. His successor, Colonel Lindsay, will no doubt, be found in that little knot of military critics which sits in the middle of the second Opposition bench, where the chairman of the Board of Works seems to be the chief. Mr. Ashburton Ashburton has parted with Mr. Harvey Astell, who sat for Cambridge city for a brief space, from 1852 to 1857, and for the borough from which he has been ousted from 1859; and a Conservative has been lost and a Liberal gained thereby. The return of Mr. Jardine, Beyond this Mr. Astell will hardly be missed; for, except on divisions, the House knew him not. From 1857 to 1859 Mr. Tyrrwhitt Barnard has been one of the representatives of Aylesbury, and, professing Liberal Conservatism, ran in 1859 in union with his colleague from 1859, Mr. Samuel George Smith; but, in the chances of the election, he has disappeared, and Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, a Liberal, a son of the late member, and a Jew, has been returned. Mr. Bailey, a Liberal, has been returned for Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the room of Mr. Jardine, who has retired from the borough from which he has been ousted from 1859; and a Conservative has been lost and a Liberal gained thereby. The return of Mr. Jardine. Beyond this Mr. Astell will hardly be missed; for, except on divisions, the House knew him not. From 1857 to 1859 Mr. Tyrrwhitt Barnard has been one of the representatives of Aylesbury, and, professing Liberal Conservatism, ran in 1859 in union with his colleague from 1859, Mr. Samuel George Smith; but, in the chances of the election, he has disappeared, and Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, a Liberal, a son of the late member, and a Jew, has been returned. Mr. Bailey, a Liberal, has been returned for Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the room of Mr. Jardine, who has retired from the borough from which he has been ousted from 1859; and a Conservative has been lost and a Liberal gained thereby. The return of Mr. Bailey, a Liberal, to the House of Commons, after a short interval, will be hailed with satisfaction by all who have had dealings with him in connection with the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Bailey has been a good business member, one who spoke well, and always on matters with which he was acquainted. His successor, Colonel Lindsay, will no doubt, be found in that little knot of military critics which sits in the middle of the second Opposition bench, where the chairman of the Board of Works seems to be the chief. Mr. Ashburton Ashburton has parted with Mr. Harvey Astell, who sat for Cambridge city for a brief space, from 1852 to 1857, and for the borough from which he has been ousted from 1859; and a Conservative has been lost and a Liberal gained thereby. The return of Mr. Jardine,

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THAT excellent print of a dinner at Greenwich—on the Yorkshire principle, where each gentleman pays his own score—where the waiter is just bringing in a bill, will help us to understand the feelings of some, if not of most, of our late candidates. In the next copy of verses which, as in Hogarth's time, the publisher has subscribed the memorial, we are told that "Men laugh and frolic till the feast is over; then comes the reckoning, and they laugh no more." Where is the consolation, we generally pay one guinea for charitable, compassionate, or fashionable subscription lists, as Hawthorne does not fail to note, we set to work in a vain attempt of eating as well as drinking the whole value of the bill. Then, as the waiter is well aware, we begin to scrape, in the shape of a slip of paper and pen and ink corner—something of it whereon are its values. To the last of it, the paper thoughtfully divided into spaces, one for a third for the name and residence of the donor. This paper appeals to you in a manner that is not to be denied. You go down, or you send your slip up, and in such a way some of our late metropolitan borough candidates are now being brought to book. Our publishers, whose City and Parliamentary business lie thick upon him, has to pay, it is said, ten thousand pounds for the privilege of representing M.P. behind his name; another—the hair of whose expenses, peloncombes tell me, are to be defrayed by a certain club—has to pay three thousand pounds. Surely, the generosity of that pot off for one thousand!—whereas are its values? Do the bad-notorious club is problematical. Will, however, have some weight, not only to resist members' knocking down to the highest bid, but to carry that great measure which shall force builders and owners of landed property to put up proper plumbing and drainage to the faces of brick-and-mortar upon which a Londoner's eyes have to make so perpetual a feast. A noblemen, indeed, was lately heard to extend with "movements" which have done much good, has taken up this cue of "proper drains," and, with a proper sense of the M.P. behind his name; another—the hair of whose expenses, peloncombes tell me, are to be defrayed by a certain club—has to pay three thousand pounds. Surely, the generosity of that pot off for one thousand!—whereas are its values? Do the bad-notorious club is problematical. Will, however, have some weight, not only to resist members' knocking down to the highest bid, but to carry that great measure which shall force builders and owners of landed property to put up proper plumbing and drainage to the faces of brick-and-mortar upon which a Londoner's eyes have to make so perpetual a feast. A noblemen, indeed, was lately heard to extend with "movements" which have done much good, has taken up this cue of "proper drains," and, with a proper sense of the

Lamentable, and the help of the press out of it, would be sure to gain his point. London should not behold such a big bill, without it be brought in. All power of a large population—very few of them, indeed, so happily placed and situated as London—should be benefited by its operation; and its provisions might be made to be so far-reaching as to include effects not only ornamental, but political and sanitary. Indeed, in John Ruskin's queries in "Fraser" and "Cornhill" are not these three one? If we provided playgrounds for ragged children, should we not have better health, better morals, better mind, and therefore fewer thieves and cripples. I do hope that this precious project will shape itself out of the present chaos of coming measures. There was a playground society—one of the many good things that Mr. Hickens set on foot—but it seems to have had little success. Let us all carry forward our sympathy and help to the old friend with a new face, the bill for "Open Spaces."

When a man begins to skate and learns to keep flat on his nose or the back of his head, he seldom attains the full grace—that swimming, graceful, easy, rocking, and yet firm movement of the good skater. He may go forward steadily and swiftly, but he does not execute those wonderful figures of eight and other evolutions which to watch which was almost a recompense for the terrible colds which the young fellows got in the round the year of their skating practice. And this figure of the skater will perhaps serve to illustrate the progress possible to the Guild of Literature and Art. It is a noble one, quite fairly; the people who were out of it sneered at those who were in. Jenuse, who was invited to Devonshire, and who left a fine presentation society in the matter. The chiefs and founders of the Guild, fifteen years ago, had a very laudable object in view, and that they were, perhaps, foolish to express it. Well, the Guild has outlived all that, and has brought forward a good many people of three houses, near Stevenage, built upon ground the gift of Lytton Bulwer Lytton, which are to be retreats for the aged members of the outcast Cervantes, the starving Quercdo, the hunger-choking Chatterton, the Poet of Sorrow, and the mad and sad poet of to-day. Happily for the Guild, at least, there is no tenant to be found amongst its members, and, as a matter of course, the Guild has to look to watch which was almost a recompense for the terrible colds which the young fellows got in the round the year of their skating practice. And this figure of the skater will perhaps serve to illustrate the progress possible to the Guild of Literature and Art. It is a noble one, quite fairly; the people who were out of it sneered at those who were in. Jenuse, who was invited to Devonshire, and who left a fine presentation society in the matter. The chiefs and founders of the Guild, fifteen years ago, had a very laudable object in view, and that they were, perhaps, foolish to express it. Well, the Guild has outlived all that, and has brought forward a good many people of three houses, near Stevenage, built upon ground the gift of Lytton Bulwer Lytton, which are to be retreats for the aged members of the outcast Cervantes, the starving Quercdo, the hunger-choking Chatterton, the Poet of Sorrow, and the mad and sad poet of to-day. Happily for the Guild, at least, there is no tenant to be found amongst its members, and, as a matter of course, the Guild has to look to

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

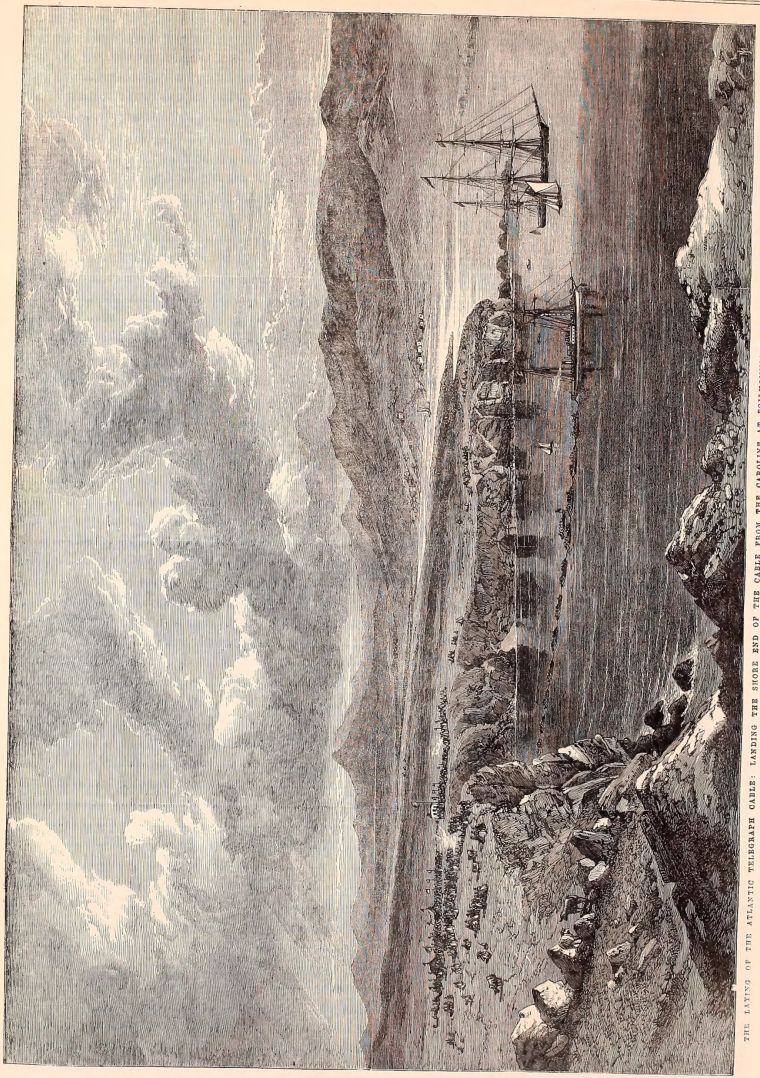
During August, Venus (in Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer) will be the morning star; and Mercury (in Leo) will be the evening star; and Mars will be in Leo and Virgo. On the 16th Jupiter (in Scorpio) will set at 11h. 33m. p.m.; the meridian will be passed by Mars at 1h. 10m. p.m.; by Venus at 2h. 14m. p.m.; by the Sun at 5h. 4m. p.m.; by Mercury at 5h. 29m. p.m.; by Jupiter at 9h. 33m. p.m.; and by Saturn at 11h. 29m. p.m.; Last Quarter, on the 15th, at 9h. 42m. a.m.; New Moon, on the 23rd, at 7h. 17m. p.m.; First Quarter, on the 31st, at 1h. 11m. a.m. The constellations Cepheus, and parts of Pegasus, Aquarius, and Capricornus will be on the meridian near midnight, in the middle of the month.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, the Rev. W. R. Dawes exhibited a number of sketches of the planet Mars, taken during the last opposition of the planet, between the 10th of March and the 6-inch object-glass by Cooke, among other curious and interesting features, the white polar spots, long, narrow streaks, and the dark belt round the planet's equator. Mr. Dawes's Reciprocating eyepiece has impressed on two very wide mouths of a large river; a large spot resembling a great mass of cloud, which, at the same moment, was seen on the disc of the planet's atmosphere. At the same meeting a note by Mr. Alex. Herschel was read, stating the observation of a remarkable bright meteor-like star (probably a luminous meteor seen on April 29 last. It first appeared over Litchfield at the time of Mr. Herschel's observation, and was seen to move in a line with the star Regulus, and in the direction of a railway-train, travelled at the slow rate of 30 miles an hour.

M. Edmond Becquerel has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of his experiments made with a new chromic electric battery, which he has been led to construct by the surprising results obtained from that of Mr. Grove. The battery of M. Becquerel employs the impression of copper (which, like gold, melts only at a temperature between 1050 deg. and 1100 deg. cent.) as the negative element, and, instead of the nitric acid of Mr. Grove, he makes use of "sulfochrom" (an alloy, of copper, 35 parts; nickel, 15 parts; chrome, 50 parts), which is attacked by nitric acid, and which is the positive element. He finds that this last is important, but not too high this alloy is used, without the addition of nitric acid, in a battery of one element of very great, if not unlimited, power, for the purpose of obtaining the photographic line of Daniell's battery, which it might replace. M. Ruhmkorff has constructed a battery of 100 elements, which, according to M. Becquerel's statements,

The venerable philosopher, Sir David Brewster, has written to the Academy of Sciences at Paris respecting the history of meteorological and spectroscopic observations, and the services rendered to science by the late M. Arago. In the year 1811, Arago published, in the second volume of the Annuaire (page 74), Sir David states that, in 1830, when he was specially occupied with the subject of polarisation, he drew the attention of the council to the advantages of the establishment of meteorological observatories, and of the publication of tables of the results of observations of soils, climates, and elevations. His views were adopted, printed circulars were distributed, and in 1831 the first observations, which were published, were received by the society in 1831. The number diminished in subsequent years, by overtaxing the observers, and in 1837 only 12 were received. These observations, were printed in the society's Transactions, more especially the hourly, monthly, and yearly observations of the barometer, and the curves by which they are represented.

The solar spectrum and sun-spots were the subject of conversation at the recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Nasmyth read a paper on "Solar Observations," and exhibited drawings of the photosphere. On each day he found the entire photosphere, when not occupied by facule, of a uniform texture, resembling the skin of an orange, or Mr. Dodson's appellation "rice grains" well applies. Mr. Frederick Bridge (at present Mr. Hullah's assistant) has been appointed organist and choirmaster of Manchester Cathedral, in the room of Mr. Charles Swinnerton Heap, resigned



THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE: LANDING THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE FROM THE CAROLINE AT FOILHOMMERUM, VALENCIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE: WATCHING THE CAROLINE GOING OUT TO SEA WITH THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY HARRIET FORDE.

Lady Harriet Forde, who died, on the 26th ult., at Folkestone, was the third daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick and Ninth Viscount Ikerrin, by his wife, Sarah, second daughter and coheir of E. Taylor, Esq., of Ashcombe, and was aunt of Somerset Arthur, fifth and present Earl of Carrick. Her Ladyship was the last survivor of a distinguished family of brothers and sisters, among whom were Lady Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Maxwell, afterwards Lord Farnham, and mother of the present Lord Farnham; Julian, Countess of Bandon; and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Edward Butler, whose four sons—James Armar, the heroic defender of Silistria; Henry Thomas, Captain, 58th Regiment, died from fatigue, in 1854; and the Rev. George, Captain, 86th Regiment, died from fatigue, in 1855; and Lieutenant-General Edward Butler's grandson and Lady Harriet Forde's grandnephew, Charles Henry Somerset, son of Captain Charles Butler, to assert her prerogative to the earldom of Carrick, on the demise of her brother, Dec. 31, 1784, and was married, first, May 19, 1836, to the late Francis Savage, Esq., of Ballygannon in the county of Down, and secondly, on the 4th of August, 1847, to Colonel Matthew Forde, M.P., of Seaford, in the county of Down, who died Aug. 6, 1857.

MRS. FREDERICK PEEL.

This lady, Elizabeth Emily, wife of the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, P.C., late M.P. for Bury, died on the 30th ult., after a very short illness at High Grove, Lady Peller's seat, near Pinner, Mrs. Peel had accompanied her husband to Bury at the late election contest, and during the recess illness has been unremitting in her devoted attention. Her unexpected death will occasion deep regret among a large circle of friends. Her husband, who continues in very delicate health, is completely overwhelmed by this domestic bereavement. Mrs. Peel was the only daughter of the late Mr. Peller, of Arlington House, Hants, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Hampshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons during five sessions, and third cousin of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., of Clarke Gosling, Sussex. She was married, Aug. 12, 1837, to the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, second son of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., brother of the present Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and heir presumptive to the baronetcy. Mrs. Peel leaves no issue.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LLOYD.

Lieutenant-General George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., of her Majesty's Indian Forces, who died at Darjeeling, on the 4th January, was a scion of the Lloyds of Llwydiarth and Cranogh, in the county of Tipperary, and was the eldest son of Rev. Richard Lloyd, M.A., Rector of Clonoulty, in the county of Tipperary, by his wife, Priscilla, daughter of the Rev. John Lord, Rector of Castlelyon. He was born on the 4th of July, 1808, and went with his parents through much service during a lengthened military career, although at the period of his decease he was on the retired list. He received his commission as ensign in 1825, and underwent studies of Hindoostanee. Lieutenant-General Lloyd served in China in 1840; in Java in 1811, obtaining a medal; and in the Burmese war of 1817, and received the medal for that season. He was a Companion of the Bath, and was decorated for the Chinese war of 1840-2. He was Major-General Colonel of the 18th Bengal Native Infantry. He became a Major-General in 1854, and a Lieutenant-General on the 2nd of June, 1858. Lieutenant-General Lloyd married, on the 1st of March, 1834, Caroline, second daughter of Captain William Bruce, Resident at Bushire.

DR. WOODWARD.

Dr. Samuel P. Woodward, of the Worcester Museum, who died on the 11th ult., at Home Bay, was the son of S. S. Woodward, Esq., of Norwich, author of several geological works, and was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Woodward, of Dr. Woodward, founder of the professorship of geology in the University of Cambridge. He was born on the 6th of September, 1821, and at first he was employed in the library of the British Museum; but, in 1839, succeeded Mr. Lonsdale as curator of the museum of the Geological Society. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Natural History and Geology in the Royal Agricultural College, and he was one of the founders of the Cottonwood Naturalist's Field Club. In 1846 he was made First-class Assistant in the Museum of Geology and Mineralogy in the British Museum; and subsequently he became Examiner to the Council of Military Education, Examiner in Geology to the University of London, and a member of the Council of the Geological Society. Quite recently the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor in natural scientific services, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has published only a few separate works, a Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells, which appeared between the years 1851 and 1856, and is acknowledged to be one of the best text-books in that department of science. He was a prominent member of England of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which probably 50,000 copies have been sold. He was a contributor to the Penny Cyclopædia, and to various scientific and literary periodicals, among which were the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, the Archæological Journal, and the Annals of Natural History. The article "On Volcanoes" in the Encyclopædia Britannica, the Reports on the Proceedings in the Geological Section of the British Association from 1841 to 1850, and many other esteemed papers, emanated from Dr. Woodward's pen.

EDRAHUL.—(From a Correspondent).—The mother of William Raynel Wilson, who is now under the Bankruptcy Act, is a sister-in-law of the Rev. Charles Minard. She is Agnes Mary, the daughter of the Rev. William Large, late Vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, and Prebendary of Westminster of Norwich. It was William Rayner Wilson's grandmother (Captain G. R. Wilson's mother) who was Anna Maria, daughter of Lord Rayner, through which gentleman was Mr. Yonge's predecessor in the chancellorship of Norwich.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Field Marshal the Duke de Coigny, a peer of France, who died in May last, at Paris, possessed of property of the estimated at £18,000, was proved in London on the 18th ult., by his relict, the Duchess de Coigny, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, Bart., the sole executrix. To her Ladyship he has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, and he dies in the law of France, and by his will he has left his will in the French language, and bears date the 24th of July, 1860, and is translated into English.

The will of the Right Hon. John Constantine de Courcy, Baron Kinsale, formerly of Lee Castle, Downpatrick, in the county of Down, was proved in London, on the 18th ult., by his relict, the Right Hon. Adelaide de Courcy, Baroness Kinsale, only daughter of J. P. Beamish, Esq., late M.P. for the city of York. Lord Kinsale succeeded to the title, on the death of his father, in 1847; married in 1851, and has left a son and heir-apparent, having exercised his will in 1854, leaving his estates, real and personal, to his wife for her lifetime, absolutely, appointing her executrix and residuary and estate of his daughter. The deceased nobleman ranked as premier Baron of Ireland, and was the 24th in succession from the original creation of the title, dating from 1181. He was hereditary Premier Baron, with precedence privilege, by Royal grant from King John, of remaining covered in the presence of the Irish Sovereign. The present Lord Kinsale's ancestor had a similar grant from Henry VII.

The will of David Davies, M.D., K.C.H., of 2, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, was proved in the London Court, on the 22nd ult., by the executors and trustees, Messrs. R. and R. H. Davies, nephews of the deceased, the personalty was sworn under £20,000. The testator was physician to William IV. and to the late Queen Dowager. His will is dated 1st of March in the year 1859. May last, at Leon, Italy, at the age of seventy-two. Sir David has devised his real estates to his son Robert, of the Record Civil Court, and to his son by his younger son, the Rev. W. H. Davies, M.A., a legacy of £5000. To his widow, Mrs. Ann Morgan, he leaves a life-interest in the property devised to his grandaughter, Annie Davies, for her life, and afterwards to her issue, and appoints her also residuary legatee.

The will of the wealthy Richard Thornton, of Old Swan Wharf, London Bridge, and of Cannon-hall, Morton, Yorkshire, has been proved in the principal registry. The following are some of the main features:—The property in this country was sworn under £250,000, and previously stated in this Journal. The executors and trustees appointed are his nephews Thomas Thornton and Richard Thornton, of Cannon-hall, and Elias Simpson, widow; Richard Napoleon Lee and Alfred Pollard, and they are the residuary legatees. He leaves to his nephew Thomas Thornton, his freehold and leasehold estates, and to his nephew Richard Thornton was left £100,000, and appointed residuary legatee. To his wife, Mrs. Ann Simpson, £100,000, and his plate, wife of Alfred Pollard, £10,000, and to his brother and children to Richard Napoleon Lee, £400,000; to Margaret and Elizabeth Lee, each £100,000; to his sister, Agnes Oliver, and Elias Thornton, each £20,000; to the widow of his deceased nephew, Robert Simpson, £20,000; to his nephews Richard Thornton and Edmund Thornton each £10,000; to his nephews William and Joseph Dewey each £15,000; to his cousin, Jeremy Seymour and John L. Nesbit each £10,000; to his cousin £1000; and to each of his other servants, £500. To the Leathersellers' Company, £1000, in trust to invest the same and pay the annual proceeds to the Rev. Edward Thornton, the present rector of Morton, and the rest to the Rev. Edward Thornton, the present rector of Morton, and Thornton-le-Moor, to the year of Morton, £200. To the twenty-four following institutions, each £1000—namely, St. Thomas's, St. Guy's, Bethlehem, St. Luke's, Orthopœdic, Magdalen, St. Mark's, Incurables, Dreadnought, Consumption, Victoria Park, City of London Truss, Deaf and Dumb, Bilind, Asylum for Idiots, Merchant Seamen's Orphan, London Orphan, Infant Orphan, British Orphan, Female Orphan, Patternoster Children, Ladies Charity School, St. Ann's, National Benevolent, and National Life-boat Institutions.

The English brig Louisa, 350 tons, with a crew of seven men, on her voyage from Llanelly to Philippeville with a cargo of coal, has been burnt at sea, off Cello, in the province of Constantia. The crew were saved and taken into Philippeville by the French despatch-boat Eurotas.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. W., Quebec Chess Club.—The games shall have every attention, and we shall look forward with interest for some additional specimens of Canadian play. In future, however, it will be well for you to direct your communications simply to the Editor, &c. Mr. Lowenthal's address is 16, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, and he has never been connected with the Strand Chess Club.

R. T. E., THE DUBLIN CHESS CONGRESS.—The promoters of this undertaking, to secure the success of which we wish all the success it deserves, have appealed in requesting their accompanying us, and desire us to intimate that the following will be the order of the prizes will be received by the hon. secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, 17, Grafton-street, London Chess Club, and by the manager of the Grand Cigar Divan, 11, Strand.

T. C. C.—I. Bishop's move cannot be considered correct. 2. All depends upon circumstances. 3. Your second solution is the problem intended. 4. Your first solution is correct.

D. C.—The exception to the new chess magazine, The Chess Monthly, is that it is published in America instead of England. Apply for terms, &c., to the editors, care of Messrs. Trübner and Co., Paternoster-row, London.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1117 by R. B. T. Thomas, T. S., Iris, Bon and Cor, L. S. D., Cosmo, T. C. C., Rev. R. Ayre, L. S., Rev. Richard and Miss Penny, Gamma, T. G., Alpha, Delta, Sigma, Omega, S. Violet, Benjamin, W. H., Leon, Kennet, W. W., Martin, Gordon, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, J. S., Delta Anni Safy, William, Ajax, J. B., Emma, Gracie, Medway, T. F. G., Lloyd, Tau B, Tenebrione, F. H., Violet, W. G. L., Gamma, F. G. H., T. P. C., Edward Thomas, Hereward, Rev. J. Wayte, Tenghyn, E. E. C., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1118.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq (best)	P takes R (or (a))	3. Q to Q8 (ch)	Any move
2. K to Q 4th	B takes R (best)	4. Q or K mates.	
(a) 1. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q7th (ch)	2. B takes B	P takes Q B
	P takes Q	3. K to B 7th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1119.
By F. S. GOLD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game, played by correspondence between the Chess Club of Crefeld and that of Düsseldorf, was begun in May, 1864, and finished in April of the present year.—(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Crefeld).	BLACK (Düsseldorf).	WHITE (Crefeld).	BLACK (Düsseldorf).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P takes P	B to K 8 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	(Intending to go to K 8th, perhaps.)	
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes Q R
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	20. Kt takes B	P takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. B to Q B 2nd	
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	(It has been suggested that White might have played R to K Kt sq., checking, with advantage. The following variation is given:—	
7. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th	21. R to Kt sq (ch)	K to B sq
8. P to K 6th	B to Q Kt 3rd	22. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
9. P takes P	P takes P	23. P takes P	P takes P
10. B takes Kt	P takes B	24. Q to Q 6th	R to K 2nd
11. P takes P	Castles	25. R to Q 4th	
12. Q to Q B sq	B to Q 2nd	25. If Black now play 25. B takes P, or, 25. Q to Q 3rd, for the result of which see the following variation, White would win a piece, in which this great sacrifice would have been necessary.	
13. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd		
14. R to Q B sq			
(The object of this is to enable them to throw the pawn on Q Kt Pawn, and thereby obtain a position of the opening Q B pawn, and the move would be applied, and had			
14.	P to K R 3rd	15. R takes R P (ch)	K to Q sq
15. K to Q sq	P to K Kt 4th	16. B to Q 6th	B to Q 3rd
16. K to Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th	17. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B
(Some interesting variations arise here if Black play 16. P to K R 5th, or 16. P to K Kt 5th.)		18. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
16.	P to K Kt 5th	19. Q to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th
17. P to K 4th	P to K R 5th	20. P takes P	P takes P
18. B takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	21. R to Q 6th	R to K 4th
19. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	22. Q to K 2nd	R to K 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	23. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q 3rd
21. Q to Q sq		24. Q to Q 2nd	
17. Q takes Kt	P to K Kt 6th	And Crefeld resigned.	

A capital Game between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and NEWMANN.

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
2. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P to B 4th	B to Q Kt 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	17. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
6. P to Q 5th	P takes P	19. B takes Kt	K B P takes B
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	20. R to K 4th	R to K 2nd
8. P takes P	P to K B 3rd	21. R to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
9. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd	22. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K R 3rd	23. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 5th
11. P to K Kt 3rd	Castles	24. R to Kt sq (ch)	P takes P
12. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 3rd	25. P takes B	B takes B
(It would have played it P to K B 4th, the		26. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
result is a variation.)		27. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
13. B to K Kt 4th	B to K 4th	28. Q to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
14. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	29. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
15. P takes P	P takes P	(It would have been better to play Q to K Kt 3rd, then follow with—	
16. P to K 5th	Kt to K 4th	30. R to K 3rd	K to B sq
17. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 4th	31. R to K B 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
18. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 4th	32. Q to K 3rd	K to B sq
19. P to K 6th	P takes P	33. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 3rd
20. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq	34. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
21. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 4th	35. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
22. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq	36. Q to K Kt 4th	Drawn game.
23. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 4th		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

The three problems which follow were part of those sent in for competition for the prizes offered in our columns last year.

No. 1469.—By Mr. KORTE and KOCHLEBURG.

White: K on Q 4th, Q on Q Kt 4th, Rs on Q and Q B 4th, Kt at K R 3rd; Ps at K B 4th, Q Kt 4th, Q B 4th, and Q R 4th.
Black: K on Q 4th, Q on Q 2nd, B at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 2nd, Q Nd and 4th, and Q B 2nd.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 1470.—By Mr. DE SALIVE.

White: K at K Kt 5th, R at Q Kt 8th, Bs at K 8th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q R 6th, Ps at K B 2nd and Q B 3rd.
Black: Kt at Q Kt 6th, P at K Kt 3rd and Q B 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1471.—By M. DE BILOW.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, R at K Kt 6th, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q B 5th, Kt at K B 8th and Q Kt 6th, Ps at K B 2nd and 7th and Q B 4th.
Black: K at K 4th, B at K 8th, Kt at K B 2nd and R 3rd, Ps at K B 4th and Q B 3rd.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

MUSIC.

The season of the Royal Italian Opera was brought to a close on Saturday last. There was a splendid performance of the "Africaine" to an overflowing house. This opera has had four representations in London, and its impression on the public has been greater and greater on each repetition. The triumph of Meyerbeer's music is all the greater for being achieved in spite of the demerits of an absurd and uninteresting drama.

Her Majesty's Theatre closes this (Saturday) evening. The series of cheap performances has been successful and profitable.

The lessee of the Royal Italian Opera has surprised the public by an announcement that he has transferred his interest in this theatre to "a public company," but will continue to act as general manager; and, moreover, that the same company has secured Lord Dudley's concert-room in Mayfair, for Thursday. The concert-room stands in need of explanations, which, it may be presumed, will be given in due time. It is enough, now, to have given rise to much speculation and conjecture. The transaction in question, whatever it may be, cannot affect Mr. Mapleson's position as lessee and manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, unless he himself is a party to it, as he has an Opera house, and we understand that it has several years to run. On its expiration both theatres may fall under one management, and a monopoly may thus be created—a result not likely to be favourable to the progress of art or the advantageous to the interests of the public.

At the general meeting of the Philharmonic Society, on the 26th of July, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Mr. G. J. Anderson, Mr. W. Macdufie, Mr. F. B. Jewson, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. C. Lucas, Mr. J. Thomas, and Mr. M. C. Wilson.

Mdlle. Adelina Patti left London, last week, for Paris: Mr. Charles Adams is engaged at the Théâtre Lyrique, Vienna; and Mdme. Arabella Goddard is residing at Boulogne.

A new German opera, "Gewitter bei Sonnenschein," by Heinrich Dorn, has been produced at Dresden with great success.

THE THEATRES.

Last week we announced that Mr. Walter Montgomery had undertaken the charge of the Haymarket for a few weeks, with the intention of leading to the production of the legitimate drama. It will be recollected that Mr. Montgomery, a season or two ago, made an essay of a similar kind at the Princess's, and met with some public encouragements. He has now better opportunities, and we support him; and, altogether, the experiment looks healthy. With Miss Atkinson at Drury Lane, Miss Heath Robertson at Sadler's Wells, Mr. Henry Marston as the Ghost, Mr. Fernandes as Laertes, and Mr. Vollaire as Polonius, the tragedy of "Hamlet" was satisfactorily performed on Saturday. It also introduced to us Mr. Alfred Nelson as Horatio, and Mr. Frank Hall Cooke, both of whom acquitted themselves well. Mr. G. F. Sinclair made an effective Claudius. Mr. Montgomery is altogether wrong in the character of Hamlet, and presents us with an exceedingly eccentric and carefully-studied representation. On Monday he appeared as Claude Melnotte, in "The Lady of Lyons," when he was received by a full house. On Tuesday the houses have been good.

The Haymarket has also varied its entertainments by the introduction of Mdlle. Emilie Von der Meersch and her marvellous birds. This is an exceedingly curious exhibition, most gracefully conducted by a young lady of considerable attractions. She has taught these birds which belong to many countries, resolve questions in arithmetic, orthography, and geography, and perform their tricks perfectly under control—obedient, docile, vigilant, and cheerful, and generally perform their tasks with accuracy.

The Industrial Exhibition at Dumedin, which was opened on Jan. 12, contained 1,200 exhibitors, of whom 204 were from abroad. The exhibitors and 1336 articles exhibited. The collection of the raw material of the Australasian colonies formed a most interesting feature, and will serve to give the exhibition almost the character of a museum. So far as this portion of the exhibition is concerned, it is interesting, as it does not contain the varied collections of natural history and classified samples of materials contributed by contemporary exhibitions. Should the Industrial Exhibitions be repeated throughout the colony and the world, these will be preserved in various local museums, and will form a nucleus, receiving constant accession from the results of future discoveries.

THE GOODWOOD RACE CUPS.

THREE of our Illustrations represent the designs of the silver cups, or pieces of plate, which formed the principal prizes won at Goodwood races last week. They were designed by Mr. Harrison Weir, of Morden, London and Ryder, New Bond street, in massive in form and elaborately ornamented. The designer, Mr. Robert Jefferson, has taken his subject from Berger's ballad of "Leonora;" and the lid of the handle forms an equestrian group of miniature stature, which represents the midnight ride of the poor maiden with her spectral lover. The handles are formed of the standard eagle who interceds for Leonora, and at the base are smiling cupids entwined with passion-flowers, all in keeping with the beautiful story. The Goodwood Cup, which has been manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, of the Haymarket, was designed by Mr. Harrison Weir and modelled by Mr. W. Spencer. It displays a very spirited and lifelike group of the English archer, Robin Hood, standing upon the body of a deer which he has just killed, surrounded by his merry men, with his rustic horn; whilst a noble hound gives tongue as loudly in his own fashion, for the information of the belated comers who, in the chase, who have not come up in time to be "in at the death." The other Goodwood Cup was made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The design is a figure of Queen Elizabeth, on horseback, receiving a revolvery, which is presented to her by an attendant page in the classic garb of a huntress. A huntsman and a hound wait at her right hand.

THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE five Illustrations of the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, presented in this Number of our Journal, refer more directly to the operation of landing the thick shore-end of the cable, on Saturday week, at Foilhommerum Bay, in Valencia, on the south-west coast of Ireland. Before, however, we quote the account of these proceedings which we have received in his letter received last week, it will be convenient to state, from the reports of other branches of the expedition, the progress made by which this landing of the cable at Valencia was combined. As most of our readers are probably aware, the immense coil, measuring 27 statute miles in the circle of its side of the ocean, was manufactured separately from the main length of 2300 miles by Mr. W. T. Henley, of North Woolwich, and was conveyed to Valencia by a vessel bearing the name of the enterprise, Caroline, which the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company had chartered for that portion of the work. The thickness of the cable is the largest and heaviest ever made, weighing above twenty tons to the mile, and consisting of seven wires, in diameter at first, and diminishing gradually, in the last 500 yards outwards, to the ordinary size of the main deep-sea cable, which is only three-quarters of an inch. The core or heart of it is a cable precisely similar to the main length, but wrapped up in jute yarn, and covered outside by a winding of twelve strands of galvanized iron wires, three wires to the strand, and each wire a quarter of an inch thick. Its strength is estimated as equal to a breaking-strain of ninety tons. Such is the shore-end cable, the laying of which is the subject of our present Illustrations. The voyage of the Caroline to Valencia, burdened with this cumbrous section of the telegraphic line, seems to have been the most difficult and hazardous task that has yet been performed in the whole progress of the undertaking. The Great Eastern, with the main length of 2300 miles of cable stowed in three iron tanks, as lately described—making, with 7000 tons of coal and her other stores, an aggregate burden of 24,000 tons—left her anchorage at the Nore



GOODWOOD RACES: THE CHESTERFIELD CUP—LEONORA AND THE SPECTRE LOVER. THE STEWARDS' CUP—ROBIN HOOD WINDING THE MORTE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

on Saturday, July 15; and, with her insufficient steam-power, had enough to do in getting down the Channel, by screw and paddles, at the rate of six or seven miles an hour; but, when the cause off the Lond's End, on the Monday, she found the Caroline, which had started ten days before, and had lain weather-bound a week in Falmouth Harbour, unable to proceed without help. The Great Eastern was then obliged to take the Caroline in tow, from the Monday to the Wednesday morning, against a rough south-westerly wind and the tremendous swell of the open Atlantic, which, though scarcely felt by the huge Great Eastern, almost overwhelmed the unhappy Caroline. There was real danger of her being swamped, or rather dragged under the sea, as she went round the south coast of Ireland, on the Tuesday night, the waves continually dashing over her decks from stem to stern, so that the men on deck were up to their waists in water. The officers and crew, who might have relieved themselves by casting off the tow-rope, endured this severe trial rather than fail to perform their part of the great work; but it must be considered that the Caroline was ill chosen for this service, and that, with better arrangements, the shore-end cable should have been safe at Valencia some time before the Great Eastern set forth. As it happened, the tow-rope accidentally breaking when a few miles off the Skelligs Rocks, at five o'clock on the Wednesday morning, the Great Eastern first arrived alone at Valencia, which is about twenty miles distant, and the Caroline made her way in as soon as she could in the forenoon of that day. The Great Eastern, after landing two or three of the official gentlemen concerned in the enterprise, went into Berehaven, in Bantry Bay, where she was to lie securely till the Caroline should have completed the laying of the shore end, in readiness to meet the Great Eastern and to form the junction with the main length of cable some twenty or thirty miles out at sea.

The Great Eastern was accompanied by H.M.S. Terrible and Sphinx, which met her at Valencia, and are to keep with her in her voyage to Newfoundland. It should have been mentioned above that the Great Eastern was assisted likewise in her start from the Nore by another of the Queen's ships, the surveying-steamer Porcupine, under Staff-Commander Calver, by whose guidance she was enabled to pass through a deep channel, recently explored and very exact, much more convenient for her than either the Swin or the Alexandra channel, ordinarily frequented by vessels leaving the Thames or Medway for the North Sea. But we must return to the Caroline, where we left her, at Foilhommerum, in Port Magee, a narrow inlet of the strait which separates the Isle of Valencia from the neighbouring coast of Kerry to the south. To that remote part of the United Kingdom, thirty or forty miles west of Killarney, had the Telegraph Construction Company suddenly removed the scene of its operations, which we noticed so lately at East Greenwich and in the dockyard properties carried forward under the eye of the London world; yet, by means of the pens of the reporters, and the pencil of our own artist, the public are now made acquainted with the minutest details of this mighty work.

The road to Valencia, either from Killarney or from Kenmare and Glengariff, at the head of Bantry Bay, was travelled not without some delays by the few persons from London who, having made the best of their way to see the landing of the cable, succeeded in getting there on the morning of Saturday week. The local staff of the Telegraph Construction Company had been engaged for some weeks past in various preparations on the spot. An encampment of the workmen was here or there to be seen along the road; and such is displayed in the first of the two series of illustrations, on page 117. These tents are pitched by the side of the road which passes along the shore of Dingle Bay towards Cahirciveen, at the foot of the Keragh mountains. The central figure in our Artist's sketch is Mr. Watlock, the superintendent of the works of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, who had charge of the line connecting Valencia with the telegraphic system throughout Ireland. The poles on which the wire is stretched have, for the most part, been replaced by new and larger ones. It happened, rather unluckily, that one of these poles had been knocked down, one day, by "an impulsive Irish cow;" others by a drunken Irish car-driver, on the very day the cable was landed, so that the news could not be transmitted to us in London quite so quickly as we should have been glad to receive it; but this defect was soon repaired.

In our Artist's second sketch, engraved on page 120, we have a most picturesque and interesting view of the actual landing of the cable from the ship Caroline in the small haven at Foilhommerum, already named. This place lies just under and within Bray Head, the mountain promontory which forms the south-west corner of the Isle of Valencia, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean. It is distant six or seven miles across the island from Knightstown, the port, which occupies a position on the strait like that of Sondesburg in the Isle of Alcen. The sketch was taken from the high ground below Cornbeg, almost at the extremity of the land. A contemporary reporter gives the description of the scenery:—"We now reach nearly at the summit of the bleak hill a low wooden hut, painted black, and not unlike the summer establishment of some watering-place photographer. This is the temporary office of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Along the waste land, at some distance to the right, are half a dozen thatched hovels, while a few feet from the grass-grown turf-wall which divides the field containing this office from the cliff, you look down upon the Caroline, which is in communication with the land by a lengthy floating bridge of boats. To the right and left precipitous rocks rise nearly 300 ft. from the sea, so hollowed at each side as to give to the securely-sheltered little haven, which is scarcely a mile from end to end, the conformation of a horseshoe. Rugged, steep, and utterly inaccessible, save where a rude and broken path has been formed by the cablemen, there cliffs are studded with wild flowers and ferns, and variegated by large patches of the brightest verdure, which alternate with masses of tangled seaweed and huge blocks of slate and part-coloured rock. Bullet's Island, a large grass-grown strip of stony ground stretching from left to right, from the far point of the bay, lessens the opening to the sea, and naturally helps to shelter this beautiful nook, though, as there is of course neither land nor breakwater between its entrance and America, it will be readily understood that in rough weather it presents a very different appearance to the one it wore yesterday. Then all was smiling, sunny, and calm. The spectator who, after drinking in the beauties before him from the heights, scrambled down the rugged path and stood among the men hauling the cable on shore, or balanced himself on one of the crags arresting his downward path, was in a magnificent natural amphitheatre, with toiling peasants, earnest seamen, excited seamen, and eager capitalists for his actors—priests, local notary, electrician, and telegraphists for his fellow lookers-on; and the broad Atlantic for his stage. Mr. Creswick never surpassed the rich hues and bright tints of the rocks and vegetation around; Frith never painted brighter eyes, more supple figures, or more picturesquely artistic costumes than those of the barefooted nymphs assembled to look at Pat or Mike 'helping the tiligraph gintlemin;' Stanfield never transferred to canvas a more beautiful and varied sea-piece than the one before us. On the highest pinnacle of the cliff, to the right, the country people had planted a succession of improvised flags, consisting of coloured pocket-handkerchiefs, scarlet cloaks, blankets, petticoats, and what not, which fluttered gaily in the breeze, while all round the summit a long fringe of lookers-on stood out sharp and clear against the blue sky, some mounted, some squatted on the ground, dotheen in mouth, some gesticulating in little groups, and all manifesting the keenest interest in the proceedings of the day. The peasant's notion of the mysterious wire is that it will somehow bring him nearer to the land of promise. Every Irish labourer tells you of the relatives or friends who have preceded in America; and no man or woman here seems too old or feeble to hope for the day when their savings will amount to 'five or six pounds, yer honour,' that they may bid the old country good-by and begin the world anew. The telegraphic colours, represented by rosettes of red, white, and blue, made and presented by Lady Capel Molyneux, decorated the coats or hats of those immediately interested in the enterprise; and, out of the three or four hundred employed on the boats and shore to assist in hauling the cable in, it is scarcely necessary to say no two figures were attired alike. The high-collared, swallow-tailed blue coat—new, perhaps, before the electric telegraph was invented, and sadly soiled and threadbare now—worked side by side with the ragged nondescript garment which had been fustian, but had reached the stage of hardly-kept-together tatters. Shirts which blushed darkly at being exposed; jersies blue, red, and brown; caps and hats of every variety and shape; bare heads, bare legs, and feet, and arms, made up the lines. The boats were similarly manned, and continued this line from the stern of the Caroline, some 700 yards off, so that the cable was passed literally from hand to hand from ship to shore." The appearance of the long row of boats was very striking, and they varied from the smart cutters of the ships and the trim gig of the coastguard to the ordinary fishing-boat of the coast. Besides those which formed the line, having eight or ten men, labourers or fishermen, in each boat, to hand the cable along, there were detached boats passing up and down, with the experienced persons who were to direct the landing—about thirty-five boats in all. On shore, where a trench, 3 ft. deep, had been cut across the narrow beach and up the face of the cliff, to receive the cable, a hundred or more of the country people, encouraged by the presence of their popular landlord, Mr. Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, were pulling and shouting in their Irish fashion, with the utmost enthusiasm, but with less discretion—for, not being aware that it was necessary to bring in and lodge upon the beach a certain quantity of cable in excess of the distance from the ship to the shore, in order that it might be passed up the cliff and across a couple of fields to the Telegraph House, then Irishmen, as soon as they got hold of the end of the future line of communication with America, threw it upon the ground, and raised a wild "Hurroo!" This was caught and repeated by the crews of the boats, who, concluding that their work was well done, at once proceeded to leave the massive rope like the sea. From boat to boat the first had example was followed by all until, to the dismay of the onlookers, who could not gain a hearing amid the continued cheers, every fathom up to the stern of the Caroline was thrown overboard. The result of this touching enthusiasm was that every foot had to be undersun, preparatory to the whole operation beginning de novo. It took some time to effect this, during which the Irish were silent enough.

"When the cable had been undersun, hauled into the boats again, and the shore end ready to come on land, and was stowed away in gigantic circles at the foot of the cliff, the scene was one of extraordinary animation. Numbers of men were in the water up to their waists or shoulders easing the cable over the rocks, while along the steep path up the cliff was a close row of figures, men and boys, of every rank, from the well-to-do farmer down to the poorest cottier, all pulling at the cable with a will, and, as if in atonement for their first fault of enthusiasm, obeying with silent and almost childlike docility every signal made by Mr. Glass or Mr. Canning as to when they were to haul or slack away." Mr. Temple, assistant to Mr. Canning, with another of the staff, was in the water up to his neck working as hard as any. By twelve o'clock the cable was well up the groove which had been cut in the face of the cliff for its reception; and from that point the work of carrying its massive coils across the meadows to the Telegraph House beyond was soon accomplished; and at a little before one o'clock the end, taken over roads, hedges, and ditches, was brought close up to the house, or hut, a galvanic wooden building, already mentioned, which is shown in our Illustration on page 124. Here several of the gentlemen chiefly



THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE: SIR ROBERT PEEL ADDRESSING THE BYSTANDERS AFTER THE TAKING OF THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE TO THE TELEGRAPH HOUSE AT VALENCIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

interested in the great enterprise were assembled, with Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary to the Government of Ireland, and Lord John Hay, who had both come with the Knight of Kerry, having, as well as Mr. Glass, the managing director of the Telegraph Construction Company (and manufacturer of the main length of cable) been the guests of the Knight of Kerry, at his mansion of Glenleam, Knightstown. The simple ceremony with which the cable was introduced to the telegraph station has not been noticed by other reporters, but our Artist says, "The end of the cable was taken up by Mr. Glass and handed to Sir Robert Peel, who passed it through a hole left for the purpose in the building which forms, pro tem., the station, where it was speedily connected with the batteries in the instrument-room. A signal was then interchanged with the Caroline, proving that the electric communication was perfect. Three cheers for the Queen were called for meanwhile, and given with Irish warmth. The Knight of Kerry briefly addressed the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, yeomen and peasantry, now gathered about him. He expressed his gratification at this auspicious commencement of the work, and called for three cheers for the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and three cheers for Sir Robert Peel. These were most heartily given, and, of course, were followed by a speech from Sir Robert Peel. (See our Illustration above.) He spoke, with his wonted energy, of the political, social, and commercial benefits which would be secured if the cable should prove successful; and, after invoking the aid of Divine Providence, called for three cheers for the Queen and three for Mr. Glass. In replying, Mr. Glass said that all human skill could achieve had been applied to the furtherance of the object, which he hoped was now near its consummation. Sir R. Peel having called for three cheers for the President of the United States, and the Doxology having been sung, Mr. Glass formally announced the success of the test that had been just applied, and then the men returned to the beach and filled in the trench in which the cable lay. Soon after twelve the Hawk arrived from Knightstown, and towed the Caroline out of the bay to lay the cable, which was done slowly but safely, under the able superintendence of Mr. Canning, chief engineer of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, assisted by Mr. Henley and Captain White, the officer commanding the Coastguard stations along this coast, and who has devoted much care and attention to obtaining correct soundings along the route to be taken by the shore end. The Caroline started from the bay at 2.10 p.m. (Dublin time). The Illustration on page 121 shows the people watching her from the shore. Telegrams were constantly received from the Caroline at Foilhommerum station, showing that all was going on well. The Illustration on page 117 shows the reception of the telegrams, and the interior of the instrument-room at the station, which will, in fact, remain in a similar state until the whole ocean cable is successfully laid, when the line will be handed over by the Construction and Maintenance Company to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the instruments (Professor Thomson's) now used, and which are correctly shown in our present Engraving, will be taken away and a different description of instrument made use of for the general purposes of transmission of messages. It was nearly twelve o'clock at night when a message was received by Mr. Glass that the Caroline had laid the whole of the shore-end cable with perfect success, and that its electric continuity was quite perfect.

On the next day (Sunday week) the operation of joining the shore end of the cable to the main length was performed at about fifteen miles beyond the most western of the ragged rocks on the coast of Ireland. Here the Great Eastern, attended by the Terrible and Sphinx, was approached by the Caroline, bearing the last half mile of the shore end. The spectators of the work were on board the Hawk, a steam-yacht belonging to Mr. Glass, which came upon the scene as the cable was being drawn from the stern of the Great Eastern to the Caroline. Among those on board the Hawk were Lord John Hay; Sir R. Peel, M.P.; the Knight of Kerry, with his daughters, the Misses Fitzgerald; Captain White, R.N.; and Captain Hamilton; with Mr. W. H. Russell and Mr. Robert Dudley, who are appointed to be the historian and the artistic illustrator of the voyage of the Great Eastern across the Atlantic. It is to Mr. Dudley's pencil that we owe the Sketches engraved. Soon after one o'clock the coils of the deep-sea cable were safely wound on board the Caroline, and the work of splicing them at once commenced. This was done by stripping both ends of hemp, outside wires, and gutta-percha for a short distance, till the copper conductor of the line was laid bare, and pared down to a fine wedge-shaped point at each end. The connecting conductors were then overlapped in the form known as a "scarf" joint, and firmly bound together with fine threads of copper wire, till the junction was made even stronger than the main portions of the line. The threads and conductor were then soldered together thickly, and strips of soft gutta-percha, like bands of brown tape, were wound layer over layer, and their edges closely pressed, so as to form one homogeneous mass, till a certain thickness was completed. Then came a coating of insulated material called Chatterton's compound, and then again another layer of gutta-percha tape, until the whole was inclosed in four rings of the gutta-percha and three of the compound. The joint was then immersed in cold water for testing, and, the signals proving perfect, the last protection of hemp and outside wire was added, and the joint sunk again into the sea, that its perfectness as to conductivity and insulation might be ascertained from the extreme end of the whole length of the cable on board the Great Eastern. It was past four o'clock before the last of these tests was concluded, and in every case they proved to be most satisfactory. At 4.30 the signal was given and the last fastenings which held it to the Caroline were cast adrift, and, with a great splash, the final joint of the Atlantic telegraph and the first thirty miles of its length went down slowly into the blue water, the depth here being 100 fathoms. The Hawk then gave the Great Eastern a parting cheer; the Great Eastern fired a salute of three guns, took a turn ahead, and was fairly off; floating from her trucks she bore the white jack, an American ensign, the burgee of the company—the union jack and American stars quartered together, the words "Atlantic Telegraph," being on the fail; a red ensign, a union jack, and the French flag; and from her peak the blue ensign, which she flies because Captain Anderson is an officer of the naval reserve. In the five ships thus lying near together all the British ensigns were used, the Caroline having red, the Great Eastern and the Hawk blue, the latter because she ranks as a yacht, and the two men-of-war white. Just before the start, the Captain of the Terrible, who was on board the Great Eastern, expelling with Captain Anderson, returned to his own ship, which presently took her place on the starboard quarter of the big vessel, the Sphinx taking the port quarter; and so they went away to the West. The Caroline had before this turned her head to the shore, and now the Hawk followed, and soon caught her; the Great Eastern and the men-of-war, which had been passing out of sight on the horizon, were by this time discernible only by the bank of cloudlike smoke which lay in the golden pathway of the setting sun.

We expect to receive from our Artist, who is on board the Great Eastern, further Illustrations of the most interesting scenes in the progress of this grand enterprise.



GOODWOOD RACES: THE GOODWOOD CUP—EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

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PRINCE ARTHUR INAUGURATING THE WELSH MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT TENBY.—SEE PAGE 161.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

THE panic which has seized the agricultural mind and is rapidly communicating itself to that of the public at large, occasioned by the eruption, in London and elsewhere, of a contagious and fatal disease incident to the ox tribe, is too well grounded to be treated with levity. It may be excessive; but in this case, happily, alarm, instead of conducing to the evil from which it takes its rise, tends rather to contribute to the means of its abatement. If the plague had stricken men instead of cattle—if Russia had transmitted to us the epidemic which raged at St. Petersburg a few months back instead of this steppe murrain, or *Rinderpest*, which, there is reason to believe, has crossed over to us from her herds; or if there had been another outbreak of the cholera—the wider the apprehension and the more intense the fear, the more susceptible as well as abundant would have been the predisposing causes which provide fuel for the flame. It would then have been the duty of all who have access to the public mind to soothe excitement, to dissipate terror, and, if possible, to arm all classes with that calm fortitude which is the best prophylactic against pestilential visitations. In the present instance, however, alarm, even if it be unreasonable in its extent, can do nothing towards increasing the prevalence or aggravating the characteristics of the disease. The apprehensions of stockowners, graziers, and dairymen cannot spread amongst their cattle; but will probably ensure the promptest and most energetic application of every method of prevention, as well as cure, within the reach of veterinary science. Since the pest has obtained a lodgment in this country, it is not, perhaps, to be regretted that the earliest manifestations of it should have effectually frightened those whose property it threatens.

That the disease has been imported from the Continent is the conclusion which we hold to be the most consonant with the known facts of the case. There is not the smallest doubt that it is highly contagious, nor, we believe, that it made its first appearance in this country in a metropolitan dairy shortly after the introduction into it of two Dutch cows. Hitherto, its severest ravages have been restricted to the cow-houses of London, in which, it is said, upwards of two thousand animals have already perished. It may be, therefore, that it is now impracticable, to follow the trail of the disease to all the places in which it has since made itself visible; but it can be traced in a sufficient number of instances to sustain the hypothesis of its importation. Although it is true that it has attacked herds reported to have been quite insulated from before the date of its outbreak, it has not, we think, been proved that it was impossible for such herds to have received the malady by accidental contact with some substance capable of retaining and communicating its poisonous germs. It it had derived its existence from unknown atmospheric causes, it is not reasonable inference that its development would not have been so partial; and it is certainly worthy of note that hitherto it has made its appearance in localities known to have more or less immediate communication with the London cow-sheds. In these eastern ports at which cattle are disembarked. There are facts difficult to be accounted for on either hypothesis; but that which attributes the plague to the importation of infected cattle and to its spread by contagion is the one which has the larger bulk of evidence, and, if inadequate, would by this time, we imagine, have completely broken down.

But, if the popularly-received account of its origin be the true one, as preponderant appearances occasionally imply, then there is good ground for confidence that its further ravages may be soon stayed and the serious calamity which threatens the country in the shape of a high price of food may be nipped in the bud. The two conditions on which the rapid extension of the murrain depends are scarcely more indispensable than they are practicable. The first is to destroy on the instant the taint wherever and as soon as its presence is detected; the other is to prevent fresh seeds of the disease from being brought to us from abroad. How the former may best be done we have recent experience to teach us. About two years ago, if we remember aright, Mr. Gladstone proposed wholesale destruction to the sheep of the country. It was found necessary to make it more to the interest of every flockmaster immediately to sacrifice the infected than to conceal the fact of infection. A mutual assurance society was organised, by which, on due compliance with certain rules, two thirds or thereabouts of the value of the sheep killed on account of the disease was guaranteed to the owner. The effect was that the closest inspection of the flocks was courted, and the infected animals were slaughtered and buried as soon as the first symptoms of the complaint were discovered. We are glad to observe that the measure which proved so effectual in the case of sheep is being enacted in that of cattle; and we trust it may be followed by similar results. But it is of small avail to kill out the plague at home if it is to be resuscitated by indiscriminate arrivals from abroad. To put a sudden stop to the importation of foreign cattle would be a precaution unnecessarily stringent—to subject them to well-considered quarantine regulations would probably answer all the purposes desired. The expence is urgent enough to warrant the assumption and expense by her Majesty's Privy Council of a larger authority in this matter than they legally possess, and to trust to Parliament for indemnification. By promptitude and decision on the part of the private interests affected, as well as of public authority, there is ground for believing that the plague may be fenced round, and speedily as well as completely extirpated.

Hitherto, so far at least as can be judged by the information given to the public, the pestilence has not spread beyond the limits of possible management. Should it be allowed to do so, it may, as Professor Simonds suggests, "assume a magnitude rightly to be regarded as a great national calamity." When the same complaint visited England a hundred and twenty-five years ago, 40,000 cattle are computed to have perished of it in six months. If the mortality was so great at a period of so little locomotion as that referred to, what proportions might it not reach in our day, when almost every district of the kingdom is in easy communication with the metropolis, and, through it, with every other district, and when every cattle-truck on the railways may carry with it the fatal virus! A prospective possibility of losing half our herds, or, indeed, of having them thinned to any serious extent, would be a blow to agriculturists merely, but the entire community, look and feel serious. The drought of last year, by increasing largely the expense of feeding stock, has already raised the price of butchers' meat to a high rate; and a society of animals which cannot spread under a rapidly increasing population more than it did in days of yore. Such has been the expansion of commerce and manufacture, and so remunerative has employment been of late, that a considerable palatable food, for the working people have become meat-eaters, and consumption presses hard upon our sources of supply. Should these be suddenly drawn upon by disease, prices would go up to an unprecedented height and effectually shut the market against the class to whose physical well-being a substantial diet is indispensable. The evil, unfortunately, would not be restricted to the meat market. All the articles of food would proportionately rise in price, and even the privation which would have to be borne by those whose means are now but barely sufficient for their wants would be terrible.

To this alarming extent, however, the present infliction, we trust, is not destined to proceed. "Forewarned is forearmed." Fear is the mother of precaution; and in this instance there is reason to hope pressision will be the precursor of safety. If so, one may be forgiven even for being excited by that which is now the importance of which may be regarded as some compensation for the fright, the temporary inconvenience, and the actual loss which attend it. It has already attracted public sympathy to the miserable condition of our cow-houses and civilisation, and which need only to be generally known to be put an end to. This is something; but we look for much more. As a nation, we have various and abundant food-resources and ways and means at our command which, if not all are wholly neglected. Our streams ought to teem with fish, as once they did, and as they may be made to do again. Our coasts, but especially those of Ireland, might yield an unfailing supply of edible crustacea. Our rivers and lakes might be multiplied tenfold. Even our butchers' meat might be made to go as far again by economy and skill in cooking. Countless herds of cattle, both in South America and in our Australian colonies, are valued for their hides and tallow merely, the ingenuity which might preserve, without greatly deteriorating, their fleshly virtues, and the enterprise which will put them down, at a moderate price, at our seaports, are at present all but wholly neglected for food supply. We are sadly behindhand in the philosophy both of the larder and the kitchen; and, should this cattle plague force us to cultivate it to better purpose, it will not have been sent in vain.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor left Plombières on Thursday morning for the camp at Châlons. A fete was given last week by the municipality of Plombières in honour of Queen Hortense, in the town. Public dancing was greatly cheered.

The Imperial Guard, brigade of cavalry of the Guard, commanded by General du Barail, took place on the race-ground of Fontainbleau yesterday week. The Emperor arrived on horseback, attended by Princess Anna Murat, Countess de Lourmel; Baron de Pierres, First Equerry; General Waubert de Genlis, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; and other officers.

The Empress went to Paris on Saturday and paid a visit to the Grand Duchess of Baden at the Hotel du Louvre. Her Majesty returned to Fontainebleau at five, and the Grand Duchess took her departure for Germany at eight o'clock that evening. The Duke had come from that watering-place to meet her.

The Duke de Morny, the Emperor's brother, who is staying with her Majesty, has completely recovered from the operation performed on her eyes.

The Duchess of Sutherland has arrived at Vichy with her son Lord Leveson Gower and her daughter Lady Blanche Egerton. Her Grace and party occupy one of the Empress's chalets.

The Emperor and Empress of the King of Portugal that experiments will be made at the camp of Châlons on his Portuguese Majesty's newly-invented cannon, and has invited him to be present.

The Cherbourg papers publish the programme of the fêtes about to be held there. The English fleet is expected on the 11th. On the 15th a dinner will be given by the Minister of Marine at the Hôtel de Ville, and there will be a popular festival and fireworks; on the 16th, dinner and concert at the Admiralty, and the departments will be lighted on board the Magenta and a grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville; and on the 17th the fleet will leave for Brest.

M. Thouvenel is named Grand Referendary of the Senate, replacing the late Count d'Horrière.

Admiral Willaumez has been nominated Senator.

The annual public sitting of the French Academy was held, on Thursday week, in that of the Institut, for conferring the Prix Montlyon; an old soldier, a monthly nurse, and a poor curate were proclaimed; for the last-named the three prominent benefactors of humanity in the neighbourhood of Paris. Their respective good deeds were enumerated by the Secretary, and they received the legacy bequeathed by Marquis de Montlyon in trust to the academy.

At the distribution of prizes at the Conservatoire of Music, M. Davay announced that the works of the future laureates for the general competition of 1866 would be—Poetry, and the department which had before the committee of the Universal Exhibition. He invited foreign countries to take part in this competition.

Abd-el-Kader has returned to Paris from London.

The Second Congress of France has met at Rome for its thirty-second session. The Hall of the Palace of the Consuls was transformed into a conference room.

Colonel Laborde, the last survivor of the officers of the "Old Guard" of the French Empire, and who accompanied the first Emperor to Elba, has just died, in his eighty-fifth year, at the Palace of the Luxembourg, to which he was appointed governor on the accession of the present Sovereign to the chair of president.

The Council of State is commissioned to make a report to the Emperor upon the old laws of France relative to the right of meeting, and upon the present state of the law on the subject in the different countries of Europe.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects expressing the satisfaction of the Government at the result which has followed the recent municipal elections. The Minister especially praises the "admirable tranquillity" with which the elections were conducted, and adds that the Government does not regard any party as "vanquished or victors," but receives all re-elected or newly elected with the same cordiality.

The report of the committee appointed under the presidency of the Empress to inquire into the penitentiary system adopted with young convicts in the department of the Seine has been published. It decides against the course of treatment pursued in La Roquette prison, and in favour of the agricultural colony system.

The Assize Court of Corsica has condemned to death Jean Maurese, charged with the murder of six persons in the commune of Farali.

French influence is reported to be making way in Cochin-China, and several native chiefs have submitted to it. The French Governor's report affirms this influence to be purely moral.

SPAIN.

The Queen arrived at Zarauz yesterday week, and met with a reception which is described as enthusiastic. The Court is expected to return to the capital by the end of the present month. The *Madrid Gazette* announces the appointment of Senor Augusto Ulloa as Spanish Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark, vice Count de Reus, and King of Italy. On Saturday the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs received Marquis Tapoli, the Italian Minister recently appointed to Madrid.

The Marquis of Molins and Prince Anglona have been appointed Ministers—the former at the Court of London and the latter at Vienna.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The King of Denmark, accompanied by Princess Frederick, returned to Copenhagen, on Monday week, from an interview with the King and Queen of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. The King also visited the Industrial Exhibition recently opened at Malmö, and was enthusiastically received by the Danish exhibitors. His brother the King of Sweden drove several miles on the road, from the Sunnerbo Manor at Berkeskog to Malmö, to meet his Royal guest.

On Thursday week the King of Sweden and Prince Augustus arrived at Bernstorff Castle on a visit to the King of Denmark.

Princess Sophia, wife of Prince Oscar of Sweden, has been delivered of a son.

RUSSIA.

In a manifesto of the Emperor addressed to his subjects, dated the 2nd inst., he announces the fact of his second son, inaugural his successor, having taken the oath of allegiance.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* gives the following details respecting the solemnity of taking the oath of fidelity by the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander on the occasion of his majority. The Grand Duke, heir to the Imperial throne, having entered on his fourteenth year on the 10th of March last, the 20th of July was fixed for the ceremony of the solemn fidelity to the Emperor and to the country, as well as to maintain the established order of succession :—

The day was ushered in by the firing of all the bells in the churches, and before noon the Imperial Guard and detachments from the army marched to the Winter Palace, in the grand court of which the ceremony was to take place. Before one o'clock all the dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Protestant communities, had assembled in the sanctuary of the chapel. At one precisely General Pivoutaine, Prince Paul Lieven, and Count Adlerberg, entered the chapel, bearing the Imperial insignia on velvet cushions, and deposited them on a table prepared for the purpose. Immediately after the diplomatic body entered, preceded by the Duke d'Ormea, the Spanish Ambassador; next came the high dignitaries of the Empire, headed by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Orloff, and Count Adlerberg. After all these had taken their seats, the Emperor and the Empress, followed by the Imperial family, arrived and were met at the door by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Isidore, and the clergy. As soon as the Imperial family had taken their places the service commenced. When the time came for the Grand Duke to take the oath, the Emperor conducted him to a desk on which lay a crucifix and the Holy Gospels. The Metropolitan handed the formula of the oath to the Grand Duke, who read it in a loud voice, and with his right raised towards heaven, repeated the words. The Metropolitan then presented the Imperial Deed of Succession, which the Grand Duke then bowed low to the Emperor, who stepped forward and endorsed it with his signature. Immediately after the ceremony was over the bells rang forth joyfully. After the termination of the service the corps was again formed and proceeded to the Theune-room, where, as soon as the Emperor had taken his seat on the throne, the Grand Duke took the oath and to serve his Imperial Majesty faithfully according to all the military regulations. After the oath had been administered to the Empress, the Winter Palace and vent to the palace of Tchagnino. On the occasion of taking the oath the Grand Duke, by an ukase, was inscribed on the muster roll of the regiments and corps of which his Majesty is chief and of which his Imperial Highness did not already form part.

UNITED STATES.

President Johnson has ordered the liberation of all prisoners of war, including Generals, upon their taking the oath of allegiance. All the prisoners at Fort Warren, except ex-Vice-President Stephens and Postmaster Regan, have been released on parole. Among those recently released from that and other points are Generals Ewell, Corse, Barton, Reynolds, Clark, and Edwin Johnson.

Conflicts between the citizens and returned Confederate soldiers continue throughout Kentucky. Guerillas still infest Central Tennessee. Governor Brownlow has requested General Thomas to send troops into the disturbed districts to maintain peace order during the elections.

The majority of the Secession candidates have been elected in Virginia.

The Secretary for War has declared null and void all orders of military commanders in the south imposing restraints and punishments on coloured freedmen to which whites are not subjected.

It is reported that the Mexican treaty existing between the Federal soldiers and the French troops along the Mexican frontier is on the increase; and it was stated at Galveston that the Mexican Government had ordered accoutrements for 35,000 men to be prepared at Matamoros, in consequence of the encroachments of Federal troops above Brownsville.

The New York Zouaves at Charleston have mutinied and been disarmed. Their officers have refused to lead to good and bad Fort Sumter. The affair arose out of the late disturbances with the negroes.

The launch of the Monadnock, Dunderberg, and Shawsheen Mountain has successfully effected, on the 22nd ult., from the shipyard of Mr. William H. Webb, New York. She is a seagoing iron-clad ram-frigate, of over 4000 tons burden-power. She is to carry four 15-inch guns or four 15-inch Rodman and fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns. Her length is 300 ft. and her breadth of beam nearly 73 ft. The weight of her armour is 1000 tons. Her contract guarantees fifteen miles per hour as a speed.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the reduction of the Atlantic squadron to ten and the Mediterranean squadron to five vessels.

A young woman named Harris, who was "courted" by a man named Burroughs, and who killed him with a revolver, without intending her of his intention, he married another, has just been acquitted at Washington, after a trial which occupied several days and filled the court-house in the papers. The murder was committed in the Treasury building, in the presence of numerous witnesses. The murderess made an attempt to escape by jumping from a very announced their verdict "Not guilty," a tremendous roar of applause went up in the crowded chamber—Judge, jury, defendant, counsel, and spectators joining in a common shout. The woman Harris fainted in the arms of one of her counsellors, who kissed her passionately, and, after repeating her to consciousness, led her from the court-room. Bouquets were showered upon her as she passed along—men and women rushed forward to grasp her hand or to kiss her.

The Confederate cruiser Shenandoah is still afloat and carrying on her depredations against Federal shipping in the North Pacific. The Captain was informed of the termination of the war, but discredited it.

INDIA.

The Hon. William Muir has been appointed by the Viceroy Secretary of the Order of the Star of India.

The celebrated rock fortress of Gwalior has been formally made over by Scindia to the India Government, and is now garrisoned by European troops.

There has been a battle between the forces of the Ameer of Cabul and those of the Candahar chiefs; but all we are told of the result is that the heir apparent of the Ameer of Cabul and the leader of the Candaharees had both been killed.

Cholera had broken out at Baroda and several other places in India, and also at Aden and in the neighbouring Arab territories.

The aspect of commercial affairs, we are told, was improving, and land and bank shares had risen considerably.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have news from Shanghai to June 22. Fresh edicts published in Pekin show that Prince Kung had not entirely recovered from his late disgrace. Sankelinsin has been killed in an encampment with the Nienfei rebels. Zeangkaukee succeeds him. Burgevine has been captured near Amoy while attempting to join the rebels. He is detained prisoner by the Taotai of Foochow. The silk and tea trades have opened briskly at Shanghai and Foochow.

The Japanese Japan announces that commercial affairs are progressing satisfactorily. The Tycoon had determined to attack Prince Nagato, and had received 100,000 troops. It was rumoured that Prince Satsuma intended to join Nagato.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We are in the same state of anxious doubt regarding the condition of the Atlantic telegraph cable as we were left on Thursday week, when, as stated in our last Publication, "the cable was communicating with the Great Eastern" was the saddening tidings received from Valencia, rendered the more painful by following so closely upon the previous repeated telegrams, "All going on well." At the time of our going to press vesterday (Friday) Edition, on Thursday night, Mr. Canning had not arrived as it was thought she might, off Valencia, nor had any communication from or news of her been received.

It seems that a "magnetic storm" came on about the time the signals ceased; and the Astronomer Royal, observing its violence, was of opinion that it might account for the cessation of electric communication. Yesterday week, however, at 4.30 p.m. test was made from the under-sea cable to the shore, and to the official there without special instruction, and the result was that the telegraphist—"Test taker for credentials" Bonelli shows accident to the cable, and total cessation or dead earth, 1250 miles from Valencia." The following telegram has subsequently been received from Mr. Glass, managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited) :—

VALENCIA, August 7.—"My's tests to-day, with battery power of 1176 miles, taking the temperature of the water at 31. I think the last distance telegraphed is right."

The logbooks of the Persia and the North American, between whom ecurses the Great Eastern probably was, show that on the day the fault or fractures took place the ships were in a dead calm as to storm.

The shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company held a special meeting on Wednesday, when resolutions were passed increasing the shares into stock, and issuing £800,000 of shares, at a preferential dividend of 8 per cent, for completing and working cable, and for constructing a second to be worked along with it.

The Queen of Portugal and the infant Prince are progressing very satisfactorily.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Alexandria on the 3rd inst. After having received some official visits, his Highness left for Cairo.

Three workships for the manufacture of counterfeit Spanish money have been discovered in Rome, and numerous arrests made.

The Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the Grand Duke of Hesse have accepted an invitation to attend the Carlsruhe rifle meeting, which will be held at Starkburg from the 15th to the 19th inst. The King of Prussia is expected to arrive there on the 16th inst.

At Florence an extremely-full municipal council has confirmed, by a unanimous vote, the cession of Nice to France, a measure which is recommended in the report of the former Minister, Peruzzi, and embodied in the answer to the Gonfaloniere which was carried to Fontainebleau, Cresweil, and Breda.

A return has been issued of the number of electors on the register of each county in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. The total number of electors in the United Kingdom is 1,056,289. In 1857 in England there are 499,817, of whom 312,564 are freeholders, 79,177 copyholders, 64,100 leaseholders, and 44,076 householders, 337 who pay £20 are qualified by offices, 19,486 are set down as possessing joint qualifications, and 34,177 "miscellaneous." Wales has 19,000 in all, of which 11,000 are freeholders and 5937 occupying tenants; the remainder are copyholders, fundholders, annuitants, and with other qualifications. Ireland has 44,000, and more voters are registered than in Wales. There are 48,504 in all. Of these 22,435 are freeholders, and 14,000 are occupiers. Of the rest 3000 are holders, while there are 2941 life-renters. Ireland registers 172,019 voters throughout Scotland, the far greater proportion of whom are £10 voters, of whom there are 160,936; there are 5232 freeholders, 1166 who hold lease of 57 years longer, and 3 under octogenarian tenure.

The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has been engaged for three days in trying a number of persons charged with a conspiracy. Orsini de Narcaud, aged fifty, a lady who at one time possessed a fortune of nearly 80,000 a year, and who numbered among her friends the Duchess of Abrantes Simonnet, were charged as accomplices. It appeared that the conspirators had met at the house of Simonnet with her knowledge, at the Chalet de la Fraude (Les Intérêts), but their meetings had not been publicly noticed to obtain office. In that year she went to Paris for the purpose of prosecuting a lawsuit, in which she and her husband were engaged. Soon after her arrival at the capital she borrowed various large sums of money, part of which was eventually spent in purchasing various articles of jewellery and other objectionable expedients. In the first place, she purchased from M. Kremmer, a jeweller, a diamond necklace, worth 2000 francs. The payment was pronced, but ultimately recovered by the jeweller with a loss of 520f. M. Kramner had no reason to let the jeweller have the necklace on credit. At the presentation, and those of her two accomplices that she was a lady of great wealth, and that she had a large income. She also, in the presence of Mr. Knowles, aided by the other prisoners, had the power of conjuring out of court. From the firm of Guillin-Gignoux, drapers, they obtained shawls worth 7101f.; and M. Lainé, another draper, 1500f. In the latter transaction, in short, the total value of the goods fraudulently obtained by the prisoners was 15s.91f., and they had less to their credit than 11,717f. The Tribunal condemned the Countess to three years' imprisonment, the woman Gratmaller to two years, and Simonnet to three months' imprisonment each in 16f. fine and costs.

The Emperor of Mexico has addressed a letter to his Ministers of Education and Public Worship in which he says:—"It is my firm will to place public education in the Mexican empire on the same basis as the experience gained by the most advanced peoples—upon a footing which will place us in the rank of the foremost nations. In order to attain to that supposition, you should bear in mind that education must be accessible to all, must be public, that is to say, as far as possible gratuitous, and must be moral and obligatory. Secondary instruction must be so organised as to offer, on the one hand, to the middle class of citizens the means of preparing itself for society, to serve as a necessary basis for superior and special studies. The superior instruction must be complete, and the professorships must not be enclosed as at present in a most restricted circle. Besides, in order to the basis of all humanising education, constitute at the same time an intellectual exercise and a moral exercise. The study of the fine arts, especially of archæology, absolutely indispensable to a people which desires to take part in the estimate of the world and to keep up with the progress of the other peoples, especially if we take into account the exceptional proportions, position of the country. Lastly, the moral education must have the characteristic sign of its epoch which supplies itself in reality; for it teaches us to know ourselves, to love our fellow-men, to respect the rights of others, and all the virtues which are necessary in the world for the accomplishment of duty. With that attention should be carefully directed to physical education and the harmony of its development. With regard to primary instruction, I consider that special schools are necessary to their advantageous development. Thus, in the Middle Ages we saw the Church open in its bosom, as it were, a term devoid of sense. In establishing these special schools, you should take care that in them the diversity of professions may be taught, whether theoretical and practical sciences and of the arts are represented. It is important that primary attention should be directed to the fact that there exists little known to our country—i.e., of philosophy, because it exercises the intellect, teaches us how to govern himself, and to comprehend ourselves, emanating from the study of himself in the most order of society. I wish that you should not lose sight of the circumstance that the Mexican people is Religious in a high degree, and every measure contrary to that tendency inferes in religious questions the more does it remain faithful to its mission. We have given liberty to the Church in its own sphere, and I wish to secure to the former the full use of its legislative rights, and at the same time entire liberty in the exercise and formation of its priests according to its own rules, and without any interference of the State; but duties of which we have mentioned above only are not less incumbent upon the Church, in which the clergy of the country have to fulfil a most scrupulously exact participation in our laws. You will consequently be guided in your plans and your proposals by the principles that religion in the Church and the Government ought to be united in the bonds of peace, the respective parts, according to the text-book accepted by the Government. Examinations in all educational establishments must be regulated upon the new plan, carried out with strict exactitude, and always submitted public; but if, upon the one hand, we wish henceforth to require solid and free education from our students youth, this imposes upon us, on the other hand, the duty of furnishing them with good professors and good means of instruction. You will, consequently, be especially mindful of the necessity of forming distinguished professors for the establishment of normal schools, in which I wish to see the instruction carried out in the most complete manner. I also wish that the Ministry I desire you to procure for the schools good books of instruction, which I consider particularly important."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Monday, the annual festival of the choirs of the deaneries of Bromham and Maidenhead, numbering about 500 voices, was held in Eton College Chapel.

At Waters Upton, Salop, a new church, dedicated to St. Michael, has been built from the plans of Mr. Street, at an expense of £3000. It is an Early English building, with nave and chancel, surmounted by a small bell-gable. The accommodation is for 150 persons, about the seats being free. The work has been accomplished through the exertions of the Rev. J. T. Bull, the vicar, and the parishioners for many years.

The new twenty-ninth nation, as suggested by the heads of the Established Church, has now published the Convocation Act, as amended form, as a part of the correspondence on the subject between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Queen. The Royal Commission directed the amended canon to be laid before the law officers of the Crown for their consideration, and to be guided by their report in any further step with respect to it.

On Saturday the first stone of St. Saviour's Church, Croydon, was laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The building, when completed, will consist of a nave, with north and south aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel and aisles, the latter devoted to the sacristy on the north and seats for children on the south. The accommodation provided will be for 1000 persons. It is proposed to extend the church to the westward, with tower and spire, when funds to the extent of 8000. are forthcoming.

Ordinations are announced to be held on St. Matthew's Day by the Bishop of Lichfield; on Sunday, Sept. 24, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham, St. David's, Manchester, Llandaff, Salisbury, Ripon, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford, Chichester, by the Bishop of Ely; on Sunday, Dec. 17, by the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Chester; on Sunday, Dec. 23, by the Bishop of Rochester; on Dec. 21 by the Bishop of Oxford, Bath and Wells, Norwich, Bangor, and Worcester.

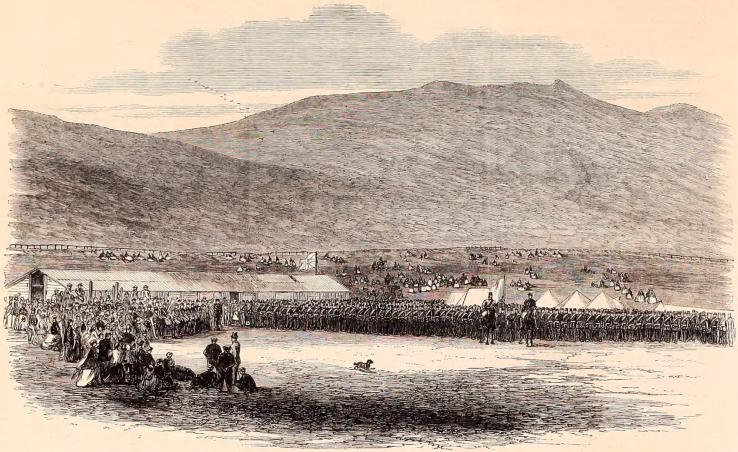
The new church of St. Thomas, in the parish of Preston, on Thursday week, consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The building stands on a piot of land given by Mr. Alexander Hesketh, of Preston. It is erected in the Early Decorated Gothic style of architecture, has cost £2600, and will afford accommodation for 600 persons, 400 of the seats being free. of the church. The Rev. Canon Turner, Vicar of Lancaster, has provided the endowment of £150 a year, and has undertaken the duties of incumbent and vicar, which is of silver; and Mr. Rawcliffe, one merchant, of Preston, has purchased a new organ for the church.

Yesterday week the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in the parish of Bromley, was consecrated. It is built and was laid by the Countess of Ellesmere, on the 29th of September last, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. The district assigned to the church is in the immediate neighbourhood of the East India Docks and great ship-building yards of Messrs. Wigram and Green, and contains a population of 5000 principally employed in those establishments. Mr. Alexander Hesketh, of the parish of Bromley, the population of which increased from 11,000 in 1851 to 17,000 in 1861. All the sittings are declared free.

The new Church of All Saints, Surrey-square, Kent-road, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on Monday. The site, value £2000, together with the church, cost £4000, was presented by Mr. Peek, M.P., and he made a further subscription of £1000 towards the building fund. The total cost of the church was £4750 has been paid. It is situated in a new district of 11,000. It was laid by the Duchess of St. Albans, in 1859. It is in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and has been erected by Mr. Ferrey, from the designs of Mr. Alexander Peek, the founder's brother. The sitting accommodation is for 800, and all the seats are free. The Rev. Thomas Peek, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and formerly has been Curate at St. Peter's, Walworth, has been presented to the living.

The Rev. J. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon-square, has twenty-nine, in a letter to the *Guardian*, the position which he and others have taken in the matter of the Burial Service, and the conduct of ceremonies and observances which have lately been discussed in the House of Lords:—"I am not aware that anything has been done in the Church these things (lights, incense, and vestments) to be lawful, and we know them to be part of the ritual of the Church of England, and that we are invited to continue their use until it is shown that we are wrong in doing so; only by the authority of the Church can they be taken away. It is the duty of the Bishop to use rule. No disrespect to the office of Bishop; only—Bishops are not infallible, nor Archbishops."

The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Herts, to be Dean; Rev. R. A. Walker to be Vicar of Tower Gorting, Worcestershire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. Wilson, Bath, to Bath Abbey; Rev. J. Bowstead, Bath, to Kilmersdon; Rev. J. Kitchener to Ridge, Salop; Rev. G. H. Parker (St. Augustine's, Canterbury) to Ashford, Middlesex; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., Bath, to St. Andrew's, Lambeth; Surrey. *Curacies:* Rev. S. H. Bennett to Bow, Hill



INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS AT CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.

VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT AND INSPECTION AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

THE volunteer corps of Christchurch, Lyttelton, and Kaiapoi, in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, assembled, on Saturday, April 15, at Hillsborough, a few miles from the town of Christchurch, and encamped there for three days. There is a rifle range at this place, which is easily accessible by the new railway from Christchurch; and the railway contractors, Messrs. George Holmes and Co., had liberally given their utmost assistance to the volunteer movement, not only by running special trains but also by granting the use of the land required. The total muster of all the corps was 315, which is about half the number of volunteers enrolled in the province of Canterbury. They were under the general command of Major White. Fifty of them consisted of well-mounted cavalry, under the command of Captain Reader. Captain Armstrong was Adjutant; Captain M.W. Anderson was Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Hilton was acting Quartermaster. The men were comfortably lodged in tents, and had their meals in a large wooden shed built for the purpose. On the Sunday Divine service was performed by the Bishop of Christchurch. On the Monday a rifle-shooting match took place for a cup, value £20, given by Mr. Beasley, the superintendent of the province, as a challenge prize to be competed for by the chosen marksmen of seven different companies of the volunteers—three members of each company being allowed to shoot. It was won by the No. 1 company; and Lieutenant Cook, of that company, also won the prize of £10 for the highest individual score. In the afternoon of the same day the whole force was inspected by the commanding officer, as shown in our Illustration, going through various evolutions and manœuvres in a very creditable style. The artillery consisted of one 9-pounder, lent by H.M.S. Mermaid. A large number of spectators from Christchurch witnessed these proceedings, which were followed, next day, by further shooting-matches, cavalry races, and other sports; while the music of three military bands contributed to enliven the scene.

HART ISLAND, NEAR NEW YORK.

AMONG the signs of returning peace most satisfactory to the observer of affairs in America during the last two or three months was the disbandment, or, as it is there termed, the "mustering out," of the various regiments composing the armies of the United States. One of the stations appointed for this purpose was at Hart Island, situated at the head of Long Island Sound, about twenty miles from the city of New York. Since the early days of the war Hart Island had been used as a general depôt for recruits, a purpose for which it was admirably adapted by its healthful situation. Our Correspondent visited the place some weeks ago, on the invitation of Captain Barstow, Aide-de-Camp of General Dix's Staff, who was the officer in charge of the arrangements for mustering-out troops at this post, and had a fast-going steamer at his command. The sketch of Hart Island which we have engraved was taken from David's Island, which lies at a short distance from it, and is also a depôt for troops.

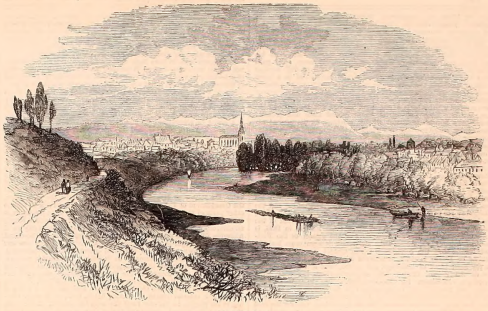


HART ISLAND, NEAR NEW YORK, A STATION FOR THE DISBANDMENT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

MUNICH.

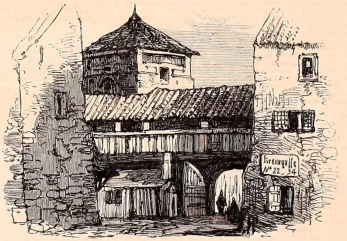
Munich, called by its citizens the German Athens, disputes with Edinburgh the claim to be the modern representative of that classic city. The pedigree of its northern rival is the longer, and the outward features are more like the original; but Munich, by the rich abundance of its art-treasures and the unrivalled taste and sumptuousness of its architecture, seems to have inherited at least as much of the spirit that made Athens what it was. Many points of resemblance may be found in the present condition of Munich and Edinburgh. Each consists of an old and a new town: the one quaint, picturesque, and full of the memorials of a bygone age; the other refined, magnificent, and displaying a revival of all that is beautiful in art. The older part of Munich, from which most of our present Engravings are taken, is small in comparison with the vast space which has been marked out for the city. It is situated on the left bank "of Isar rolling rapidly," and is so called either because, in A.D. 962, it was founded upon the ruins of a monastery, or for some other reason connected with monks, as its name implies. The representation of a monk, indeed, is still used in the arms of the city. Unlike many of its neighbours, its streets are broad and tolerably regular, and interspersed with large squares, surrounded by richly-decorated houses, beneath which run arcades or colonnades, as in Covent Garden Piazza. The projecting corner towers, often very highly ornamented, add much to the beauty of the free old mansions, which are so numerous in Munich. Indeed, so striking was the appearance of the city about two centuries ago, that when, in 1632, during the Thirty Years' War, the heroic Gustavus Adolphus had captured it, he forbad any portion of it to be injured, saying that it deserved to stand to all time. *Regalis sane sententia!* He was not so forbearing, however, in his wishes as in his actions, for when he entered the Elector's Palace, which still stands, on the east side of the Residenz Strasse, he was so struck with the splendour of the great hall that he professed himself sorry he could not convey it to Stockholm. Had he lived in our days he might have engaged the services of the enterprising American who is said to have been within an ace of buying and carrying off by piecemeal the House of William Shakespeare and putting it up again in a New York Museum. Alas for Gustavus Adolphus! Had he gained his wish, he never would have eaten dinner in that hall. A few months later saw him shot by open foe, or,



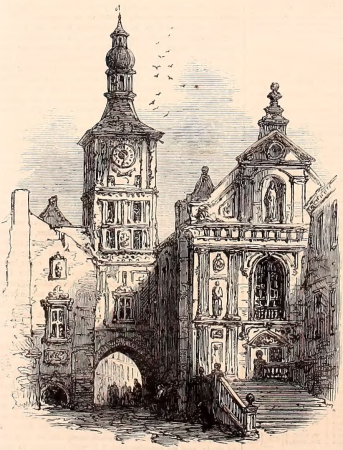
ON THE ISAR.



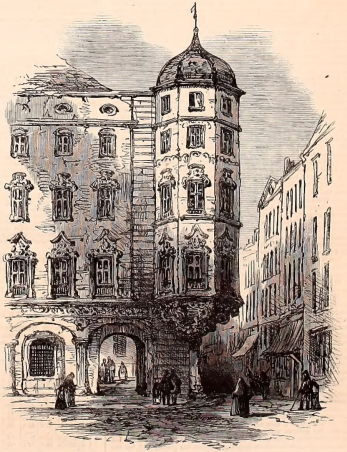
MARKET-PLACE.



ON THE WALLS.



STREET IN MUNICH.



STREET IN MUNICH.

quite as likely, by treacherous friend, upon the fatal field of Lutzen. There used to be preserved in a room of this old palace a "correct likeness" of one Christopher Feschammer, a notorious assassin. His bump of destructiveness was so preternaturally developed, and the Bavarian hump of caution so hopelessly depressed, that he is *said* to have committed 345 murders with his own hand, and to have been an accomplice in 400 more. The good creature who complained that the newspapers were so dull because there were "never any murders now" should have lived in a quiet street of Munich these days. In one of the streets of this palace is mark in the wall is preserved, 12 ft. from the ground, which a very athletic Bavarian Prince, called Christopher the Leaper, is reported to have reached with his heels, at one jump. Though this palace is of great size, the late King Ludwig, to whom it belonged, was so extremely munificence Munich is almost wholly indebted for its present attractiveness and its immense wings, so that the present and new buildings now form a pile worthy of the Sovereign of a greater kingdom than Bavaria. The southern wing was built by his predecessor, the King Ludwig, with the choicest frescoes and with all that money and art could accomplish, is used as the residence of the Royal family. As Bavaria did not join the coalition against France, Napoleon, in 1805, allowed the then Duke or Elector, Maximilian Joseph, to assume the title of King. Maximilian, dying in 1825, was succeeded by his son Ludwig I., to whose love of art Munich owes so much. Ludwig was compelled, during the troubles of 1848, to abdicate in favour of his son Maximilian Joseph II., who died in 1864. The throne and the Kingdom are now occupied by Maximilian's eldest son, Otho, whom the late King of Greece, who, in October, 1862, was deprived of the kingdom intended for him by the Powers, used to call his son, as a son of Ludwig I. The northern wing of the palace, or the Festbau, intended chiefly for state receptions, is not yet finished or even embellished than the Königsbau. The Chapel Royal, called the Schöne or Reiche Kapelle, is adorned with the costliest materials. In the main block of buildings, and on the line of the old palace, stands All Saints' Chapel, one of the earliest fruits of King Ludwig's enthusiasm for the Middle Ages, which, though not lovely, and would strike consternation into the hearts of those who object to decorations in churches. Here every Bavarian is buried, and that, too, in so profuse a manner that the eye looks in vain for the cold walls and wholesome connected in our minds with the idea of a church or chapel. Here it not that a still finer interior is to be seen in the new Church of St. Boniface, to which, as it is the newest and our attention, we might linger here for hours, and wander from one red marble column to another, gazing at the glorious frescoes that tell in successive order the whole religious history of mankind.

Leaving this, and passing through the palace gardens, we come to the English Park, and feel ourselves almost at home in it, only, which, however, owes its origin to the celebrated Count Rumford. This singular man, originally plain Benjamin Thompson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts. After turning his hand to a variety of pursuits, he raised a regiment of Dragoons in 1781 for King George III., and was rewarded with a commendation." Washington's star being in the ascendant, he came to England in 1784, and was knighted for his services. He then took him at Munich, where he was made a Lieutenant-General, and received the title of Count Rumford. After returning to England and his bagnashing himself, as he had done already, to his scientific researches, he finally went to Paris, where this true cosmopolite died, in 1802. He deservedly has a monument in the English Park, and a bust, which with its cool shades, pleasant nooks, and not unpleasant Bacchic Bier, affords the merriest alike to the eye wearied with too much art, and to the wants of the thirsty soul.

Standing at the Sieges Thor, or Arch of Triumph, a noble structure, one may gaze along the broad Ludwigstrasse, the Via Sacra of Munich, and see on each side the evidences of what King Ludwig has done for art. If, returning to the old city, we could look down from the dome-capped towers of the cathedral, we should see the Royal Residence and several walls, abundant proofs of as grand a design for an imperial capital as ever entered the mind of Augustus or Constantine. It is this breadth of design which renders Munich somewhat disappointing at first, as it gives the idea that it is thinly inhabited. Whatever else they may have, good taste has not yet been struck by the Munich people. Of this it must be confessed, is still a city of good intentions. Taking the old town as the nucleus, Ludwig has thrown out, with princely munificence on every side the broadest streets, broken here and there with spacious squares, and along the whole of these lines, with palaces, churches, and public and private buildings, and finally passing through triumphal arches to the parks and lawns open to the open country, dream, worthy of the poet-king, for Ludwig was a poet; but it was a dream which required for its realisation the revenues of not such monarchies as Bavaria or the purse of Fortunatus. In his youth he had been an enthusiastic lover of poetry, music, painting, and sculpture. He had inherited the tastes, before the mania, of his father, and of his accomplished father, Maximilian I., and had devoted immense sums to the purchase of the most valuable pictures, statues, and other works of art. He had travelled extensively, and noted down for future guidance into whatever was most attractive in the countries of Italy and other countries. The accounts for the fact that most of the modern buildings erected in the city are more remarkable rather than original designs. He was the companion rather than the patron of men of genius, and assembled around his throne at one time what had fixed a Medicis a whole army of artists of every kind. On the errors which cost Ludwig his crown and for a while exposed him to the reprobation of all right-minded men and of the Pope, on religious subjects, are half-forgotten now, and will not be remembered by posterity, who will judge him by what he has done for architecture and art. The Glyptothek, as by an affected classicism, the German call a sculpture-gallery, was begun by his father, Maximilian I., who, as before said, by favour of Napoleon, changed his electorate into a kingdom in 1806. The works of art already there were added to by Ludwig, when Crown Prince, at his own expense, and comprise specimens of the choicest sculpture from the solemn old-world Egyptian colossi to the lifelike grace of Thorwaldsen and Canova. The Pinakotheke, or picture-galleries, which stand in a part of the great square, are to be, have a world-wide reputation, and this is both built by Ludwig. The older gallery, the Pinakothek *par excellence*, contains an immense quantity of the works of the old masters. Any attempt to enumerate the treasures of art which have been here accumulated would be absurd. It is the great lion of Munich, and attracts the pilgrimage of tourists, artists, and dilettanti from all parts of the world. If King Ludwig could have done this alone, he would have reared a monument more enduring than brass, for canvas is perishable even though nature cleaners should be merciful, yet this will continue to be a source of his fame and munificence for generations to come.

Not far from the Pinakothek is the Basilica of St. Boniface, begun in 1850, in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's marriage, and not completed until after the close of his reign. The exterior is of red brick, which is hot as the interior is cool, and presents a glorious within with a thousand rainbow hues. It would require the pen of Ruskin to give an adequate conception of the richness and the marvellous loveliness of the interior. The nave and two side aisles, of which the church consists, are supported on white marble columns, and these marble pillars ranged in four rows; the floor is of marble mosaic; the side walls are covered with encaustics in imitation of the most rich and rare variegated marbles; the roof is of open woodwork, with carved beams painted and gilded, and panels of the same. Above all, at the east the walls are covered with the most exquisite frescoes in two series—the upper representing scenes in the lives of the German saints; the lower devoted to the life and labours of St. Boniface, to whom Bavaria is indebted for its conversion to Christianity, in the eighth century. It is with no little interest, independently of their artistic merits, that an Englishman looks upon these frescoes, for St. Boniface was born in Devonshire, and was employed to preach the good old Saxon name of Winifred. He was influenced by an ardent desire to convert the idolatrous Germans. One of the frescoes represents the trenchant manner in which he dealt with them. At Geismar, in Hesse, there was a tree, sacred to the god Thor, which the Germans held in the greatest veneration. It is said that St. Boniface, in presence of the heathen, boldly cut it down, and that, as Thor did not resist the indignity, the multitude began to distrust his power, and, by the energy and preaching of St. Boniface, were converted to Christianity. This mode of proceeding appears to have answered very well in the eighth century. The history of St. Boniface is in its main points, no doubt authentic, and as a true martyr of the faith he is well enshrined in the magnificent offering of the Basilica in the Karlsstrasse.

The cathedral, usually a central point of attraction, is eclipsed by the splendours of the modern churches, and possesses fewer merits than might be expected in a city so rich as Munich is in all that can satisfy the most exacting taste. It is, however, rich in its ancient stained-glass windows, though even these are nowadays yielding to the modern glass for which Munich enjoys so high a reputation.

Few things seem to have been neglected in this city. It abounds not only in museums—indeed, it has itself been called one vast museum of art—but it is well provided with asylums for the relief of every kind of distress. Even the blind, it has a prince, the reigning prince particularly wise. Every prisoner is taught some trade, or made to work at that which he has previously exercised in his home. A fund is raised, and, after allowing a certain sum for the expense of his maintenance and a deduction for the prison, the surplus, though small, is allowed to accumulate for his own benefit. The accumulation, however, is not to be given to the prisoner, but allowed to accumulate his surplus earnings for twenty-two years, and to have been presented with it retiring from his imprisonment, with the handsome capital sum of about £6 sterling. But a little Bavarian money goes a great way, and is worth pounds into Sovereigns. Indeed, this is the only explanation of the marvellous results accomplished in Munich with the resources of a second or third rate Power. To look down the Ludwigstrasse and see the costly edifices there—the Hall of the Marshals, the Library, with its books and manuscripts of priceless value, the Library, the Academies, the Geographical, the War Office, the Georgianum or University, and the Triumphal Arch; or to look to other parts of the city and see the splendid and almost such buildings as the Glyptothek and Pinakotheke, containing treasures worth a King's ransom, one cannot but marvel at the wonderful economy of comparatively small resources which has produced such results. England has its so-called Gallery in Trafalgar-square, which is a disgrace, with a revenue not one tenth of our own, can afford the most commodious, well-arranged, and perfect galleries in Europe. It is with a proper nationality that Bavarians who have raised themselves above their fellows in arts and trade, like Reindel, the painter, in Rome, Ett, high, of Munich, offering to her people, in the one hand the sword to protect, in the other the crown to reward, the highest virtue, is a true type of the spirit that pervades both monarch and people. It is startling, however, to think, as one looks at it, that the present monarch has only reigned and down a staircase inside the statue as they do, and that possibly some six or eight Germans are discussing the Schleswig-Holstein question within the head of the beautiful female figure by which Schwanthaler has expressed his idea of the patron-genius of Bavaria.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at St. 7, College-ville, South Hampstead, the wife of Charles Dunstan, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Bedford, the wife of the Rev. Edward Hale, Rector of Barwood House, Leeds, the Countess of Harewood, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at the Rectory, Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. I. Hodgson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Ipswich, by the Rev. S. F. Jones, M.A., Minor Canon of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hayward, M.A., Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Nathaniel, second son of the late Nathaniel Page, Esq., of Ware, to Emily Rose, second daughter of John Tull, Esq., of Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds.

On the 8th inst., at Beeston Church, by the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Willoughby, Thomas Edward Taylor, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., to Ada Hall, only child of Walter Riddell Carr, Esq., of Carver Carr, Scarborough, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Thomas Hall Caunt, Esq., of Beeston Hall, Notts, Nottinghamshire.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Thomas Kemmis, Charles William Seventy, only son of the late Charles Seventy, Esq., Acton Burnell, Shropshire, to Emma Miller, second daughter of the Hon. A. C. Campbell, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

At Witcombe, Bath, C. H. P. Abbot, son of the late Hon. Fr. H. Abbot, and nephew of Lord Colchester, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of the late W. J. Compe, of Wood, Bishop-stortford, South Devon.

At Llangollen, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. R. Williams, Rector of Llangor, Merionethshire, to Caroline Mary, daughter of the late Sir J. and Lady Stamford, of Enville, Staffordshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, A. Watson, son of Sir W. de Capell Brooke, Bart., of Oakley Park, Shropshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of the late T. Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby Hall, Yorkshire.

At Kensington, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Douglas Scott, son of the Dulce and Doctor of Divinity, to the Hon. Cecily Susan Byng, second daughter of the late Lord Wharncliffe.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's Church, Ealing, by the Rev. F. Macmullen, William Bramshaw, Esq., of her Majesty's Civil Service, to Martha Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. John Hall, Rector of Shilvington, Chelsea.

On the 10th inst., at St. James's Church, Clapton, by the Rev. George Pewell, Arthur Missionary Robinson, Esq., of Liverpool, to Frances Jane, second surviving daughter of the late Joseph Hancock, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Upper Clapton, Middlesex. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Bastioorne, Robert Selby, of 131, Fenchurch-street, and 132, Kensington Park-road, Bayswater, aged 54 years.

At Kingston, Jamaica, of a diseased heart and congested lungs, George Augustus, third son of the late Rev. Augustus Hamilton, Rector of the Windsor Lodge, Fort Royal Mountains, Jamaica, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, K.C.B.

On the 9th inst., at his residence, Highbury-place, near London, Richard Harrison, Esq., aged 80 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 19.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Death of Bishop Jenny Taylor, 1667. Moon's Last Quarter, 7h. 42m. p.m.

MONDAY, 14.—Publication of the new French Constitutional Charter, 1830. Death of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1821.

TUESDAY, 15.—Birth of Sir Walter Scott, 1771. Battle of Navi (Joubert, 1799). Evacuation of Rome by the French, 1849. Her Majesty under Sovereign).

WEDNESDAY, 16.—Battle of Spurn, at Guinegate (the French defeated by the Burgundians), 1513. Battle of Navi (Joubert, 1799). Evacuation of Rome by the French, 1849. Her Majesty under Sovereign).

THURSDAY, 17.—Death of Frederick the Great, 1786. Suppression of the Order of the Jesuits by the Pope, 1773.

FRIDAY, 18.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415. Laureate, 1670. Birth of Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, 1830.

SATURDAY, 19.—Benbow's Victory at Carthagena, 1702. Birth of Bart Russell, 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1865.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	26	39	52	1 5	1 18	1 31
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	40	53	2 6	2 19	2 32	2 45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,

Lat. 51° 29' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 0" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		
	Barom. reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point Temp.	Solar Radiation.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Amount of Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°			Inches
7	29·722	62·3	66·5	82	9	45·3	S.W.	20	·000
8	29·773	62·5	42·3	64	9	42·5	S.W.	194	·030
9	29·976	59·0	42·3	67	6	45·7	S.W.	220	·208
10	30·074	61·7	42·4	68	7	47·1	W.	99	·010
11	...	...	...	...	...	51·4	S.W.	379	·003
12	30·116	62·5	52·7	84	8	52·2	S.W.	379	·021
13	29·973	60·2	52·2	76	7	51·4	S.W.	379	·122
							S.W. to W.		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·967	29·778	29·854	30·006	30·010	29·973
Thermometer (in °)	59·5	59·5	60·5	62·5	61·5	61·5
Temperature of Evaporation	57·5	57·5	57·5	59·5	59·5	59·5
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published on Saturday next, AUGUST 19, consisting of

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

OF THE

THE INTERIOR

OF THE

DUBLIN EXHIBITION BUILDING;

AND

Two Whole Sheets of Engravings of

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, AND OTHER WORKS OF ART, AT THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION;

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK,

INCLUDING

The Queen's Departure for Germany: The New Royal Yacht, Alberta, Conveying her Majesty down the Thames.

The Scullers' Race for the Championship of the Thames.

Encampment of the Dorset Volunteers at West Lulworth.

Portrait of the late Professor Aytoun.

The Season at Baden-Baden (Three Illustrations).

Boa Vista, Rio Grande, in Brazil.

AND

Price of the Coloured Picture and Two Whole Sheets, Tenpence; Stamped, to go free through the Post-office, One Shilling.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

Advertisements for this Double Number cannot be received later than noon on Thursday next, the 17th inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

"THERE goes reason to roasting of eggs," says the very old proverb, implying that even the simplest affair of life demands a certain amount of common-sense. What are we to think, then, of men who have before them the most important and elaborate problem which can occupy the mind of statesman, and who apparently begin by withdrawing common-sense from among the aids to the solution? We allude, as will probably be guessed, to those of the American politicians who, having to reconstruct the South, propose to give the suffrage to the unprepared black population. It is difficult to deal gravely with the idea; but, nevertheless, a powerful party exists it into a principle, and threatens loudly in its defence.

In accordance with the general practice custom when a European opinion is advanced on a question affecting the Americans, they may begin by apprising us that the business is not ours, and that, inasmuch as they have carried on a war without our interference, they may be supposed equally capable of adjusting the administrative difficulties arising out of that war. Both propositions we must take the great liberty of disputing. The question is a great if only as a question of humanity. With the territorial arrangements of the Americans, so long as our colonies are unassailed, we admit that we have not much concern. Whether the States consist of one mighty and glorious republic, which holds together the most opposite peoples by force of a sentiment rather than by any natural or very reasonable union, or whether they fall into two or three divisions, in accordance with what would seem to be the dictate of instinct, are not circumstances materially affecting Europe. It is to our interest that America should be prosperous and peaceful; and whatever arrangements may most conduce to render her so must be fervently regarded by us. It is with her internal condition that we are concerned; and, looking at the subject from a commercial point of view, and borrowing an illustration from commerce, we contend that we have a right to be heard. We are doing much business with her, we hope to do more, with the great house of Liberty, Johnson, and Co. If that house chooses to carry on its business in what we think an inexpedient fashion, and to bring under one roof a miscellaneous assemblage of "stores" which might be better managed apart, we have no title to complain. But, as we are very much interested in the success of the great house, and as we desire to do a good deal with one especial department, we are surely justified in protesting, when we go in to attend to our own affairs with it, if, instead of meeting with liberal managers and gentlemanly clerks, we are handed over to a body of Ethiopian serenaders, who sit on the counters, neglect the packages, and sing black dirges during business hours. This is the sort of thing with which we are now menaced, and we therefore crave leave to say that customers ought to be considered. The fact that the American method of adjusting administrative difficulties as of fighting gallant battles is by no means made clear to us by the other fact that a large number of persons in the States are favourably inclined towards the Black Republic. Now, we really cannot go into first principles every time that we have to discuss important details. Such a process is dear to the nature of vestrymen and the like, to juvenile debaters in societies, and to that large class of individuals who, in private life, are known and avoided as bores. We have often said, and we beg to refer to our recorded sentiments, that we detest slavery; and, though we wish that the American slaves had been freed gradually and peacefully, instead of by a hideous war, we rejoice that slavery has been done away. But we do not mean to be always saying this. It is with Sambo the American citizen, and not Sambo the oppressed negro, that we have now to deal; and we conceive that it is most courteous to that interesting person himself to treat him in his new capacity, and only to glance at his unfortunate antecedents when his ambition, or that of his absurd friends, forces them upon our

recollection. We heartily congratulate him on his freedom, and, that being said, we must use a little freedom of our own.

The Abolitionists, or the least moderate and sensible among them, are displaying the bigotry of men with one idea, and they refuse to listen to the councils of men who have several ideas, and who will not tolerate slavery of the mind. Having fought out the battle, and having stricken away the negro's fetters, these pseudo-friends of his insist that, in spite of the cramping process which he has undergone from childhood, he is a mental athlete, and suddenly capable of all the work for which others have had to be trained. Sambo, whose highest aim had been the avoidance of more work than he could help, and to whose chief happiness had been in fantastic dances and idiotic songs, or, when he took to religion, in the lowest form of devotional sentimentality, is now to be an elector, to weigh the merits of statesmen, and to come dancing up to the ballot-box with an inordinate development of shirt-collar in honour of the nation, and to record his choice between Massa Chase and Massa Seward, should those gentlemen be the candidates. That such an idea should be seriously entertained is almost incredible, but we wish that it were only funny. Were the election one of a municipal councillor or a beadle, it would be highly comic to see a sable gubbins tradesman or a pompous humble soliciting the support of a black patron and being answered with the ineffable air of superiority which Sambo can put on; but the choice is to be of men who govern one mighty empire, and hold relations with the world.

England has been so truly and zealously "anti-slavery" that she can afford to speak out in this matter. It is a mockery to place the franchise in the hands of the blacks in their present condition, as a mass. The coloured man is a child, or, at most, a few hundred, who are educated, is nothing in the argument, save that it is the invaluable exception. To return to our eggs. Change a man with selling you a dozen bad, and he exhibits at single fresh specimens, and you can appreciate is proved. So with the negroes. Those who pedantically contend for their enfranchisement, for the sake of a sham consistency, know perfectly well that they are not to be trusted with the most ordinary business transaction; and to put the whole population that the choice of political representatives is to be given. The shout of laughter with which the idea has been received has only to be echoed again and again, and the worst portions of the question make it too important for mere laughter. We appeal to the sanity of America against its bigotry.

THE COURT.

ON Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Elizabeth Harcourt, rode out. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps and Major Elphinstone, arrived at Cowes in the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert from Ballater. The Royal Highness proceeded immediately to Osborne.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa walked and drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice, drove in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, took a carriage-drive. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove. Her Majesty held a Council, and gave an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. W. L. Ostheim, Chaplain to her Majesty in Germany. Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. This was the twenty-first anniversary of the birthday of Prince Alfred. Salutes were fired in honour of the event from the battery in Portsmouth Harbour and from the ships of war lying at Spithead.

On Monday the Queen held a Council, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson. At the Council the meeting of the new Parliament (the writs of which were returned on Tuesday, the 15th inst.) was prorogued to Thursday, the 1st of November next. At the meeting of the House of Convocation was, at the same time, prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next. An Order in Council, at the Council. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Louisa walked out.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Lascelles to be one of her Majesty's maids of honour in ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Emma Elizabeth Lascelles, resigned.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR GERMANY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Osborne on half-past one o'clock on Tuesday, on route for Germany. The suite in attendance consisted of the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Dr. Jenner, and Mr. Duff. Her Majesty travelled incognito. Her Majesty as Minister in attendance. The Queen embarked at Osborne on board the Royal Yacht Alberta, and was towed by the Gospoort. Her Majesty was received upon landing by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Port-Admiral Lord F. Churchill, and the officers. The Queen travelled in a state saloon by a special train furnished by the South-Western Railway Company. The train left Gosport at a quarter to two o'clock, and reached the Waterloo station at four. Her Majesty was received by several of the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and by Mr. Cooper, the superintendent; Knight, superintendent; and Mr. Ashcroft, Captain Maginlos, chairman of the London and South-Western; and Mr. Glyn, chairman of the South-Eastern, Companies were also present. The engine having been changed for one belonging to the South-Western Company, the train proceeded on its course to Farnstead. The train was here shunted into the siding, which runs from the main line through the gateway at the eastern boundary of Woolwich Arsenal, and through the grounds of the Arsenal to the pier which is close to the head of the pier. This siding, which consists of a single line, has not previously been used for the transit of the Queen. The train arrived at the head of the Arsenal Pier at five minutes past four. The Queen having travelled from Gosport, without change of carriage, in four hours and seven minutes. The Queen was received on the pier by Colonel Boxer, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Clerk, and Captain Gordon, C.B., at the heads of the several departments of the Arsenal; by Major-General Wardle, C.B., Commodore Dunlop, C.B., and various other officers connected with the station. Her Majesty was received on the Queen's reception were, in accordance with her Majesty's wish, of the simplest kind. There was no guard of honour and no salutes were fired. The gateway through which the Queen passed was decorated with evergreens, an awning was spread over the whole length of the pier, and the pathway laid with crimson cloth, and flags floated from every available point. On each side of the pier a space was railed off, and seats provided for those to whom permission to visit the Arsenal had been issued. A large concourse of spectators assembled in the streets from whom burst an enthusiastic cheer as the Queen walked upon the pier leading by the hand Princess Beatrice. During the Queen's progress down the pier the spectators silently greeted her Majesty. The Queen repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the respectful salutations of those assembled. Prince Arthur accompanied the Royal family on board the Alberta, and after a few minutes returned ashore, attended by Lord Alfred Paget and Viscount Sydney, and proceeded by train to Greenwich Park. In a quarter of an hour after the embarkation the Royal yacht steamed down the river to Lea Reach amid the numerous yachts and boats filled with spectators. The Royal standard and yacht Ensign had colours flying from every spar. At Greenhithe the Royal squadron joined the Alberta and proceeded on board the Victoria and Albert. Prince Leopold, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord Frederick Kerr, and Mr. Previously embarked in the Royal yacht. The Victoria and Albert remained at anchor during the night, and at daybreak started for Antwerp, where her Majesty arrived at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Alberta and the squadron of Royal yachts followed by the English residents and a considerable number of the inhabitants of Antwerp, who had assembled on the quay. Her Majesty proceeded to the railway terminus, and left by train for Germany.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge and Major Teesdale, left Osborne Cottage for Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses embarked at Osborne in a small yacht and were received on board the Alberta by Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, Receiver-General, Lieutenant-General Bowles, Equerry in Waiting, Household and Royal Physicians; and Mr. Herbert Fisher, Keeper of the Privy Seal. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended on board the Victoria and Albert. The Lords Lascelles visited the Prince and Princess. The Prince and Princess went to the Haymarket Theatre in the evening, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge and Major Teesdale.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, attended by Colonel Percy Feilding, arrived at Cowes, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, on Sunday evening, from London.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott have left Bowhill for Dalkeith Palace.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and family have arrived at Hatfield House from Dieppe, having at Dalkeith Palace.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have left town for Knowle Park, near Sevenoaks, Kent. Sir Alexander and Lady Arabella Bannerman have left town to join the family circle.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left town on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Dalkeith.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Saturday, from a short visit to Broadlands, near Romsey.

Viscountess Castlereagh has left Wynyard Park on a visit to Lord Londonderry at his Lordship's seat in Ireland.

Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, has entered the Army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The fossil remains of a large winged saurian reptile have been found in Kimmeridge Bay, Dorset.

A grand Eisteddfod and musical festival has been held, this week, in a large pavilion within the walls of the castle, Flint.

Great Grief.—The body of Mr. Thomas Cooper, a native from Bury St. Edmunds to Sudbury direct was opened for traffic on Wednesday.

The third meeting of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Northumberland and Durham was held, on Wednesday, at Corbridge.

The annual meeting of the executive council of the Ancient Order of Foresters was held, on Tuesday, at Preston. One hundred and sixty-five delegates attended.

An obelisk was erected to David Gray, the poet of Markland, was inaugurated on Wednesday week. The obelisk stands in the "Auld Kirk" burying-ground, Kilmarnock.

On Wednesday morning the annual general meeting of the members and friends of the Surrey Archæological Society took place, under the presidency of Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.

Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., laid the foundation of a new Nonconformist chapel at Barnstaple, on Wednesday week. The chapel is in the Italian style, and will cost £7000, of which sum Mr. R. Harris contributes £1000.

The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., has been sent out the list of nonresidents against Mr. W. Bevan, the manager of the Tredegar Iron Works, for the election of November next. All the votes are struck off.

On Tuesday a demonstration of the Odd Fellows connected with the London district Imperial United Order took place at Great Yarmouth, and was in most respects successful.

A strike has taken place of quarrymen at the slate quarries belonging to Messrs. Assheton Smith, at Penrhyn, Bangor, Carnarvon, and 3000 will, it is said, be out by the time of the present week.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, who succeeds Mr. St. Helens Floral and Horticultural Society came off on Thursday week, with great eclat, at the Botanical Gardens, St. Helens, Lancashire, by the Duke of the Earl of Sefton, Lord Stanley, Sir Robert T. Gerard, and other persons of note.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, who succeeds Mr. Sedgwick, at Saint North Shields. An official communication was received last Saturday intimating that it had been decided to remove the remains of Stephenson, and giving instructions for the steps to be taken in regard to the new port.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, who succeeds Mr. Sedgwick, at Industry was opened in the Mechanics' Hall at Otley, Yorkshire. The articles exhibited consisted of paintings, sculpture, needlework, models, philosophical instruments, and specimens to illustrate natural history and mineralogy.

The seventh floral and athletic festival of the Malton and Norton Mechanics' Institute was held, on Saturday, in the Old Park, Malton, which were again placed at the disposal of the Committee by Captain Worsley, M.P. The day's proceedings were in every respect successful, and in the evening a ball was held in the largest marquee.

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On Wednesday week a banquet was given in Londonderry to Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., late Commissioner of Police, on receiving the freedom of the city. The banquet, and its presence was hailed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Hertford. A ball was given in the evening. The entertainments were good, the prospect fine, and the wealth, which was received with rapturous applause.

A young man who was employed as temporary messenger of the Bank of England, and who was charged with the wilful destruction or destroying 99 letters intrusted to him for delivery. Among some letters found in his possession was one addressed to a gentleman in Paris, in which he stated that he had destroyed the letters because he had seen in them three or six letters into the fire, and, when remonstrated with, he said, "Oh, it's nothing: I made away with fifty this week."

The returns up to the 1st of August show the attendance of 50,000 to the world's fair" at Dublin. The building, its contents, and gardens are now not only completed, but are seen in all their freshness and beauty. Daily the visitors are treated with musical entertainments of the highest order, including the bands of the different regiments stationed in the metropolis. Each night there is also some of the most splendid displays of the day, from the cathedrals at home and on the Continent. The grounds attached to the Exhibition are beautifully illuminated with variegated lamps and candles. The collection of modern sculpture has been further enriched within the last week, by the addition of many very attractive works.

The annual meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, which will take place, next Thursday, within the ruined walls of Amberley Castle, near Arundel, promises to be an interesting occasion. The Bishop of Chichester, to whom Amberley Castle belongs, will preside; and the Vicar, the Rev. C. A. Clarkson, will read an historical memoir of the place. We shall probably give an illustration.

By a recent Act of Parliament the office of Recorder of Falmouth is abolished, and the borough gost is to be discontinued. All the prisoners are to be removed to Cornwall County Prison. The Recorder is to receive his salary for life, or until he accepts another appointment. The Act is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1866. There is to be no Recorder's Court for the borough, and Falmouth gost is to rest in the clerk of the peace of Cornwall, and may be used by the justices in a "lock-up house."

A meeting was held at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce office, yesterday week, to consider the advisability of making a road for the widow and family of the late Admiral Fitzroy. Mr. Ferguson described the Fitzroy monument, which is to be placed on the highest ten yards in Britain, near pre-nists and left his family £5000 in debt. Government had promised to liquidate £2000 of this amount, and a subscription on the previous day made up subscriptions for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Admiral.

A fatal casualty was reported on Monday, at a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and delivered a speech on the patent laws. He explained the difficulties in the way of their improvement and their success, and said that, though the question was not ripe for any such decisive measure as a proposal to abolish them, he thought that they ought to be subjected to the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons, or of a commission partly practical and partly scientific.

At a recent public meeting at Malton, held with a view to the suggestion that a memory of the late Sir Robert Carlisle, it was resolved that a handsome erection shall be placed on the highest point of the Castle Howard estate, about six miles from Malton. The monument, a commanding eminence has been formed for carrying out the object, and a deputation has been appointed to wait on the noblemen and gentlemen of Leeds and the West Riding, with a view to form a committee to co-operate with the Malton one. or, if it be deemed advisable, to take the management of the matter.

A breakwater is being erected at the entrance to the pictoresque at Port Erin, in the Isle of Man, which will cost about £40,000. A few days ago it became necessary to clear away by blasting an immense mass of rocks. For this purpose a considerable quantity (each about 10 lb. gun, were drilled into the rock, and in each chamber was deposited 10 lb. of gunpowder. The chambers were connected with a fuse to the burn. In a short time after the fuse the chambers exploded with a dull heavy boom, and after a brief pause the rocks were rent asunder, and fell with a thundering crash, and the rock was severed from its connection with the mountain.

Severe thunderstorms passed over the North and East Ridings on Sunday night and Monday afternoon, with torrents of rain. The storms were also accompanied by severe thunderstorms, which have unquestionably done in some places. The main centre of the storms are marked by hail ours, but the hail-stones were of unusual size. At Bridlington Quay the hail fell to the depth of four inches in places. Many of the fowls were killed by the rain. The lightning are trivial.—Mr. Tomkins, writing from Ashington, in Suffolk, says that, yesterday week, in the neighbourhood of Framlingham (which mention has been made by the astronomer Royal and others) began, his farm was visited with a storm more than ten (10) inches in depth for sixty acres. About ten acres of land were covered with hail, and, strange to say, the storm did not extend in width half a mile on each side of the farm.

The annual distribution of prizes provided by the iron and coal masters of Monmouthshire for the encouragement of education took place last week. The Bishop of the diocese presided, whilst the prizes were distributed by Lord Abergavenny, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Newport. From the report of the examiners we should infer that elementary education is in a satisfactory state in this county. There were 1,500 candidates competing; out of this number 104 failed entirely. Sixty-four £10 prizes were distributed, and 100 £5 prizes. The examiners also report that the most efficient schools in religious knowledge, and 220 certificates were also distributed. All the schools in the county, irrespective of creed, were admitted to the competition. It was observed by one of the examiners that "the spirit of healthy emulation, and the desire to excel, was manifested, favorable in consequence of the pressure upon the "three R's" by the revised code.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Wednesday, at the annual distribution of prizes to the competitive examinations in the deanery of Wigton, in the diocese of Carlisle. These examinations were instituted by the Rev. J. C. Miller, Rector of Bromfield, and Rural Dean of Calder, Cumberland, for the encouragement of the state of education in the district, of which he is a native. The prizes given by Mr. Moore number about 200, and consist of books, Bibles, and other articles suitable as rewards and prizes for the girls, some of whose prizes are for useful needlework, including knitting and darning. The Rural Dean has a large and laborious district, and in a marquee erected in a field near Wigton, the presence of a large number of ladies sitting among the boys and girls, the Rev. J. C. Miller, the Rural Dean, bishop of York were the Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Moore, and many other gentlemen.

The Herbert Memorial Committee, after long and repeated examinations of designs, have been requested to have remodelled or had suggested themselves as likely to be suitable for the sites of convalescent home, five at Salisbury purchased at the suggestion of Sidmouth, a design in the old cliff facing south, at a short distance from the town. An elaborate plan prepared two years ago by Mr. Scott, and which was to be carried out under the civil terms of the Crown employed at the War Office, has been put into the hands of Mr. Scott, who is to be requested to have it remodelled to meet the views of the British estimates and begin the building during the ensuing autumn. It is stated that the expenses of the Herbert Memorial Hospital alone" to be from £40,000 to £50,000, and that £20,000 of this amount has both are to be under one trust—namely, a Royal charter—each will be independent of the other. The Committee report that, with the exception of subscriptions paid or promised, after the payment of £2000 to Baron Marochetti for the statue of Salisbury, and £191 for expenses, is £6,000.

"GLORIMS IN SIGHT OF ROME."

THE subject of the admirable picture by Mr. Lehmann, which we have engraved from the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, is a group of pilgrims on the Campagna, and also with some of the sight-seers who have visited or received part of their artistic education at Rome. One of the most distinguished of the pupils whom the President of our Royal Academy, Sir Charles Eastlake, was in subject similar to this. And he must be bigoted indeed who does not feel a sympathies charm in the picturesque and patient devotion of those played by the poor peasant pilgrims from all parts of Italy, and even from elsewhere, who may be encountered along the dusty roads towards Rome, especially on the approach of Holy Week, in order to visit the holy places and to gain the plenary indulgences, remissions, and indulgences.

The great advantage, in the eyes of pilgrims, of a visit to Rome in Holy Week is the receiving the benediction pronounced by the Pope, from the balcony of St. Peter's, on the ascending occasion of the Easter mass beneath, which ceremony takes place on Holy Thursday and Easter Sunday. On these occasions, also, the prayer containing the bull of plenary indulgence are thrown among the people, in Holy Week, too, the Church of Santa Scala, near to the Lateran, and St. Peter's give absolution for mortal sins which cannot otherwise be absolved. A city containing the tomb of St. Peter, and other holy places and relics, must necessarily attract visitors to be beheld, naturally requires for the poor Roman Catholic pilgrims a character as sacred as the Ten Commandments; and hence, indeed, when the city is first descried across the great plain of the Campagna, which surrounds it, the pilgrims usually prostrates in adoration. In this picture we see an aged couple whose pilgrimage on foot from the Alps has evidently been long enabled, kneeling, repeated in prayer, where they have caught the first glimpse of the mighty dome of St. Peter's—the object of their journey—and that of the Eternal City, and which almost alone would be visible above the gathering mists and heat-haze. The aged man, represented, indeed, of the dangerous malaria which rises towards sundown, the woman has put off her goatskin sandals, and kneels, telling her beads, while the man has thrown himself on the prostrate attitude of the innumerable remains of old Rome which still strew the desolate Campagna. Accompanying them, and probably pursuing the same direction as the pilgrims, are a beautiful young woman, the daughter, perhaps, of the aged pilgrims; or this may be the wife of the man who is kneeling, and one of the sons of this districts about Rome, only for a "cicciara," or woman from the mountains, who has been engaged to attend upon the aged by the pilgrims. Her swathed bambino lies in the basket-cradle which these women carry along behind them with a staff, and from its hands dangles a sequin, hung there to amuse the child.

In the evenings of Holy Week the visitor to Rome may witness at the Hospital of the Trinità de' Pellegrini the curious ceremony of the washing of the feet of the pilgrims who have journeyed to Rome for the Holy Week by the great dignitaries and nobles of Rome, who also attend on them, like servants, at their meals afterwards in the same hospital, which is open for rest. The ceremony is of course in communion of Christ's washing the feet of his disciples. The different sexes are placed in separate departments of the hospital, and the process

regularly engaged for these charitable offices are enrolled in confraternities and sisterhoods, numbering many of the first persons in the aristocracy of Rome. His Holiness is enrolled in the association, as are about twenty-seven cardinals. Several kings have been so likewise; and, up to the year 1847, the associated sisterhood was presided over by the Princess Rospigliosi. To be entitled to admission, the pilgrims must have come from a distance of more than sixty miles. At Easter, Italian pilgrims are entertained for three days, Ultramontanes for four, and Portuguese for seven; and at other times for shorter periods. On their departure those who have come from beyond Italy receive a Roman sequin, and Bohemians a scudo.

We have only to add that this picture has great truth of character and local colour, together with a correctness and completeness in the drawing and a sober keeping in the effect, which, we regret to say, are not common among pictures by English artists.

NON-EXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.

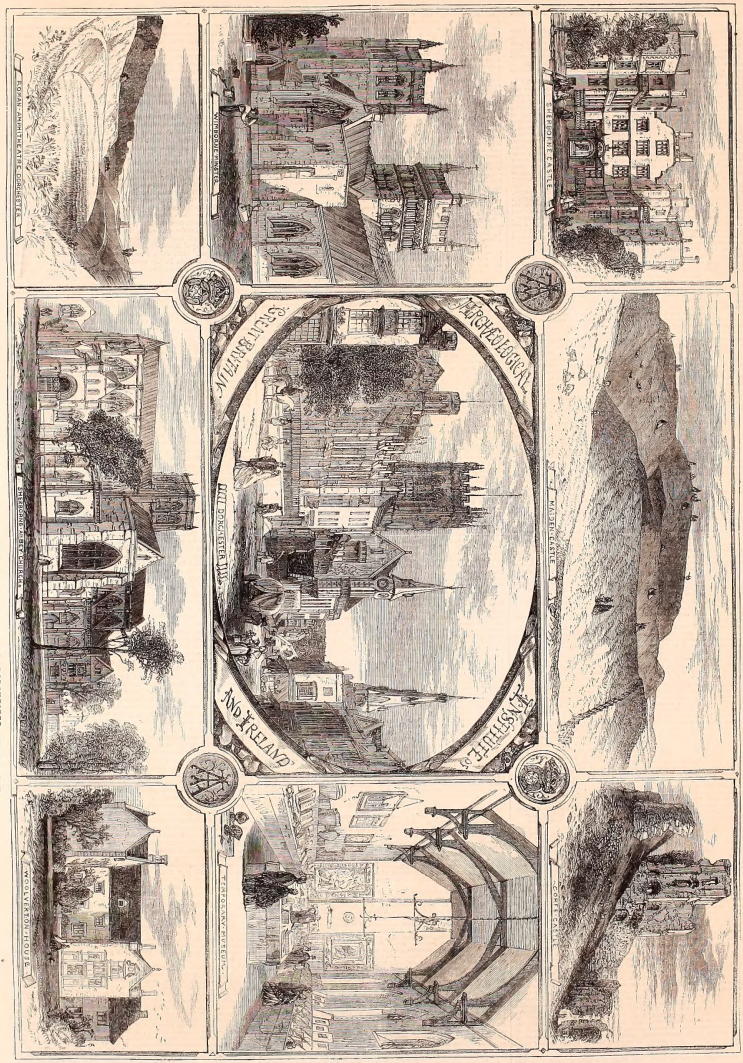
ANOTHER exhibition of Mr. Gale's process for rendering gunpowder non-explosive and explosive at will took place, on Thursday week, in the vacant ground at the back of the Westminster Chambers, in Victoria-street, opposite the Westminster Palace Hotel. Among the spectators were Sir J. D. Hay, Sir Charles Fox, Admiral Fanshawe; Captain Hall, R.N.; Mr. Glaisher, Mr. T. Lucas, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Maclean, Captain Shaw, and other gentlemen of scientific or practical reputation. The experiments were simple enough, and our Illustration gives a fair notion of the scene which they presented. A strong fire, contained in a temporary stove of piled-up bricks, and a large wooden table to support the materials about to be experimented with, formed the only appliances requisite, except some slow matches, fuses, and a red-hot poker. Mr. Gale, in the first instance, exhibited his own powder, which on former occasions was spoken of in general terms as the protective mixture, but, having been patented, is now declared to be simply glass ground as fine as possible. He next preceded to test its qualities when mixed with gunpowder in various proportions. It was contained in four small bowls. In the first bowl the proportion of each was equal, and, on the match being applied, there was rapid combustion, but no instantaneous explosion as in the case of genuine powder. In the second bowl, which contained two parts of glass powder to one of gunpowder, the burning was much slower; and in the third, where the proportion was increased, at the rate of three to one, only a small portion of the gunpowder was burnt, and the remainder was left so cool, and, generally, in the same state as it was previous to the fire being applied. It was, however the last experiment which was to prove the merit of the invention, in not only rendering gunpowder non-explosive, but free from risk of combustion. Here, the mixture was in the proportion of four parts of the glass powder to one of gunpowder, and, on the fuse being inserted, it immediately went out, and there appeared to be no more danger of explosion, or even of ignition, than if it had been placed in so much dry earth. Next, a small powder-keg filled with the four-to one mixture was subjected to the test of a red-hot poker with no other result than a dull smouldering and a great deal of smoke, but nothing approaching to an explosion or even a flame, and it was only by a continual stirring that the burning could be kept up. Small tin boxes, containing each 1lb. of the same mixture, were thrown upon a fiercely-burning furnace, but it was long before ignition took place, and the tendency was rather to deaden the fire than to increase its intensity. A similar effect was produced by a barrel of gunpowder protected in the same proportion by the glass powder. It would not burn, and only smouldered slowly. A further experiment was made to show that the invention possesses another merit—that of protecting powder from dampness, which is so fatal to its explosive power. Gunpowder, mixed in the proportion last described with the glass powder, was placed in a tumbler, which was filled up with water and allowed to stand for half an hour. At the end of that time the water was removed, and the gunpowder, on being separated from its antidote by means of a fine sieve, was found, with the exception of a small quantity at the top, perfectly dry, and it exploded as readily as the best powder would do. The glass is ground so fine as to feel almost as soft to the touch as bakers' flour. Though Mr. Gale has for years been endeavouring to discover a means of rendering powder non-explosive, it was almost by accident that he hit upon this substance. The principle of the discovery is briefly this:—The ground glass being non-combustible, and completely separating each grain of powder from the other, the instantaneous ignition from grain to grain, which takes place when a light is applied to any body of genuine powder, cannot occur. "The process," it is said, "cannot injure the powder. The cost is very small, and it has the advantage of being readily applied. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive, and in another five minutes it can be restored to its original condition. Gunpowder subjected to this process can be stirred with a red-hot poker without an explosion. If a shell burst in a store filled with the prepared powder it would not fire it. The process can readily applied to the largest or the smallest quantities, and it does not require any cumbersome apparatus. The invention will solve the serious difficulty which has been felt as to the storage of powder in time of peace, and in war it will avert the danger which now arises from the necessity of fighting in the neighbourhood of an explosive material." It may, however, be objected that the use of this invention will involve five times as much stowage room—that is, if the white powder is employed in the proportion which affords a perfect security against explosion. The weight is also a consideration.



"PILGRIMS IN SIGHT OF ROME," BY R. LEHMANN, FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



EXPERIMENTS AT WESTMINSTER WITH MR. GALE'S PROCESS FOR RENDERING GUNPOWDER NON-EXPLOSIVE.


THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT DORCHESTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—CONGRESS AT DORCHESTER.

IN our Journal of last week we gave a report of the proceedings of the inaugural meeting of the Institute, at which the Marquis of Ccamden, the president, expressed his regret that the chair had not been occupied by the noble Lord (Ashley) who seconded should have filled that honourable position, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who was conversant with all Marquisate had been called to the hereditary dignity of the Earldom, and he assured them he would endeavour to supply the best of his ability.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham, Rector of Melcombe Horsey, then proceeded to read an introductory paper "On the Antiquities of Dorsetshire." There are few areas so interesting, more peculiarly called for, than the county of Dorchester we have to-day before us, the twin giants, frowning over Millstone Hill, Ambrey, and Hod and Hambledon Hill, called "the Giant's Chair," and "the Giant's Head," Bere Regis to Woodbury Hill, and Maiden Castle, Dorchester, Weathershed Castle, Sherborne, Badbury Rings, and all the numerous, but scarcely indicated in the county; and who has detailed that any admirable account can hardly be given. Many antiquities, which have been supposed to be detected of British and Roman origin, and discovered Roman coins, and finding Roman pottery, and of the most decided character, have been amongst the coarse unglazed pottery of the Celtic tribes. In Dorsetshire is the Celtic rules in Dorsetshire is the Celtic grant Prehistoric, and of the Celtic, or the heath near the Old Sherborne Castle, and Ridgeway, called the Ridgeway, a vast and extensive camp, which is still a work of very great interest. A few flint weapons have been found, but still in the majority of instances, the implements of stone, ironstone, &c., are found. The Roman remains, consisting with the site and roofing tiles, and pottery, and coins, and other remains, are found in the county, the sight of the main road from Dorchester to Exeter, also the fosse and the cremation of the dead, were found, and the remains of a Roman encampment at Hambledon Hill, and, near the spot, the remains of a Roman encampment at Hambledon Hill, and, near the spot, the remains of a Roman encampment at Hambledon Hill, and, near the spot,

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE Knebworth fête of the Guild of Literature and Art continues to afford a theme for spiteful criticisms on the part of a few journals, whose vocation, it seems, is to be malicious, and which are nothing if not malevolent. I don't think it matters very much if two such old friends as Sir Bulwer-Lytton and Mr. Dickens were cordially complimentary to each other after a capital luncheon; but I think the managers of the guild ought not quietly to submit to be pooh-poohed and sneered down, and that it is a duty they owe to the public and the sacred dowry, and that it is a duty they owe to the public and themselves to come boldly forward, vindicate their position, and make an explicit declaration of what they have to do in future as an explicit declaration of what they have to do in future as regards the guild is that its conductors should, after their luncheon, go sleep for another eight or ten years. In such a lapse of time their casual capital may again be at interest and accumulate; but the interest taken by the public in general, and more especially by the members of the whole scheme will decrease, and at last become altogether extinct. There is not the slightest use in trying to keep up the fête on a pretext for sending the begging-box round. Authors, while they can write as well paid as they do now, are a singularly independent race; while so sensible and business-like an organisation among literary men with a view to securing an honorable provision against the time when they are old and broken and able provision against the time when they are old and broken and able provision against the time when they are old and broken and able to write no more, as there is among persons at the bar or in the army, all these things the Literary Fund does with quiet and considerate kindness.

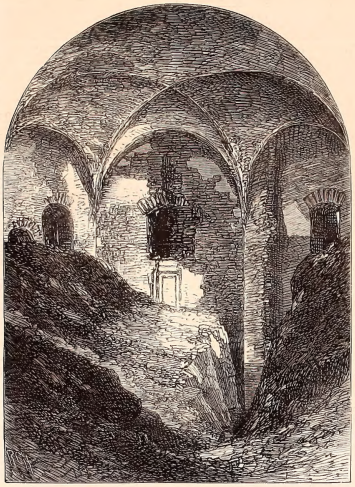
I see advertised for publication a "Legacy of Pen" bequeathed by poor Frederick Locker. This is probably the Mr. Locker of a pamphlet well known in the States, and widely circulated during the Fenian scare. In that pamphlet, dedicated to Mr. Abe's father, a letter of the Irishmen attributed to Mr. Lincoln must be considered apocryphal, for the reason that it is not in the style of the man. Take, for instance, the story of the Widow Zolikoffer's Milliner. "A lady, a widow, and although I am a black-skinned negro—one of the best educated in the English collection. The widow whether it be a Dutchwoman, and lived in Boston—Zolikoffer was a Dutchwoman, and lived in Boston—Zolikoffer was a Dutchwoman, and lived in Boston—Zolikoffer was

THE LATE MR. ISAAC TAYLOR.

ISAAC TAYLOR died on the 28th of June, at Stanford Rivers, a quiet country retreat where he had passed the last forty years of his life. Born at Lavenham, in August, 1787, just before the breaking out of the French Revolution, he would in a few weeks have completed his seventy-eighth year. Belonging to a family in which literary talent seems to have been hereditary, Isaac Taylor at an early age abandoned the profession of an artist, to which he had been trained, for the more congenial pursuits of authorship. In 1818 he became a regular contributor to the *Eclectic Review*, then in the height of its prosperity, and his articles soon began to attract attention. But, a few years later, he found himself trammelled by the restraints which are involved in contributing to a review, and betook himself to independent authorship. A volume entitled "Elements of Thought" was, we believe, his first venture in this new field. It was an attempt, and a successful one, to present the rudiments of intellectual science in a form adapted for educational purposes. This work was followed by the "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times," and by a companion volume, entitled "The Process of Historical Proof." These works, though well received by the public, excited no marked sensation. At last, at the age of forty-two, Mr. Taylor published, anonymously, a work which placed him in the first rank of the writers of the day, and which rapidly attained a widely-extended popularity. This work was "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," a sort of philosophical analysis of the social and religious problems of that age of mental ferment and excitement. Two companion volumes, "Fanaticism" and "Spiritual Despotism" soon followed, and were eagerly welcomed by an expectant and admiring public. Mr. Taylor's next work, however, is perhaps that which has been the most warmly prized by his admirers. In his character of a lay theologian he brought forward a series of religious speculations and devout reflections. This work intended as a preparation for the more direct religious exercises of the Sunday, was entitled "Saturday Evening." It is, indeed, a storehouse of profound thought, expressed in the massive and harmonious style of which Mr. Taylor was so great a master. "Saturday Evening" was followed by the "Physical Theory of Another Life," a work which appears to have been one of the detached essays of "Saturday Evening," extended to the dimensions of a volume. This series of works had all been published anonymously. Regardless of literary fame, only the faint echoes of which reached him in his retirement at Stanford Rivers, Mr. Taylor seemed to wield his pen with far greater freedom and power when protected by his shelter of anonymous authorship. This shelter was now reluctantly surrendered under the pressure of an urgent requisition to the unknown author to stand for the chair of logic in the University of Edinburgh. In this contest, happily for himself, in the University of Edinburgh. In this contest, happily for himself, as he himself afterwards thought, Mr. Taylor was defeated, and the late Sir William Hamilton was elected by a slender majority. While superintending, in person, the education of his own family, Mr. Taylor now published, under the title of "Home Education," some thoughts on that subject which had suggested themselves to his mind. The happy influence of a country life, the educational value of children's pleasures, and the importance of favouring the natural rather than stimulating a forced growth of the child's mind, are among the matters powerfully insisted on in this volume.

Mr. Taylor's leisure hours had for many years been occupied with the construction of ingenious mechanical devices, for the invention of which he had great aptitude. One of these—a machine for engraving on copper plates—was at last perfected and applied to the production of the plates of Dr. Traill's translation of "Josephus." The invention, beautiful as it was, proved, financially, most disastrous to the inventor, and involved him in liabilities from which he only escaped in the last years of his life. As is usually the case, the invention, after ruining the inventor, passed into the hands of others, and realised for them large returns. The beer-tap in ordinary use was also the invention of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor's studies had led him through the whole range of patristic literature, and it was therefore hardly to be expected that he should refrain from taking a part in the controversy which the "Tracts for the Times" excited, which the "Tracts for the Times" excited, which the "Tracts for the Times" excited,

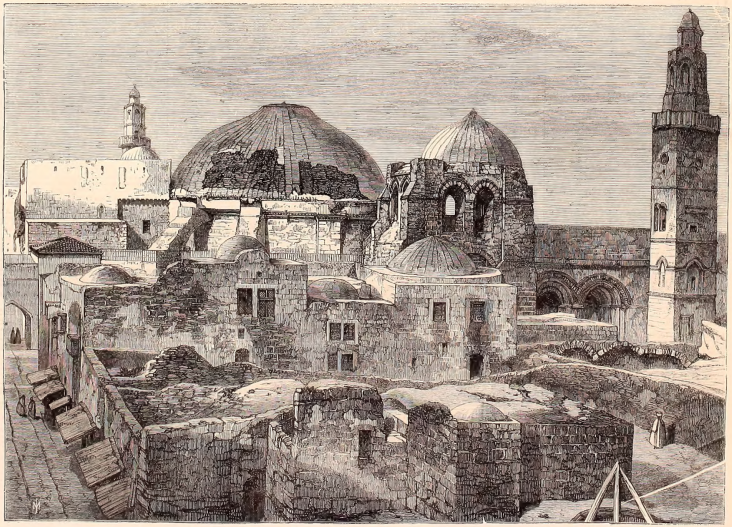


CHAMBER IN THE BATHS OF NOVATUS.



THE CHURCH OF ST. PUDENTIANA.

THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST. PUDENTIANA, IN THE BATHS OF NOVATUS, ROME.—SEE PAGE 149.



THE LATIN CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM.—SEE PAGE 145.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Aug. 7).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with English wheat. Owing to the disagreeable character of the weather, prices advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter; but the demand was by no means active. Foreign wheat was in fair request, at fully 2s. per quarter more money. There was a steady inquiry for barley, at full currencies. Malt produced rather higher quotations. Oats were in good request, and realised nearly the late rates. Beans and peas fully maintained former prices, all kinds of flour 1s. per barrel, dearer.

English.—Wheat, 42s. to 52s.; barley, 24s. to 32s.; malt, 42s. to 52s.; oats, 20s. to 28s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; beans, 30s. to 34s.; peas, 32s. to 34s. per quarter; flour, 30s. to 40s. per 280 lbs.

Scotch.—The amount of business doing in corn is very moderate, at about late quotations. Mustard seed, white, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; tawed, crushing, 5s.; cake, per quarter; rapeseed, 40s. to 42s. per last; linseed, English, 50s. to 52s.; Baltic, 48s. to 49s.; cake, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton; do., do., per 200 lbs.

Bread.—4d. price of wheaten bread in the metropolis ex-tem. 3½d. to 4d. Seconds, 3d. to 3½d. Households, 2½d. to 3d.

Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 30s. 6d.

Seventh Gazette Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 54.8d.; barley, 36.2 ; oats, 24.10 ; rye, 30.0.

Tea.—There is much less activity in the demand for all kinds, and prices have slightly declined. The stocks in warehouse are 6,000,000 lbs.

Sugar.—The transactions in raw qualities have fallen off, and prices have declined 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, and fully last week's rates. Refined goods are also steady at late rates.

Coffee.—The demand for most descriptions is sluggish, at full prices. The stock consists of 11,624 tons, against 9,648 tons in 1864.

Provisions.—The butter market is steady, at late rates. The demand for bacon is fair, for other provisions inactive, at late quotations. Lard and hams are rather dearer. Other provisions are dull.

Tallow.—Town, on the spot, is firm, at 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. Stock 28,324 casks, against 17,536 casks in 1864. Rough fat, 2s. 11d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 32l. to 32l. 5s. per ton. Cocoa-nut is offering at 44l. to 47l. and fine palm, 42l. French properties, 41l. per ton.

Spirits.—All kinds of rum are a slow inquiry, at late rates. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy or geneva. Cognac is firmly held.

Hops and Stocks.—Old Weather bag, 4l. to 4l. 10s. ; new ditto, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. ; new Yearling, 1l. 5s. to 2l. 5s. ; new ditto, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt. Duty free.

Coals.—Haswell, 20s.; Tees, 19s. 6d.; South Durham, 18s. 6d.; Wylam, 19s. 6d.; Hetton, 20s.; Tanfield Moor, 19s. 6d. per ton.

Potatoes.—Fresh arrivals supplies are in full average, and the quality, at from 70s. to 120s. per ton.

Manchester, Castle Market (Thursday, Aug. 10).—There was about an average supply of beasts on sale to-day, in consequence of the cattle fair being held in the neighbourhood. The trade was dull for the qualities, and, generally with Monday, of fully 2s. per 8 lbs. The show of sheep was moderate, and the middle trade was very dull, at 2s. per 8 lbs. lower than last week. Calves were in fair supply, and few lambs were on offer. Both sold, however, progressively at barely late rates. Calves were in good supply and sluggish request, on former terms. No available change took place in the value of pigs or milch cows.

Wool.—Since the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; prime smaller sorts, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large lambs, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; and small pockets, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 0d. per 8 lbs. by sinking the offal.—Town supply: Beasts, 1,100; sheep and lambs, 5,000; calves, 600; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 500; sheep and lambs, 1,000; calves, 100.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Only moderate supplies of meat have arrived here since last week, and the trade has been dull during the

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Tickets for Cook's Excursions may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Booking Offices.

Derby, 1865. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

ISLE OF MAN.

STEAM BOAT from LIVERPOOL, ROUGLAS, on the Isle of Man, EVERY TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.; Ardrossan, 1s. Inclose stamp for Sketch and Map of the Island.

LOANS ON DEBENTURE.—The GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are willing to receive MONEY to replace Loans falling due.—Application to be made to the SECRETARY, Bishopsgate Station, E.C.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, London.—Royal Insurance-buildings, Lombard-street, Liverpool.—Royal Insurance-buildings, North John-street.

At the ANNUAL MEETING on the 4th inst., the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THE BRANCH.

The Premiums for the year 1864 amounted to £466,494
The Fire Premiums for the half year 1865 to 250,000

In the last seven years the Premiums have increased by over 150 per cent.

THE RESERVE FUNDS.

The sum secured by New Policies in 1864 was £7,014,600
The Total Assurances were 16,000,000

The Annual Income from Interest is now the cost of 1864, which, on Appendix, which can be obtained by the public on application, will be found to be £1,000 more than the Claims and Expenses, which circumstance the amount of the Liabilities of the Company under the Life Assurance Contracts.

JOHN LEE, Secretary and Manager of the Life Department.

August, 1865. JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to London.

ALBERT INSULATED COMPANY (Limited).

Office, 4, ST. HELEN'S-PLACE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

Paid-up Capital £100,000

Preparing Cables for Land and Sea Service.

No Charge for Policy. Risks undertaken to any part of the World. Premiums low. Claims liberally and promptly settled.

JOHN LEE, Secretary.

S. Fitch-lane, E.C., and 7, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Business to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments, and the Public.

Authorised Capital, £500,000. Subscribed, £250,000.

Branches and Agencies in New Zealand.

Auckland	Napier	Nelson	Christchurch
Onehunga	Hokitika	Wanganui	Dunedin
Russell	Sydney	Queenstown	Queenstown
Kororareka	Melbourne	Auckland	Invercargill
Dunedin	New Plymouth	Dunedin	Waikouaiti
Invercargill	Picton	Christchurch	Melbourne
Taranaki	Wellington	Napier	Sydney

Bank pays gratis Drafts on any of the above-named places, and Bills and Letters of Credit granted on the Company's Agents and Correspondents in all the most favourable terms.

Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

THE NEW ZEALAND BANK, 76, Cornhill, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS to LIFE or LIMB.—£1000 in case of death, or £6 per week while laid up by injury, may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 to £5 5s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

ROYAL, MILITARY, and NAVAL EXCLUSIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W. ARTHUR S. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Agents wanted in towns not yet represented.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, BROMPTON, W.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Two Hundred and Five Beds are now open. Donations and Subscriptions are most URGENTLY NEEDED to meet the current expenses of this Charity.

THOMAS CHAMBERS, Hon. Sec. HENRY BURDETT, Sec.

STAMMERING.—Dr. HUNT begs to acquaint persons having children suffering from Stammering or other affections of the articulating organs that he has made arrangements for receiving Pupils at his Residence. Dr. Hunt's Treatment receives a superior education, in connection with the system for the treatment of the defect. A few Adult Pupils. Private Lessons attended for defective speech only.

The House, near Hastings.

DRAWING FROM OBJECTS.—Mr. CASSELL, Professor of Perspective, Drawing, and Painting, gives LESSONS on the Method of Drawing from Objects, as well as on Copying Drawings. For terms, &c., address 7, Pelham-place, S. Walworth, S.E.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Open Every Evening, under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.—A favourite Play each evening, in which Walter Montgomery will appear, supported by the whole strength of the company. On Monday, Aug. 14, and during the week, will be witnessed for the First Time Sheridan Knowles's Historical Play of Wales. Great success of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield as Minerva, and Miss Fanny Addison as Gwenllian. Every evening at 7.30. Doors open at 7. Private boxes, 1l. 1s. and 2l. 2s. Stalls, 7s. Pit, 3s. Gallery, 1s. LAST DAY OF LYONS and LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Business will appear, in which Miss Fanny Addison will appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—Last Six Nights of the Season. Every Evening, at 7.30, the Drama, in Three Acts, entitled WIFE'S VICTORY.—To-day, Aug. 12, Lucia and Mr. Belles. At Nine, SOLON SHINGLE.—Solon, Mr. John L. Toole; and A FAIR RECEPTION.—Miss Fanny Josephs and Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence on Seven.

TUESDAY.—FORESTERS' GREAT DAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST. ENTERTAINMENTS.—Now is the time to visit the Crystal Palace. Gardens and Flowers in extreme beauty.

Every Evening, at 7 o'clock, the Great Fountains, grand promenade concerts in the nave, with the splendid Crystal Rose bands in grounds, dancing on the lawns and platforms. Admission, 1s. Children under 12, 6d. Season tickets, 1l. 1s. Extra attractions every day. Great Opera Nights—Wednesday, 16 April. Tickets limited, to be offered some few hours previous. Friday.—Concerts.—Arrangements from Euston, Victoria, Kensington Gallery.—Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Crimean Models, Sculpture, Egyptian Court, Nineveh Sculptures, Byzantine Architecture, &c. Pantomime, Miscellaneous performances and La Petite Rhodia, Thalaby Mechanical Automaton Theatre, Fairy Fountains, Japanese Jugglers, Chinese Theatre, Open Gallery, Open Gymnasium, Open Archery Ground. Numerous cheap conveyances and omnibuses.

THE HIGH-LEVEL RAILWAY IS OPEN. Trains leave Victoria, Battersea Park, Kensington, Addison-road, Clapham, and Brixton, to the Crystal Palace direct, every 15 minutes.

Note.—Visitors on this line of railway have direct communication from Longport-hall, Blackfriars, Elephant-and-Castle, Walworth, and Camberwell, in the same manner as visitors at Brixton; also, to Sydenham-hill station, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Croydon, on the Palace station on the Croydon line. Also, trains from Euston and Camden, and all North London lines, to Victoria, and from Victoria to the Crystal Palace, and from London and South Western stations to Clapham Junction. A quick route, with pleasant views, from Victoria, a mile, by Chatham-street, Walworth, London Bridge, or Lewisham, to Lower Sydenham station, entering the Palace.

FORESTERS, by RAIL or by ROAD, COME EARLY.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight (which cannot be-gun) Entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled A HOLIDAY TRIP, or ADVENTURES AMONGST AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

C. C. C. CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, EVERY EVENING at Eight, and Every Saturday Afternoon at Three. Programmes, Bare-room, Invitations, and Stalls secured Gratis Stationers' Hall. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Manager, Mr. Moore. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly. &c., St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Matthews Brothers and Beckett, Proprietors.

MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING, at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. Mdlle. Lichtenthaler, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Liebhart, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Programmes free. THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

STODARE.—120TH REPRESENTATION. THIS EVENING, at 7, ORIENTAL, EGYPTIAN MAGIC, and Magic and Ventriloquism, by Colonel Stodare. The Real Indian Basket Trick and Inexplicable Mystery of Fire-eating. Open to the public for the first time, this evening at Baxter Rooms, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Every evening at Eight (unless otherwise stated); also on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 1l. 1s. and 2l. 2s. Half Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.—Almost innumerable. Visit Three, April 19, 1865.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—The Electrical Scale.—Ghosts, Two Old Men-rob, from Faria, afternoon Mornings and Evenings at 2.30 and 7.30.

MR. GERMAN REED'S THIRD SEASON OF OPERA IN CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT will commence on MONDAY, AUG. 14, with two New Operas; WINDSOR CASTLE, by Corbyn Morris, Esq., and the Music by Alfred Reed; and CHIMNEY CHIMS, by Offenbach, adapted by William Brough and Corbyn Reed.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, Three, April 19, 1865.

BEDDINGTON, near Croydon, five minutes' walk from Station, TO BE LET or SOLD, a very superior FAMILY RESIDENCE, with Coach-house, Stabling, Conservatory, three reception-rooms, six bed-rooms, and dressing-room. Good domestic offices and garden front and rear. Rent, on lease, Ninety Guineas. Apply to A. B., 31, Keppel-street, W.C.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The Principals of a Shipbuilding Firm, which has been established for many years, and is now in full and successful operation, several Young Men, and give them a thorough knowledge of the trade. Premium required, 200 guineas. Apply to WM. WRAY and SON, Shipbuilders, Burton Basket, Lincolnshire.

DAY AND SON (Limited).
Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 each.
No call shares are already issued, with £7 10s. called up and the remaining 500 shares are now to be allotted, and £5 10s. per share will be required.
A minimum of five shares must be paid per cent per annum on the paid-up capital, by the purchaser, to the satisfaction of the Directors, before any dividend is declared.
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, together with the report and balance-sheet presented by the Directors to the Shareholders at the Meeting held on the 25th instant, may be had at the Offices of the Company, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

NICE—ALPES MARITIMES, FRANCE.
MAISON DE SANTÉ, or of the French Physician, Dr. ROUSSET, late Chief Physician to the Villa Eraia, St. Petersburgh. Patients received at any hour of the day or night. Professional Visit, Five Guineas. Consultations hour every Friday. Fraulein Rousset, Assistant. A limousine or omnibus on our appointments expects the arrivals.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION.
The manner of teaching—Systematic, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Open from Nine to Four. Lessons, Private or Class, Daily or Evening; and Boards or Desks at any hour. Writing taught in Twelve Lessons, and Book-keeping in Four. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Drawing, for which purposes (if not attended) Mr. SMART will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. SMART, as above.
N.B.—Agent to the World of England Insurance Company.

PARKINS AND GOTTO'S
QUINDA PORTMANTEAU.
QUINDA DRESSING-BAG.
QUINDA WRITING-DESK (FITTED).
QUINDA DESPATCH-BOX.
QUINDA TRAVELLING DESK.
QUINDA TWIN-LOCK CHURCH SERVICE.
QUINDA ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
QUINDA CASE OF SESTHETICS.
Packings and Fittings for Travellers. Their entire stock has for many years, and still is, recommended them as being the best in London. Either of the above may contain—paid to any railway station in England, Scotland, or Ireland, for Cash.
Parkins and Gotto, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.
PORTMANTEAUS, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Courier Bags, Knapsacks, Hand-Bags, Flasks, &c. An extensive Stock of unobtrusive patterns.—PARKINS and GOTTO, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W. Illustrated Lists sent free by post.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, to last for years, with leather sides and very strong leaves; size, 10 by 8 inches. A costly panel one for fifty portraits, bound in morocco, for 21s. Another, with nickel-plated corners and clasp, for 30 Portraits, 15s. 6d. Another, Victorian, bound and with nickel-plated mounting, &c. Albums for Cards, Monograms, Stamps, &c., at PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

15,000 BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, and HYMNS, WITHOUT NOTE OR COMMENT, in every variety of type and binding, from 6d. upwards.—PARKINS and GOTTO, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

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MUSICAL STATIONERY. Fifty different kinds, all written and sewn of paper, of extremely low price. Blotting paper, very thick, 1s. per lb.; cartridge, 1s. per lb. Memorial cards and return thanks; overland papers, in every width to the thickness of the Times. Sermon paper, 4s. per 1,000 sheets. Every description of Paper for Foreign Correspondence.—PARKINS and GOTTO, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

ORS. PRIZE WRITING-CASE (for which a prize medal was awarded in 1862), with secret drawer, and fitted to carry 12 Arts, Steel with mother-o-pearl, envelopes, blotting-book, &c., complete, 21s. each. 20,000 already sold. Sent free for 24 stamps.—PARKINS and GOTTO, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

CROQUET.—To Country Residents.—Croquet Grounds Marked Out, Rolled, and Kept in Order by contract or otherwise. The Manufacturer and Inventor of the Improved Prize, 10s., 15s., 20s., 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s., 120s., 140s., 160s., 180s., 200s., 220s., 240s., 260s., 280s., 300s., and upwards.—JOHN JAQUES and SON, Croquet Warehouse, 37 and 38, Oxford-street, London, W.

N.B. Country Catalogues supplied on the usual terms.

MM. PARKINS and GOTTO out Phonecur Cupolier Patentien des étrangers visitant Londres sur leurs affaires ou pour leurs plaisirs, trouveront dans leur Magasin d'articles de fantaisie des meilleures fabriques de Paris. Ces articles se recommendent surtout pour cadeaux. Choisis pour nos étrangers visitors. Maison Anglaise. Prix fixe. Magasin d'articles de fantaisie, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, Every Novelty RECOMMENDED, at Prossilly's, Manufacturing Stationer to the Queen, Tollets, and Wedding-table; and a variety of useful and ornamental articles suitable for presentation.

RODRIGUES' DESPATCH-BOXES and TRAVELLING WRITING-CASES, in morocco, unsurpassed for the best quality. Expressly-mounted Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Inkstands, and Portfolios, at 34, Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, W.

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RODRIGUES CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS. In handsome antique morocco and russia bindings; also in russia, enamel, and velveteen. Albums for autographs, sketches, and postage-stamps.—At Henry Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, W.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS and RODRIGUES' RELIABLE DIES, designed and engraved in the first style. Arms painted and tinted. Whitechapel steam-engine and machinery visited in the most elegant style. At Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, W.

A VISITING CARD-PLATE ENGRAVED, and 50 Cards Printed, for 4s. 6d. Wedding Cards, Envelopes, Seal Programmes and Music of Face printed and stamped with Crest or Address at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, W.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Messrs. EDWARDS and HANDS MOSELY continue to supply Sets, Single Teeth, Stopping, and all Operations connected with the Mouth, on the most reasonable terms. Their system is perfect, and comfortable that may not be procurable. Consultation Free. For Messrs. EDWARDS and HANDS MOSELY, 33, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Every attendance. Mr. Whittingham, Hall, 14, Old Bond-street; 4, East-parade, Leeds; and 14, St. Nicholas-st., Scarboro'. No connection with any other establishment.

NOTICE.—Professor BROWNE respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to an inspection of his Stock of Hand-dresses, Parasols, Sunjuls, and Ornamental Hair of every shade, suited to the present fashion, at his well-known establishment, 47, Piccadilly-street, City. Material and workmanship guaranteed. Observe only address for self-measurement and Prices. Hair brushed and restored.

BEAUTIFUL and LUXURIANT HAIR is the certain result of using SULTANA'S OIL of BAGDAD. It is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and has been proved to have no equal for producing, and in rendering permanent, a beautiful and luxuriant whisker, moustache, or head of hair. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in the metropolis and the principal towns of the United Kingdom, in bottles, 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. each; and Cie, Royal Parfumeurs, 37, Rue Richelieu, Paris. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S REGISTERED CANDLES are the only safety that really possesses perfection, and are the only candles that will not require the use of the Extinguisher. Beware of an imitation. The genuine is sold by the Sole Proprietors, Price and Co., 12, Old Bond-st., 54, 64, 76, 76, and 76, Regent-st., W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the CORSET WAREHOUSE,
By appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
117, 118, 119, and 120, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Waistcoats and Fashions Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, and Hose. Jerseys, Hair Trowsers, and Livery Waistcoats, for Indoor Drowning and Smoking dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PETER ROBINSON'S SILK and DRESSED SILK Warehouse, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, Regent-street, Duke-street, &c., is at 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
Peter Robinson's MOURNING WAREHOUSE is at 256, 258, 260, 262, and 264, Regent-street.
See advertisements below.

FOULARD SILKS, the most desirable Fabrics for the present season.
PETER ROBINSON has just purchased upwards of 3000 of these fashionable Dresses, at a very large discount from the original prices, being the entire manufacture of one of the first silk manufacturers. These goods are all of the best quality, and have been produced this season, and are now offered from 21 to 36, the Full Dress, the usual number of yards, at Half-price.
An early day and country wrap.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

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PETER ROBINSON has just received a further invoice from the Silk Department, containing a magnificent collection of Moiré Antiques, in White, Cream, and all the new and fashionable tints, produced by the most eminent manufacturers, and offered at a most extraordinary low price.
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CORDED and PLAIN SILKS.
At New Shades just received in our present Stock.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 104, Oxford-street.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PETER ROBINSON has just received a large and beautiful new Colours, made expressly to our order, price from 21 15s. 6d., the Full Dress, the usual number of yards. Also, a Rich Glace Silk Check, at 2 2s. 6d., the Full Dress, the usual number of yards.
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LACE SHAWLS and MANTLES, from 12s. 6d. to 10 guineas.
The Illustrated Book of Lace Shawls, with size on application.
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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.
LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.
Also, new Checked Silks, Checked Poplins,
Ladies' newly-made Costumes, Skirts, &c.
Patterns free.
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
SEASIDE DRESSES.
Several Hundred Useful Dresses, suitable for Travelling, Seaside, &c.,
are now being sold at Half their Value.
A great variety of Fashionable Silks at Half-Price.
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NEW ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
Also, Jaconet Muslins, French and Swiss Printed Muslins.
No. 96., 12s. 6d., the Dress, 14 to the yard.
No. 97., 21s., the Dress, 14 to the yard.
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CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.
A Large Assortment of various Fashionable Dresses in variegated Colours, 21s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
Also Striped, Checked, and Plain Silks, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d.
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FAMILY MOURNING—MADE UP or PURCHASED.
Mourning Outfits for Families or Individuals may be obtained, ready for instant wear, or can be purchased by the yard, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse.
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Goods are sent free of charge to Dressmakers in all parts of London, Country, or Abroad.
Patterns of the New Mourning Fabrics
are forwarded free to any address
in all parts of the World.
The Cost of Mourning at PETER ROBINSON'S Warehouse,
256 to 264, Regent-street.

N.B. In connection with the General Establishment at Oxford-st.

BLACK SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
PETER ROBINSON'S Black Silk Warehouse
would invite the special attention of purchasers to the superior Make and Quality of the Black Silks now in Stock at this Warehouse. Prices as stated, they are noted, from 1s. to 10s. the Full Dress.
Superior and Extra Rich Black Silks, 2 2s. to 10 10s.
Patterns free as heretofore.
THE COURT SILK AND SATIN WAREHOUSE,
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BLACK SILK DRESSES, the Skirts Made up, trimmed to the most correct taste,
with crape or with Chantilly Lace, at a very moderate outlay, and
at PETER ROBINSON'S, 256 to 264, Regent-street, London.

TO LADIES LEAVING TOWN.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Rich Silks, Foulards, Alpaca Foulards, Muslins, Mode-de-Bruxelles, Grenadines, Lace Shawls, Mantles, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, and Millinery,
At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW BONNETS.
Chapeaux Nouveaux pour les Dames.
Chapeaux Imperatrice, pour jeune femme;
Chapeaux Marie Stuart, pour Dame.
Chapeaux Mousquetaire, pour Demoiselle.
at PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
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Suited for Travelling and Seaside,
WATERPROOF TWEED MANTLES
and WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
in serviceable and inexpensive qualities,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
256 and 262, Regent-street.

WIRE-GROUND BLACK GRENADINES,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
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FOR FIRST or DEEP MOURNING.
Also, an unusually large Stock of
Rich Black Silk Warp Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c.
will deliver the Dresses and Bonnets complete by making their purchases
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
the largest and most economical
Mourning Establishment in the Kingdom.
Black Silk Warp Poplins, 2 2s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Cords and Silk Warp Poplins, 2 2s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Cashmeres, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Merinoes, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Crapes, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Bombazines, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Alpacas, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Grenadines, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Barèges, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Muslins, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Organdies, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Jaconets, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Cords and Silk Warp Poplins, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Cashmeres, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Merinoes, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Crapes, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Bombazines, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Alpacas, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Grenadines, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Barèges, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Muslins, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Organdies, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Jaconets, 1 1s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Full Dress,
262 Flowered Silk Dresses, reduced to 3 3s. 6d. Full Dress.
262 Flowered Silk Dresses, reduced to 4 4s. 6d. Full Dress.
262 Flowered Silk Dresses, reduced to 5 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
2000 Remnants and odd dress lengths of Silks, reduced, to 2½d. yard.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

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Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.—BLACK SILKS.
BAKER and CRISP'S Black Silk Warehouse.
1000 yards of Corded Black Silk, 36s. 6d. Full Dress.
1,000 yards of Gros Grain Black, 42s. 6d. Full Dress.
1,000 yards of Gros Grain Black, 52s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SANSPLECTUM CRINOLINES,
Are the Best.
"Whose adjustable steel Corset Jupons,"
ADDLEY BOURNE, H. Piccadilly.

ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS,
12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.
"The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
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THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Upon the death, last year, of the late King of the Sandwich Islands, Kamehameha IV., we engraved his portrait and gave some account of his life and reign. We now give a Portrait of his widow, the Queen Dowager Emma, who has come to England on a visit to Lady Franklin, and with the purpose of interesting the friends of English Church missions in the welfare of the Christians among her own people. It may be remembered that her husband was the Hawaiian King who invited the planting in his dominions of a branch of the English Church, the King who himself translated the English Prayer-book into the native language, and wrote the preface to it, which the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge have published as one of their own tracts. The Queen Dowager Emma is partly of Hawaiian and partly of European race: her father was one of the native chieftains, and her mother was a grand-daughter of John Young, one of the companions of Vancouver. She was married to the late King in 1856, but her only child died in 1862, and the throne is now filled by her husband's brother, with the title of Kamehameha V., who has upheld the constitutional government which was instituted in 1848. The Chamber of Nobles and the Chamber of Representatives are convoked every two years, and it is their duty to make the laws and to vote supplies. The present Cabinet is composed of Messrs. Cromier de Varigny, Minister of Finance; R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; C. G. Hopkins, Minister of the Interior; C. C. Harris, Minister of Justice; and E. H. Allen, Keeper of the Seals. M. Cromier de Varigny is a Frenchman, who, though only thirty-five years of age, has been a resident at Hawaii for ten years, and was called to office by the present Sovereign on his accession to the throne. Being already a member of the French Consulate, M. de Varigny only accepted office with the consent of the Emperor. Mr. Wyllie is of Scotch origin, and has held his present office twenty years. Mr. Hopkins is English, and is the brother of Mr. Manley Hopkins, the Hawaiian Consul-General in London, author of a good book on those islands. Messrs. Harris and Allen are both Americans. The Bishop of Honolulu is an English clergyman, who went out in 1861.



EMMA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

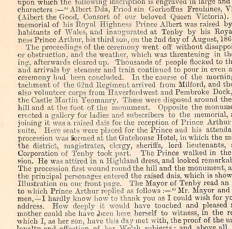
THE WELSH MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who is fifteen years of age, made his début in public life, on Wednesday week, by formally inaugurating the statue of his late father which has been erected at Tenby as a monument of the loyal affection of the people of Wales. The foundation-stone of the pedestal for this monument was laid by Mr. George White, the Mayor of Tenby and chairman of the committee, a few days before last Christmas. The site is upon the summit of Castle-hill, a peninsula jutting out into the sea from the town, and its elevated position brings it on a level with the top of the spire of the parish church of Tenby. It is therefore visible at a great distance both at sea and from the land. The statue of the late Prince Consort is 8 ft. 9 in. high, carved from a block of the finest Sicilian marble. It stands upon a pedestal 18 ft. high, which is formed of grey marble (the native limestone of the district), and has four engraved panels of Sicilian marble. The pedestal rests upon a platform, at the top of three ranges of steps, forming a square of 23½ ft. The blocks of the foundation are grafted into the solid rock and surrounded with a mound of earth, neatly turfed. The figure stands with the head uncovered, and baton in hand, attired in Field Marshal's uniform and wearing the mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter. The sculptor is Mr. John Evan Thomas, a native of South Wales; and the attitude of the statue, as well as the likeness, is striking. The pedestal was built by Mr. Thomas, of Pembroke, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Maull Finch, architect. The panel to the statue's right hand presents a shield, upon which are sculptured, in high relief, the arms of the earliest Kings of Wales, borne by Llewyn ab Gruffyd, the last native Sovereign. The panel behind the statue is distinguished by originality of design. It represents the monogram of her Majesty and Prince Albert within an escutcheon, which is supported, on the one side, by the rampant "Red Dragon of Cadwalader," while the other side rests upon a lock—a scroll being interwoven, inscribed with the old motto, "Anorchfygol Ddraig Cymru," which, being interpreted, means, "The Dragon of Wales is invincible." Henry VII. raised triumphantly the banner of



THE WELSH ALBERT MEMORIAL BANQUET AT TENBY: PRINCE ARTHUR PROPOSING THE HEALTH OF THE WELSH PEOPLE.

THE BRIGHTON RACE CUP



AT the Brighton Races, on Wednesday week, the most valuable prize (a piece of plate of the value of £400, added to a sweepstake of £10 each) was won by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's horse Ely. This Brighton Cup, of which we give a Portrait, is the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The design, by Mr. T. Brown, who has modelled the figures in the centre, is worthy of the time-honoured incidents connected with the town or neighbourhood of Brighton. The figure with mitre and crozier, on the top of the lid, is Bishop Brighthelm, from whom the town, formerly called Brighthelmstone, derived its present name. On the opposite side is sculptured the death of Harold at the Battle of Hastings and William the Conqueror presenting the manor of Brighthelmstone to Earl de Warren. The handles of the vase display the arms of the Brighton Corporation.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A meteoric stone which fell about five miles from Copiapo, in Atacama, was found, on analysis by Mr. C. A. Joy, to be composed of 37·48 parts of iron, 1·77 nickel, 0·02 alumina, 0·19 sulphur, 1·93 silica, 1·73 soluble, 1·01 magnesia, and small quantities of manganese, cobalt, and phosphorus.

To prevent the too rapid and irregular boiling of liquids in chemical operations, Mr. Brine first proposes to surround the bottom, even the sides, of the vase with short discs of asbestos, the evaporation or distillation being then carried on over a sand-bath. He finds dilute phosphoric by surrounding the retort with a metallic envelope, the space between which is filled with mercury, and heated by gas.

The results of M. Hunaman's researches on refrigeration appear in the Comptes Rendus. He finds that water mixed with equal quantities of water and any of the following salts—the nitrate of chloride or sulphate of ammonia, soda, or potash—very soon becomes very cold indeed. Hunaman gives also the results of combinations of two or three of the above substances, which produce a cold of 0° Fahr. He considers dilute phosphoric acid to be a very powerful agent, as it is rapidly cooled without contact with the saline mixture, which is placed in a distinct receptacle.

Colonel Charles Ramsdell, of Helsingfors, in Finland, has published a drawing and description of a curious relic of the ancient and accidental movements of the earth. The following are the fundamental principles which he has laid down:—1. Lines of the direction and power of great forces in the earth's surface. 2. Lines of the direction and power of great forces in the earth's interior. 3. Centre on a plane surface on which lines of the earth's surface meet. 4. Centre on an earthquake hall, where the various lengths are equal. 5. Centre on an earthquake hall, where the event is indicated on a plate of polished glass by a line-drawer attached to little carriage suspended between two very massive springs.

Franklinite is a black vitreo-metallic substance, found in New Jersey. It is only slightly magnetic. Lead is the blowpipe test for zinc, and cobalt for manganese, according to Berthier, in—peroxide of iron, 66·66; oxide of manganese, 16; sesquioxide of zinc, 17. Hitherto it has been merely an object for the cabinet. We now learn that, when it is combined with forged iron or steel, it gives counter-fine iron, which he has cementate, and which is not destroyed by the action of heat.

Professor De la Rive (of Geneva), while commenting on the electric phenomena of the great storm of May 26, points out the increased amount of danger incurred by the aggregation of numbers of individuals in a narrow space, as, for example, when they seek the shelter of a tree during a storm to ride scouring elevated places, and recommends as much as possible isolation from all living beings. At such a time, he considers that none could be more dangerous than a troop of soldiers marching in close rank with bayonets fixed to their muskets.

M. Peyrat has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris on memoirs of his experiments illustrating the nature of the rare metal thallium. The chief of these is the production of a new diamond, discovered in 1789, and from which Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. M. Troost procured the metal in the metallic state, by heating one part of the double fluoride of strontium and potassium with one part and a half of aluminium in a hydrogen atmosphere. On treating the mass with water, a metallic powder remained, which, by hydrochloric acid, strontium remained, with a little aluminium. Pure strontium is obtained by heating the amalgam obtained by electrolysis. It is malleable and brittleous. Its true symbol is hydrobromic acid.

Professor Schiff, of Florence, Professor Schelbl and M. Ciaibli, in the sea, between six and twelve miles off Civita Vecchia, with the view of testing the transparency of the water. While about 1,000 metres (from 0·73 metres in diameter) were immersed at various depths, in very calm weather, when the water was extremely clear. The greatest depth at which the largest disc could be seen was 42·5 metres, when the sun's altitude was 30° 30'. The disc was then suspended again, in its form, but the colour varied from white to a greenish tinge; then to a clear blue, and finally to the same colour as the water. These gradations, it is clear, are not dependent on the sun, but on the different degrees of density of the water.

The *Annals of Natural History* for August will be specially interesting to advanced students, being chiefly composed of memoirs by specialists on various points of natural history. Mr. Bloxham's descriptions of recently-discovered species of Hymenoptera, Mr. Verrall's on Diptera, and Mr. Stainton's on Tineina are the notes by Dr. J. R. Gray, giving the results of his long-continued observations on the habits of the Hippopotamus in the Society's gardens, which, although caught at the mouth of the Thames, is found to be of the same species as those of the Nile. The female was made in which the sow-eye extracts the juice of the sugar-cane by means of the long points of its incisors, and gives other particulars of that singular animal.

Professor Owen most suitably begins the new number of the *Geological Magazine* with an illustrated description of a new genus of extinct mammal (Mesolophus) from the London clay. In the following paper Mr. C. W. Peach describes the remarkable traces of glacial action in the Shetlands, and also alludes to the destructive effects of the terrific sea which is breaking away the hardest rocks in a rapid manner. No organism has been found in any of the glacial deposits. In another paper, Mr. D. C. Davies gives the results of a walk over the Lias, Oolites, and Red Sandstone near Oswestry, and gives his idea of the geological history of the neighbourhood. This magazine is becoming very serviceable as a record of the proceedings of provincial geological societies, such as those of Glasgow, Norwich, Scarborough, &c., whereby many valuable facts and remarks are brought before the eye of London students.

THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST. PUDENTIANA, AT ROME.

THE Church of St. Pudentiana has long been known as the earliest foundation of any church in Rome, and it is called, on an inscription in the church, "The Mother of our Churches." The dedication of it is recorded by Baronius, in the "Annals of the Christian Church," to have been made, A.D. 160, by Pope Pius I. A letter of that Pope is printed in the "Annals," in which he says:—"I have made a church in the Bathe of Pudens, and have dedicated it in honour of the Sister Pudentiana the Martyr." Novatus and Pudentiana were two of the children of Pudens, the Senator mentioned in his wife Claudia, who were amongst the earliest Christians in Rome, and all of whose children were among the early martyrs of the Christian Church. Both Pudens and Claudia are mentioned by St. Paul as friends at the end of his letter to Timothy, written shortly before his death. The site of Novatus were made in his father's house, about A.D. 90, and the house was then commonly called "The Baths of Novatus." Pudens the senator was a person of considerable importance and great wealth, and his house was thrown open for the reception of all foreign Christians coming to Rome, as is mentioned in the history of the martyrdom of Justin Martyr, in the second century. This house is also said to have been the earliest place of assembly for the Christians of the Gentile Church at the same time that the house of Priscilla and Aquila was for the Jewish branch of the Christian Church; but the authority for this statement is rather doubtful. It is certain, however, that the house of Pudens was a large and spacious family palace, occupying an ancient site, and, like all the ancient palaces of Rome, had been partly fortified—not surrounded by a deep fossa or dry ditch. The road, or via, was originally at the bottom of this fossa, as were the case throughout Rome; but in process of time this roadway was raised to the level of the second story—probably when the palace was rebuilt, in the first century of the Christian era. There were then two stories below the level of the street, as is the case with many of the ancient houses in Rome, partly owing to the very uneven ground, and partly to make it convenient to raise the level of the road across the valleys. In these underground chambers all the early churches in Rome were established, and the line of Constantine's new and larger churches were commonly built over the old ones, which were either destroyed or used as crypts under the new churches, as was the case with St. Pudentiana. But the church occupied only a small part of the palace, and was entered on the side of the palace on the great Basilica of Constantine, which was made in the Lateran Palace, and is now called St. John in the Laterean. That palace was probably larger than the palace of Pudens; but the one illustrates the other, and in the Lateran Palace were made a convent, a hospital, and a church for the Popes, and still a portion used for the Lateran family, some of whom continued to reside there as late as the fourteenth century, as appears from inscriptions on the columns in the church. Somerset House, in the Strand, is the building which gives the nearest idea of the ancient Roman house or palace, and the original church would be not in the lowest story, which consisted of cellars only, but in the second story, and it is probable that on the instance of St. Pudentiana, the clerestory windows appear to have opened into an area just below the level of the ground.

The existence of this ancient church had been entirely forgotten until the recent investigations of Mr. J. H. Parker. It is filled up with rubbish, and has been used as a stable in from above twelve to clerestory windows, and this is said to have been done in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at the time of the revival of Paganism in art, when the old Christian churches were utterly despised, and treated with every sort of contempt. This change with earth is said to have been done by order of the Pontifical authorities in order to keep the Pope's stables out of the Lateran Palace. Mr. Parker applied for permission to empty out the earth from this interesting old church, but the Pope refused to sign the order granting the permission, and consequently to him for his purpose, which is usually considered a mere formal act. It is possible the Pope may have feared that the old Christian Church should attempt to make such a discovery, because the house of Pudens is closely connected with the Saint Prisca and the Aventine Hill, which is very unpalatable at Rome. According to the British legends, this house was also the first place of assembly of the early British Christians, but also went by the name of the British Palace in the first century of the Christian era, when it was the residence of Caractacus, and the whole of the British Royal family, during the time of their captivity in Rome. Claudia, the wife of Pudens, was the daughter of Caractacus, and there is no improbability in the tradition that Pudens received the whole family into his house or palace. St. Paul is said to have been a constant visitor to this house, and the whole family to have been among the early Christians. St. Pudentiana was the name of the daughter of Caractacus, was a British Princess, and, with her sister St. Praxedes, was also canonised. Theodoret, in his twelfth book of his "Annals," records the taking prisoners of Caractacus and the whole of the British Royal family, and their being carried captive to Rome. Martial mentions repeatedly in his epigrams, one of which is written on the occasion of a visit of Claudia and her husband Claudia, of whom he says that, "though born of the painted Britons, either Rome or Athens might be proud of her;" from which it appears that she had been educated and celebrated for their beauty in those days as we have. Another epigram is written on the birth of their first child, and another on the birth of their second child, and they seem continued always on friendly terms with the family.

The two pictures represent one of the chambers of the Baths of Novatus, evidently made in a house previously existing, with plaster and painting of the style of the first century over half the walls, and the alterations; the other the church made in the bath, with one of the arches of the nave, the two columns on one corner, and the arch through the side walls, with massive piers left between them. These arches are formed of the Roman tiles, flat tiles, in the first century, and the whole of the work is of the character known as the brickwork of the time of the Empire.

The English church at Wiesbaden—the foundation-stone of which was laid about two years ago, by Sir Alexander Malet, late Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation at the Wednesday week, dedicated, under the title of St. Augustine of Canterbury, by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Archdeacon of Surrey, the Rural Dean of Aldershot, the Rev. C. Hoffert, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Rev. Prof. Hof-Marschall Baron Müffling, who represented the Duke of Nassau, and other clergymen. The Duke of Nassau, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxemburg, the Prince and Princess of Wied, the Hereditary Prince of Solms-Braunfels, the Town Council, the Protestant Landesbischof and clergy of the town, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and many others, were present at the ceremony of the English clergy. The building is in the Decorated style, with nave and apse, and is calculated to hold 300 persons.

The Anglo-French Working Men's Exhibition was opened, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday last. An address was delivered in the morning by Mr. Herbert Mackay, of the well-known engineering firm; and the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Boston, U.S., preached in the evening. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed on the great organ, and several speeches were made. The exhibition, which contains many objects of considerable interest and occasionally of great beauty, is intended to commemorate the jubilee of peace between England and France, which have now maintained a friendly understanding for fifty years. The whole show is arranged in part of the gallery to the north of the Handel orchestra, and is laid out with considerable taste as regards its effective exhibition. Its contents are of the most miscellaneous character, ranging from articles of vertu to the commonest implements of household use, from carvings to objects of the most utilitarian kind. Of course, there is much in it unusually fine collection. Some ivory carvings are also very well worth attention, though the real gem of the exhibition is an effigie figure of a golden eagle executed in chased copper by Mr. Phillips. There are some very good working models of machinery, especially a beautifully-finished miniature copy of the engines of the Minotaur, sent by Mr. Penn, one of the guarantors.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM.

IT has lately been announced that the Empress of the French, who takes a particular interest in the preservation of the relics of ancient antiquity in Palestine, had invited the other Imperial or Royal personages of Europe to assist in forming the Roman Catholic subscription towards a fund for the repair and restoration of the Latin Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The Greek Church, which is indeed part of the same building, has been sufficiently maintained at the expense of the Emperor of Russia; but the Latin Church, as shown in our Illustration (from a photograph by Mr. James Graham) has been allowed to fall into a very dilapidated condition. The entrance under the Rotunda, with a circular opening at the top, resembling that of the Pantheon at Rome, stands directly above the alleged site of the burial-place of Jesus, which is a small square recess in the rock, containing a shelf or slab of white marble, worn with the kisses of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, described as a sepulchre hewn out and votive gifts, and illuminated by forty-two lamps of gold and silver. This vault is covered by a dome roof on short marble pillars, and surrounded by a sort of inclosure adorned with columns and pilasters, in which is the stone that was rolled away from the door of the sepulchre, and where the angel sat after the resurrection of our Lord. The smaller dome over the Latin Church belongs to the Greek part of the Church; it is supposed to cover the exact centre of the earth, and is marked by a single marble column. The Gothic doorway in the Latin seen to the right hand in our Engraving, gives entrance both to the Latin and to the Greek churches, and, as we enter by it now open, the other having been walled up long ago. Still further to the right, proceeding from the Latin Church, we remain in a massive campanile, once a noble tower of five stories, but now cut down to three. The whole group of buildings, which comprises the two basilics or cathedral, including several different chapels, oratories, and shrines, was originally erected, by the Emperor Constantine and his successors, in the fourth century, but was destroyed by the Mohammedan conquerors, and afterwards rebuilt by the Crusaders, in the twelfth century. The Greek portion, which occupies the nave of the great cathedral, was comparatively new, having been reconstructed after the fire, which did much damage, in 1808. The sculptured doorway and the tower above mentioned are fine specimens of mediæval architecture. The exterior of the Rotunda, formed of plaster of stucco, presents a wretched appearance of squalor and decay, as shown in our Illustration.

The Silesian Gazette states that Prince Napoleon has presented to the library of the University of Breslau the grand edition of the correspondence of Napoleon I., consisting of the fifteen volumes published.

A plan of preventing boiler incrustations, recently adopted in France, consists in lining the boiler with a metallic network at some distance from the sides. The lime-salts will of course be deposited upon the net-work, from which the crust can be easily detached.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Life of Richard Cobden. By John M'Gilchrist. (Lockwood and Co.) Sinners is not the least beautiful of our many beautiful counties, and not the least lovely of the lovely villages of Sussex is Midhurst. It is not due, however, to the charms of natural scenery that Midhurst is henceforth historical, but to the fact that it or its neighbourhood was the birthplace of Richard Cobden. For no greater trophy has for many years been added to the spoils of Death than the body of the noble free-trader, whose name was held in reverence both abroad and at home; for he was one of the exceptional prophets who are not without honour even in their own country. It is true that he was rejected of many Englishmen, and that his doctrines were hailed with more universal respect across the Channel and across the Atlantic; but he had a strong and influential party behind him, too, and after his death scarcely a single detractor. To his lot it fell not only to leave his name up in a place of honour in English history, but, to date; not only, by "an admirable innovation in diplomatic interpretation," to be described by the terms of the highest eulogium that can to-day (a compliment which the bound himself, no doubt, have gladly dispensed with) services held for the peace of his soul in the Cathedral of Belgium—but, in addition to a very ambitious man; but, then, his ambition was to serve his country and benefit his race. Had he desired titles, and orders, and ribbons, few men could more easily have obtained them. Had he hungered for office, few men would have had less difficulty in getting it, by asking and not asking, be told, solicited, and refused. The life of such a man deserves to be widely read, and it would be satisfactory to be able to say that Mr. M'Gilchrist's biography is all that could be desired; but the volume is little more than a compilation from the numerous speeches and writings added to some meagre private information.

Sketches from Cambridge. By A Don. (Macmillan and Co.) The don is no Quixote, but rather a shrewd, practical man, with a gift of easy writing, with a power of graphic description, and with an abundance of the quality of humour. He has collected into a volume the pen and scarlet covers twelve very lively and amusing papers which first appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He has chosen a subject which, since a rigour scarcely to be expected from such a being as the imagination of young people would expect to find in a don, writing either a still-limited, parchment-skinned, lantern-jawed walking dictionary, or a mincing, pimpled, pert-faced, simpering exquisite with a bibber. You, then, who have been to Oxford or Cambridge, and "who you have not," may agreeably pass away an hour or two in reading these lively "Sketches from Cambridge."

The Letters of Sydney Smith. Edited by Mrs. Bidwell, F.R.G.S. (Chapman and Hall.) The late Mr. Cobden once said, "If I were a rich man, I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge, to be united to a professorship of the principles of free trade and free history. I would undertake to say, and I speak advisedly, that I will take any intelligent man who has taken his degree at Oxford or Cambridge, put his finger on Chicago, and I will undertake to say that he does not within a fortnight make a map of it." The fact is the undergraduate probably knew "all about the geography of the Bosse." Indeed general information upon any subject, from "Cookery to the Isthmus of Panama is in a little better condition; but, nevertheless, a series of Parliament lately returned a member for a district was one of the northern or southern States of America, and how it would probably be decided by the unhappy struggle between those States? A banker asked, "in the middle of the week, what effect would the railway across the isthmus would be completed?" A gentleman from Cork "wanted to know whether Panama was one of the islands there were not still cannibals there:" and an English lady, "who, on her arrival at Boston, heard for the first time of the existence of the American steam-engine, anxiously begged to be informed what will beat it was used for roasting." Some account of the early days of a land which unites the continents of North and South America, which means by nature destined to be the "great highway of the nations," and which has a deeply-interesting history, appears likely to be as useful as it is entertaining. The value of the work is greatly enhanced additionally acceptable by the fact that it is written by a competent authority—the British Vice-Consul at Panama.

After Forty Years. By George MacDonald, M.A. (Hurst and Blackett.) It is like breathing fresh air—like plunging into cool water—to turn from one's skin or worldly-minded fellow-creatures for repentance, to read some portions of this three-volume novel. It exhales the most pure, healthful atmosphere of holiness, meekness, and purity; and a perusal of it is as refreshing as a day's trip into the country. The author is a clergyman, and he has occasionally indulges in German sentimentality; occasionally uses what is to some persons a disagreeable and unnecessary amount (for why should one speak of "God's sun" any more than of "God's black-berries?"); and very frequently indulges in somewhat prosaic over-argument (relieved, however, by the broad Scotch dialect), which is in spite of what sermons say, an apt conductor of dry humour) upon points of religious controversy; but, on the whole, the volume is good. He does not aim at subtlety of plot and intricacy of machinery; he only aims at simplicity, and obtains his object. It is difficult to imagine that the "robustious" reader would soon tire of the story; it appears to be instructive and delightful reading. Mr. MacDonald or Anderson will be "a thing of beauty," and, therefore, "a joy for ever;" and his delightful character will make his readers love and sympathize. The effect upon Alec Forbes of disappointed love is to be expected. Alec rejected love and found it in the arms of disappointed love is to be expected. Alec rejected love and found it in the arms of debauchery! Canant ever our large-hearted, fine-minded, and inventive author forget that one grander subject for a grief-stricken noble nature than whisky and wickedness? He is capable of much more and nobler than whisky and wickedness? He is capable of much more and nobler than whisky and wickedness? He is capable of much more and nobler



THE ANNUAL MANCHESTER ATHLETIC FESTIVAL ON THE MANCHESTER RACECOURSE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION AT SHOEBURYNESS.

THE meeting of the National Volunteer Artillery Association for practice at Shoeburyness, which had continued during the whole of the week, was brought to a close, on Saturday, by the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors in the spacious drill-shed of the Royal Artillery barracks at that place. The Illustrations we have engraved present a good view of the general appearance of the ground, with the targets, and a nearer view of the apparatus at one of the marking-points. The firing on these occasions takes place from the platforms, which, as visitors to Shoeburyness will recollect, are erected just above high-water mark, overlooking that wide waste of sand from which the sea at low water retires for a distance of five miles. It is on this tract of sand that the targets are erected. The first graze of the shot is indicated with perfect precision, and afterwards it goes ricochetting seaward, only some of the Armstrongs fired at high elevations going beyond low-water mark. The guns employed were 18-pounders, 32-pounders, and 68-pounders. The targets were made of canvas, 12ft. wide by 8 ft. high, and placed at 1250 and 1500 yards. The target of course forms the point that is aimed at; but as shots which do not strike the target have value within certain limits of contiguity, those limits are marked out by red flags stuck in the sand, in the form of narrow parallelograms inclosing the target. Thus, at 1250 yards range, every shot striking within a parallelogram 30 yards long by 4 yards wide, scores six points; and if the target is struck an additional point is scored, making seven, the highest possible value of a shot. Every shot striking within a parallelogram 120 yards long by 8 yards wide counts four; and every shot striking within a space 160 yards by 12 counts two. At 1500 yards the spaces are respectively 30 yards by 4, 120 yards by 12, and 170 yards by 18. The system of marking adopted was one tried for the first time at Shoeburyness, and pronounced by the Royal Artillery to be very efficient for the purpose. It is the invention of Captain Vidler, of the Cinque Ports (Rye) Artillery. The apparatus consists of a species of wooden target formed of three flaps of equal size, which can be raised by pulleys into a horizontal position. When one flap is raised it indicates that one point has been made, when two are raised it shows that two points are made, and when three flaps are raised the maximum three points are recorded. One of these signalling semaphores is placed parallel to the target, out of the line of fire, to show elevation, and another is placed nearer to the firing-point to show deflection, the latter being readily distinguishable by the aid of the flags and a good glass, or even by a practised eye without artificial assistance. The practice was conducted, on this occasion, under the supervision of Colonel Fisher, R.A., with the valuable and cordial assistance of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery stationed at Shoeburyness, who evidently intended that no exertions should be wanting on their part to make the meeting a success. Lots were drawn by the different



THE MARKING-POINT ON THE SANDS.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRACTICE-GROUND, WITH TARGETS AND MARKING-POINTS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: Cornet the Hon. C. G. P. Montagu to be Cornet.
1st Dragoons: Cornet A. Wyndham to be Lieutenant.
5th Lancers: Capt. J. Scudds to be Captain. 17th: Capt. W. A. Battine to be Captain.
Royal Artillery: Second Capt. H. B. Maule to be Adjutant.
Royal Engineers: Lieut. Col. Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart., to be Inspector of Musketry.
4th Foot: Lieut. E. W. Sage to be Major. 2nd Battalion: Ensign T. Lewis to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. A. Cherry to be Ensign. 5th: Ensign F. J. Stuart to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. F. Tidswell to be Ensign. 9th: Cadet C. W. C. Gray to be Ensign. 10th: Capt. J. Little to be Adjutant. 19th: Lieut. W. H. Crawshaw to be Captain; Ensign J. Little to be Lieutenant. 23rd: Lieut. R. Tyrwhitt to be Captain; Ensign W. Shaw to be Lieutenant. 32nd: Cadet R. F. Boyd to be Ensign. 34th: Surg. J. Cadell, M.D., to be Surgeon. 36th: Major F. Fleming to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. Hall to be Major; Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign T. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. A. Adderley to be Ensign; Surg.-Major R. Gamble, M.D., to be Surgeon. 53rd: Ensign H. Hall to be Lieutenant. 57th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain; Cadet C. A. Hall to be Cadet T. A. H. Lowe to be Ensign. 60th: Capt. and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Vyse to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. A. Hall to be Captain. 67th: Capt. C. A. 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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Right Hon. Anne, Countess Dowager of Shaftesbury, who died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 9th inst., in her ninety-first year, was the fourth daughter of George, third Duke of Marlborough, K.G., by his wife, Caroline, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford (whom he married 164 years ago), and was great-great-granddaughter of the illustrious John, first Duke of Marlborough, the hero of Blenheim, and grandniece of John Winston, ninth and present Duke of Marlborough. Her Ladyship was married, on Dec. 10, 1792, to Anthony Ashley Cooper, fifth Earl of Shaftesbury, who died on June 5, 1851, and by whom she had issue, present Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., and other children, all whom survive her; and three daughters-viz., Lady Caroline Mary, widow of Sir Thomas Heald, Esq., of Gretleton, Wilts; Lady Harriet Anne, wife of the Right Hon. R. T. Lowry-Corry, M.P.; and Lady Charlotte Barbara, widow of Henry Lester, Esq., of Bawton Castle, Salop.

GENERAL THE MARQUIS D'HAUTPOUL.

Alphonse Henri, Marquis d'Hautpoul, a General in the French army, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Grand Referendary of the Senate, who died, on the 27th ult., at the Château de St. Tropez, Var, was born in 1789, in the department of the Aude, belonged to the old noblesse of Languedoc. He was born at Versailles, on April 4, 1789, his father being at the time a cavalry officer. He himself commenced his career at nearly Oct. 22, 1805, when sixteen years of age, as a student at an military school at Fontainebleau. The next year saw him a Sub-Lieutenant of the 30th Regiment of the Line. With it he went through the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, and was present at the battles which were wounded at the Battle of Eylau, and was made prisoner and carried to England, where he remained till the conclusion of peace, in 1814. Louis XVIII. made him a Knight of St. Louis, and, for his gallant conduct in the Spanish war of 1823, a Colonel of the Garde Royale. D'Hautpoul's other career—that of politics—we need not here comment on in detail, save to say that he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for his native department of the Aude, in Languedoc, by 1837, and sat till 1848. On the 10th of May in that year he became a Lieutenant-General in 1841, and he commanded, in 1842, the eighth military division. He, after the revolution of February, 1848, was a candidate for the Legislative Assembly; and the electors of the Aude were again faithful to him, and sent him to the Chamber which nearly divided men in his favour. He was made Minister at War in the Cabinet of October, 1849, and held office till the end of December in the same year. On the 20th day of December he was upon the constitutional formation of the executive of the Senate he was named to it, and made one of its principal officers as Grand Referendary. The Marquis d'Hautpoul has held no office under the Government of Napoleon III. as Emperor.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

William Edmonstoune Aytoun, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, and Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, was descended from a Scottish gentleman who settled in Fife. He had, for a year or two, retired for part of the summer recess to Blackhills, near Elgin, a residence which he had leased for the season. He was much in Edinburgh, and the other country recreations which he loved so well; and it was there that he contracted the illness which has terminated his life at the early age of forty-five. He was born in the city of Aytoun, Leicester, and was the son of Roger Aytoun, Esq., a lawyer of position in Edinburgh, where he was born in 1813, and received his education at the Academy and University of Edinburgh. He was distinguished among his class-fellow by the elegance and readiness of his English and Latin compositions. In 1831 he gave to the public his first work—a poem on "Poland," the inspiration of which, magnificent and manly, will be doubtless drawn from the then stirring events of the Polish revolution. In 1840, Aytoun, whose studies had taken the direction of the law, was admitted as an Advocate. At the Bar he did not attain a leading place, though he acquired some practice and a certain business. His proclivity and his taste, however, made him a favourite among his fellow-practitioners. In 1845 he was appointed to the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh; and, in 1865, was made Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. He married about this time the youngest daughter of the famous Professor Wilson, the Christopher North of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Professor Aytoun received from the University of Oxford the degree of D.C.L. Professor Aytoun was, however, known, for his literary labours, to the public nearly thirty years, have been constant, and arduous. He has had a life-long connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, and contributed many articles from the contributors to *Fair's Magazine*. To *Blackwood's* he was wont to contribute under the name of "Augustus Translations," and "The Glenmutchkin Railway," "Life and Times of Richard I.," and he stamped himself at once a poet by the publication of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," which has gone through numerous editions, and has been widely read through seventeen editions, and in connection with which his name will be associated with the Scottish nobility. He, in 1849, published his graceful and spirited translation of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," executed in conjunction with one of consummate skill and scholarship, Theodore Martin, Esq., the well-known author of "Bothwell," a poem of much merit: "Formillian, a Spasmodic Tragedy;" and, with Mr. Theodore Martin again for collaborator, the "The Bon Gaultier Ballads."

PREBENDARY MORTON.

The Rev. James Morton, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, whose death has just occurred, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was made a B.D. in 1824. He was ordained in 1811, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Leighton Beaudesert in Lincoln Cathedral. He was also a Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the author of "Monastic Annals of Yorkshire," and "The Semi-Saxon Legend of St. Katherine of Alexander."

Dr. S. P. Woodward, of the British Museum, of whom we last week gave a notice, was, on the 3rd inst., appointed a descendant of Dr. Gray, Woodwardian Professor of the Geological Professorship at Cambridge, and Dr. S. P. Woodward's family themselves very warmly supported the appointment.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Maynard, of Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex, and of 39, Grosvenor-square, was proved, by the principal registry, by the testator's brother and executors, Henry Gibson, Esq., of Ongar; and the Rev. G. E. Symonds, B.A., of Tilty. The other executors appointed were his grandson Viscount Maynard (born since he died in 1857), the late Lord Braybrooke, and William Gibson, Esq., also deceased. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The testator succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, in 1824; married in 1819; and died, on the 3rd inst., at the age of May last, at the age of eighty-six. Lord Londesborough was a friend of the court, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex. The will was executed on Dec. 31, 1863, and a codicil thereto on the 1st of February, 1861. His estates, in the counties of Essex, Leicester, Cambridge, Northampton, Maynard, who died in the 2nd of January, 1865, and who was the heir by which the title becomes extinct, and the property descends to the son's eldest daughter. To the latter he has made provision for the younger unmarried daughters, the two eldest of whom are married; and has left annuities to his wife and to Mrs. Gibson, Maynard, and the children of the latter, bequests to likewise annuities and legacies to his servants. By a codicil his Lordship states that he has found by the practice of letting his estates from year to year, inducing poor on his estate at low rents, and was erecting other cottages; and directs that the rents of the farms hereafter let shall be proportionately raised to the cottages.

The will of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., of Cadlands, near Southampton, and 2, Bryanston-square, and of Charing-cross, banker, was proved in the London Court on the 26th ult., by the executors, sworn under £70,000, the executors appointed being his sons, Edgar Abeling Drummond, Esq., and the Rev. Robert Henry Drummond, the testator's brother-in-law, died April 11, 1865, aged 76; died, on June 29, at the age of seventy-one. The testator was the son of the late Andrew Drummond, Esq., of Stanmore, Middlesex, and was the brother of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., and Mary, daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, and married, in 1821, to Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of the late Sir Robert Buttland, K.C. The testator confirms the settlements made on his marriage in favour of his wife, and with reference to the sum of £20,000 settled £2000 per annum, and leaves to her Ladyship a choice of residence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and an immediate legacy of £1000. To his son, Andrew John Drummond, he has secured a life annuity of £2000. To his daughters he has likewise devised his estate at Cadlands, and bequeathed to her made provision for all annuities and legacies; and, as regards his daughters, he intimates that he has already provided for an marriage, and has left legacies and annuities to his servants.

The will of James Henry Crawford, Esq., formerly of Bombay, but late of Brighton, was proved in London under £20,000 personalty, by the executors mentioned being his sons, James Henry Crawford, Esq., his executor, Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq.; and Henry Ray Frendaid, Esq. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and the income derived for his daughter, Mrs. Frendaid, £1000 on her marriage. To his daughter Mary he bequeaths £1000 on her marriage, and a sum of £2000 in trust for the advancement of such of the sons of the late daughter Helen Critchfunk as may require it. He has also made provisions for her daughter, appointing his said son James residuary legatee, and to whom he has made specific bequests of plate, &c., presented to him by native friends at Bombay, as well as of various silver cups won by his horses at the racecourse at Bombay.

The Emperor of Morocco has issued an edict interdicting the punishment of amputation without the consent of law, and forbidding the people to present, and the officials to receive, bribes. The injustice would still be considerable, of anyone who suffer from it, are invited to appeal to his Majesty, who promises them the fullest satisfaction.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. I. M'L., Chatham.—"Chess" is a word which has no plural. It has the same in "D. C. Y." in our Chronicle of last week.

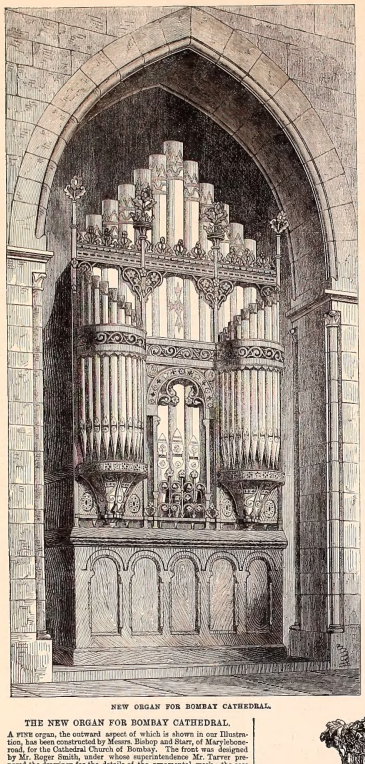
M. P.—The final programme of the Dublin Cross Congress will be issued, we are informed, in a few days.

Mr. Morton.—In the position given, Black should play 1st B to Kt 6th; his adversary has the move.

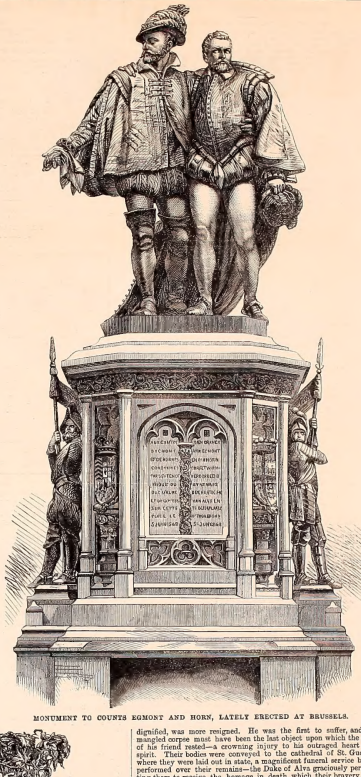
A MEMBER OF A PROVINCIAL CHESS CLUB.—The collection of Problems by "I. B. of Hereford" has been published for the benefit of the author's family, and is to be obtained of Messrs. Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street. Mr. Brewer, Chester, Mead, Strand, or of the publishers, Messrs. Jones, Oxford-street.

C. St. Neville.—You cannot obtain any back numbers through the medium of the Spanish Post-office. It must be sent by the publisher to you in choice.

Mr. Bellamy.—If you can find a move which will win in three, you must play it. See SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1139 by R. M., Fanny, B. C. L., Frank, M. P., G. W. B., Rustic, Beta, Alpha, Delta, Sigma, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Morton, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wyvill, Mr. Bowdler, Mr. Hoskins, Lieut. Jones, C. T. Vernon, Gil Eye, Violet, Semper Idem, Pip, Guderon, A. Clerk, Argus, T. G. W., Sigma, Kennet, R., Shakspeare Walk, Trebuchet, Mr. Bowdler, Mr. Hoskins, Rifleman, Caroline, G. R., W. P., W. A. Brooks, R. S. T., B. G., Leicester, R. T., W., S. M., Peterhamites, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Wyvill, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Morton, Mr. Bowdler, Mr. Hoskins, T. G. W., Rustic, R. T., W., Leicester, R. S. T., B. G



NEW ORGAN FOR BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.



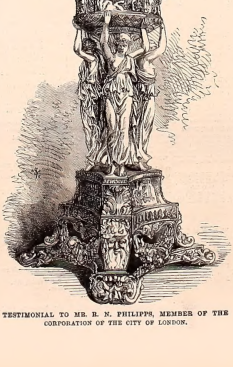
MONUMENT TO COUNTS EGMONT AND HORN, LATELY ERECTED AT BRUSSELS.

THE NEW ORGAN FOR BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

A FINE organ, the outward aspect of which is shown in our Illustration, has been constructed by Messrs. Bishop and Starr, of Marylebone-road, for the Cathedral Church of Bombay. The front was designed by Mr. Roger Smith, under whose superintendence Mr. Tarver prepared the drawings for the details of the ornamental work; the case being of massive oak, with a superstructure of ironwork, enriched with copper and brass; the ironwork by Messrs. Feard and Jackson. The whole of the interior woodwork is of hard mahogany, to suit the climate of India, and the pipes are of spotted metal. The total number of pipes is 1574, ranging from 2ft. to 16ft. feet in length. There are three complete manuals, or key-boards, the compass of each being from CC to G in alto, fifty-six notes; with an independent pedal organ compass from CCC to E, twenty-nine notes. The public performances, which were given by Mr. W. T. Best, of Liverpool, and by Mr. C. Bullivant, to large audiences, at the manufactory in Marylebone-road, proved the qualities of this noble instrument.

THE MONUMENT OF COUNTS EGMONT AND HORN AT BRUSSELS.

THE seventy-fourth anniversary of the birthday of King Leopold of Belgium was celebrated at Brussels this year by the inauguration of the monument to the memory of Counts Egmont and Horn, or, as the name is more correctly written, De Hornes. It is the supplement, in stone, of the famous picture, by Gallait, which, at the Exhibition of 1862, by the tragic horror of its subject and the startling realism of its treatment, excited so much attention. But here there is nothing to startle or to shock. The heroes of Gravelines and St. Quentin, the illustrious D'Egmont and De Hornes, are represented on their way to execution, their martyrdom in their country's cause having been compassed by the treachery of Philip II. of Spain, and carried out by his unscrupulous agent, the Duke of Alva. A few words on the pedestal, as simple as dignified and impressive, give the day of their death, and record that this tribute of their country's appreciation of their worth is erected on the very spot where, 300 years since, their heads fell beneath the axe. History has been faithfully carried out even to the gestures and costumes of the unhappy men. The Count D'Egmont, in marching to the place of execution, waved his handkerchief as a last adieu to his friends and comrades in arms. He wore a remarkably rich dress, the collar of the "pourpoint," however, being cut away by himself prior to leaving the prison, that the headsman's dexterity might not be interfered with. The Count De Hornes went to the scaffold bareheaded, grasping convulsively the Milanese "toque," or cap, which he carried in his hand—the whole expression and deportment of the man was one of indignant protest at being thus repaid for a life's devotion to his country. D'Egmont's bearing, whilst equally dignified, was more resigned. He was the first to suffer, and his mangled corpse must have been the last object upon which the eyes of his friend rested—a crowning injury to his outraged heart and spirit. Their bodies were conveyed to the cathedral of St. Gudule, where they were laid out in state, a magnificent funeral service being performed over their remains—the Duke of Alva graciously permitting them to receive the homage in death which their bravery and integrity had so dearly won. One of the two figures that support the pedestal wears the costume of the light cavalry commanded by the Count D'Egmont; the other, that of the dragoons commanded by De Hornes. The work is by M. Fraikin, and is much and deservedly admired. It is sober in conception and solid in execution. The artist has justly thought that no sensational effect was necessary to enhance the simple pathos of the fate of two innocent and honourable men, condemned to an ignominious death by the most atrocious tyranny that the history of modern Europe has known.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS, MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS, OF THE CITY CORPORATION.

AN active and useful member of the Corporation of the city of London, Mr. R. N. Philipps, having discharged much important business as chairman of the committee of the Court of Common Council appointed to regulate the functions of the officers and clerks to the Corporation, it was agreed by his colleagues, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen who belong to that committee, to present him with a testimonial when he retired from the chair. This gift took the shape of a richly-chased silver centrepiece épergne, on a tripod base, with ornamental fruit and flower festoons, surmounted by silver figures supporting a vine and grape basket for fruit or flowers, with an inscription recording the occasion and bearing testimony to the "ability, courtesy, and successful exertions" of Mr. Philipps, as well as "the value of his services to his fellow-citizens." We have engraved a representation of this piece of plate, which was delivered to him at a dinner, some weeks ago, at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall; Mr. J. Symonds, who has succeeded Mr. Philipps in the chairmanship of the committee, presided at the dinner, and amongst the company were the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., and the Master Cutler of Sheffield. Mr. Philipps being a native of Sheffield, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, several gentlemen from that part of the country took part in this demonstration of personal esteem.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have purchased and added to their collection an oil-painting of Richard Cobden, M.P., executed at Paris, in 1861, by a Neapolitan artist, G. Farcuari. It is lifesize, and represents the statesman seated at a table with the French Treaty of Commerce before him.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

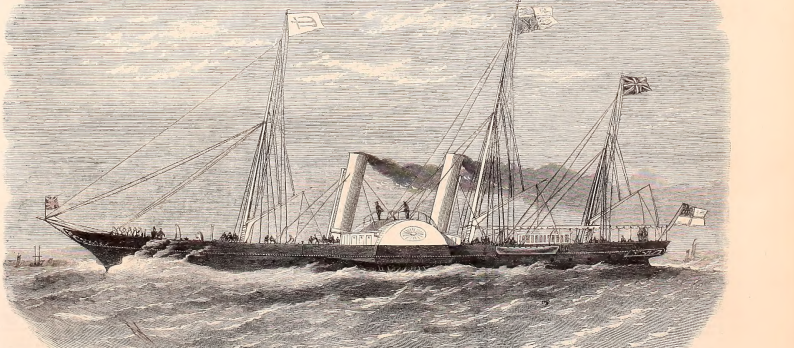
Nos. 1329, 1330.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED PICTURE } TENPENCE

THE BISMARCK POLICY.

COUNT BISMARCK'S international policy is worthy of that which he is pursuing with inflexible purpose at home. "Help yourself, no matter at whose expense," might be its characteristic motto. Selfishness that never blushes and audacity that never hesitates are its two main ingredients. It cannot be denied that it has achieved considerable success. This has happened, however, not so much on account of its inherent force, as of the sagacity—or we may more fitly say craft—with which it has been directed. The statesmanship to which public opinion is of no account, which regards the power to do a profitable wrong as a sufficient justification of it, and which sees in a neighbour's weakness the best possible reason for torturing him with insolent exactions, is oftener than not successful after a fashion; but whether, on the whole, it has reason to rejoice in its gains is quite another matter. Count Bismarck is unquestionably an adept in the application of his system. He can calculate to a nicety when, with whom, and how far he may safely play the bector. In the affair of the late war with Denmark for the duchies, he had ascertained beforehand the neutrality of France and Russia, and he knew well enough that England, even if disposed, could not strike an effectual blow in time to save his destined prey. He is now resorting to the same tactics against the German Bund and Austria, and by driving them to alternatives which he is aware they cannot and will not face, he is appropriating exclusively to Prussia the booty which they helped her to seize.

There has been quite a visible flutter at Vienna within the last fortnight. M. Bismarck had, after beating about the bush for several wearisome months, at last avowed his aim. We say "avowed his aim," because, although he had thrown over his purpose a veil woven of diplomatic propositions, the veil was too flimsy to conceal from anyone his real meaning. Prussia was to annex Schleswig-Holstein to her dominions, and to pay Austria her expenses in the Dano-German war. Austria, astounded at the barefacedness of the proposal, but unprepared to reject it in a peremptory tone, respectfully asked a territorial equivalent for the surrender of her claims, and would be satisfied with a slight rectification of her frontier bordering upon Silesia. This proposition Prussia indignantly refused. Whereupon there was immense diplomatic excitement. The Hapsburg family held a council at Vienna. The King of Prussia convened his Cabinet at Ratisbon. There was a talk of war between the German Powers as imminent. All the extra mechanism of diplomacy was put in motion. Rumour, of course, outran fact. It was said that Austria had dispatched a mission to Florence, with a view to ascertain how far recognition of the kingdom of Italy might keep the Italians quiet. It was even surmised that, by consenting to a transference of Venetia to Victor Emmanuel and by reinstating the autonomy of Hungary, Austria might put herself into a position to side with the minor German States, bid defiance to Prussia, and wrest back for herself the leadership of Germany. Count Bismarck, however, knew better. He knew that either he or Austria must give way, and he rightly calculated that, if he did not, Austria would. The difference is not yet settled, but a telegram has authoritatively assured Europe that it will be adjusted without a resort to arms. The two Sovereigns were to meet this week, and, no doubt, the Bismarck policy, ostensibly modified but substantially unchanged, will prevail.

The issue of this "pretty quarrel" over the proceeds of spoliation in Denmark may be easily accounted for. Count Bismarck spied, as, indeed, anyone might do with half a glance, Austria's weak place, and resolved, before it was strengthened, to take advantage of it. She holds sway over a wide geographical area, the people of which consist of heterogeneous races whom for many years back she has been vainly striving to weld into political and administrative unity, and the most powerful of whom, convinced at last of her mistake, she is preparing to conciliate, by the restoration to them of provincial self-government. She has a large army which her policy of suppressing national instincts has rendered necessary down to the present time; and, unfortunately for her, she has an exhausted Exchequer. She has a traditional claim upon the position of supremacy in the German empire, which, although, favoured by the southern kingdoms and several of the smaller principalities, the distracted elements of her own dominions make it all but impossible for her to enforce. In their forced unity she has sought that strength which would have enabled her to take the pre-eminence which was once her own, and which she still regards as her due, and she has found in it



THE NEW ROYAL YACHT ALBERTA CONVEYING THE QUEEN DOWN THE RIVER TO THE NORE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

reckling but waste and weakness. She cherishes better intentions for the future, but she has not yet had time to give practical effect to them. Whilst, like a ship on the rack, the empire is for the time being overdone, Count Bismarck bears down upon her in a threatening manner and makes an impudent demand which she is not just now in a safe position or in time to resist. What can she do but temporise, and, if that be impossible, submit? She is paying the penalty of her past folly. Her sin has found her out, and she is made to drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs.

But the Bismarck policy, triumphant as it seems, entails consequences which Prussia will one day see, which by their own per individuals can act on the system of aggrandising themselves at the cost of every neighbour whose hour of weakness exposes him to aggression without treasuring up against themselves a store of ill-will which may by-and-by wield a most formidable, perhaps ruinous. Europe watches M. Bismarck's reckless proceedings with suppressed indignation; and, although it can find no pity for Austria, it takes note of Prussia's disregard of the plainest rules of international honour. The public opinion, which the latter chooses to insult, will one of these days become necessary to her: she is by no means placed above the reach of danger—and then she will look round for it in vain. At any rate, her audacious Minister is not lessening his difficulties at home by the unprincipled character of his policy abroad. The Prussian people, not indisposed to receive an accession of territory even when it comes into their hands, are none the more inclined to surrender at his bidding their constitutional rights, nor are they likely to be pleased with the terrible unpopularity which his high-handed proceedings have brought upon the name of Prussia throughout the rest of Germany. No one can pretend to foresee exactly the course which affairs will take; but everyone can guess that the statesman who raises up hosts of enemies, foreign as well as domestic, and whose self-will disdains to keep up even the appearance of upright dealing, places himself at the mercy of any accident which may set on fire the passions of the people—

And when he falls, he falls, like Lucifer,
Never to rise again.

One can scarcely resist the temptation of looking back upon the incidents of the last two years, as supplying the best possible justification of that policy of non-intervention which now guides the action of our own Foreign Office. It is quite clear that German affairs are sufficiently complicated to the last degree without being squared by external meddling. The internal ambitions, jealousies, combinations, dissensions, and intrigues which beset the Governments, great and small, of the Confederation, are those which keep the whole country weary, can only work out their own cure by being left to themselves. They constitute the natural fermentation which precedes ultimate homogeneity and national union. We may watch their mutual operation with interest, but without anxiety. We say unequivocally condemn, as we do, such policy as that which commends itself to the judgment of Herr von Bismarck, and deeply regret even its temporary success. But, inasmuch as we are not masters of that knowledge by which alone the true process nations may be best advanced towards maturity, while we are sure that any interposition of ours would be both costly to ourselves and worse than useless to those whose welfare it might intend, we congratulate the country on the present inaction, in which it has been happily kept. No doubt, its moral influence in opposition to political immorality, wherever it may show itself, may be exercised with advantage; for, in the long run, "right, not might," is the true opinion. It is by this means, and by this only, that Germany can be effectually benefited from without. The reflex action of European sentiment will yet tell upon the imbecility of the Court around the Schleswig-Holstein invasion, and M. Bismarck will not be the first statesman whom events will have taught that (to quote the language of some old English divine) "Man proposes, but God disposes."

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY.

The Queen's departure for Germany, on Tuesday week, when she embarked at the Royal Arsenal Pier, Woolwich, on board the Alberta, the tender to her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert, has already been reported in our last Publication. It was in the evening, at twenty minutes to seven, when the Alberta, conveying her Majesty and the Princesses Louise, Helena, and Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, General Grey, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and Lady Churchill, with some of the officers of the Royal household, left the Pier, and steamed down the river. She joined the Victoria and Albert, not at Sheerness, as originally intended, but in Sea Reach, just below the Chapman, since the evening was very fine, and her Majesty preferred to make the passage down the Thames in the daylight. The Engraving on our front page this week shows the Alberta on her way to the place where the Victoria and Albert lay, and as she reached shortly before nine o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince, with their suite, then embarked on board the Royal yacht, and Albert, which last came down to Sea Reach, early in the afternoon, to be in readiness to receive the Sovereign. The squadron, after nightfall, presented quite a novelty, in the line of ships being all brilliantly lighted cabin and mast-head lights. The Trinity yacht Irene and the Thames Conservancy Steam Launch, with the Commodore of the squadron on board, were in attendance upon the Royal yacht, on her passage down from Woolwich. There was some disappointment at Southend and Sheerness among the visitors who swarmed the beach, is being anticipated that the Royal squadron would have brought up at the Nore. At daybreak, next morning, the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the Alberta, and two other steam-yachts, the Osborne and Fairy, proceeded down the river, on their way to Antwerp. There was a slight haze round the shore, but the sun shone brightly, and the water was like glass, hanging over the water; but the effect of the mirage was delightful. The Royal squadron made a pleasant passage across to the Scheldt, and arrived at Antwerp at seven o'clock in the evening, when her Majesty, after an interview with the Duke de Marmier, Governor of Antwerp, who went on board the Royal yacht, at once proceeded by railway to Darmstadt, and, next day, to Coburg.

An admirable statue (in marble) of the late Mr. James Wilson, for many years Secretary of the Treasury and afterwards Finance Minister of India, has been executed by Mr. John Steell, of Edinburgh, her Majesty's sculptor for Scotland. The statue is commissioned for the city of Calcutta, where, shortly after Mr. Wilson's death, a subscription was entered into for a memorial to record his eminent services in reorganising the financial administration of India. The figure is over lifesize, and is a companion work to the marble statue of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, previously executed for Calcutta by the same sculptor.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress, on Saturday last, received the troops in garrison at Fontainebleau, when she presented the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour to Baron de Gondrecourt, Colonel of the mounted Chasseurs. Her Majesty, with the Prince Imperial, and the Empress Dowager, visited whether the Emir Abd-el-Kader also hoisted himself, to witness the great military spectacle on Tuesday.

The Longchamps fête day was celebrated on Thursday, At six in the morning the guns of the Invalides ushered in the national fête. No barriers was raised on the Boulevards; not even newspaper stalls warked. The day was given over to amusement, and the night to gazing upon the gorgeous illuminations, for which extensive preparations had been made. The open-air amusements and the illuminations were also visited by Imperial visitors.

Senators, members of the Corps Législatif, and all State dignitaries were summoned to a solemn reception at the Tuileries, on Friday (to-day), and the following circular was addressed by the Minister of Justice and Public Worship to the Archbishops and Bishops :—

Monseigneur,—In the title of Sovereign Pontiff, which the people, carrying their thoughts to the future, will join to his glorious name, they express their wishes. They will pray for the Sovereign whose indefatigable activity carried him to the East, to the West, and to the most distant countries, to bring to the Holy See the support of its inexperienced pilgrims, and to offer to its enemies reconcile with the impulse of the warmest charity; they will pray for the Prince Imperial, who can already feel the influence of these noble examples, and prepare himself under the aegis of these virtues for the glorious destiny which awaits him. The people, Monseigneur, will add to its prayers the energy and the faithful to manifest their gratitude and hope in the Divine protector; and I cannot doubt that every Bishop will associate in his written pray, Monsigneur, to be good enough to order a solemn Te Deum, for to-day by reason of the Emperor, to be sung on Assumption Day, 15th of August, the duches of your diocese at the termination of the mass. The events will account for the delay in the circular. "Bientôt sur mes pas" would be too necessary to accuse.

A similar circular was forwarded to the directory of the Augsburg confession, the Israelite consistory, and the consistories of the Reformed Churches.

The subjoined circular was addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects :—

Monsieur le Préfet,—In a few days the populations will agree to celebrate the Emperor's fête by a week with inspiration. It is a solemn anniversary in which the whole of France loves to manifest, with all the spontaneousness of her gratitude, her attachment and her devotion to the person and to the glorious dynasty of the Napoleons. Prepare, Monsieur le Préfet, the organisation of these rejoicings, and, having regard to the physiognomy of the country, concert with the different authorities of your department. Draw up programmes on the importance of the solemnity and on the means of its proclamation. I especially recommend you to call the attention of the municipal authorities to the fact that the fêtes distributed by the communes must be the means of touching the Emperor's heart as to assist the poor and solace the unfortunate.—Valette.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* contained the nominations of Baron Haussmann, patroness of the Empress, to be Commander for the deaf and dumb and blind. She sent 74,000, to seventy-five societies of which she is patroness.

On the occasion of the Emperor's fête the *Moniteur* published Imperial decrees of the 14th inst., one of which was dated at Metz, making a considerable number of promotions and nominations in the Legion of Honour. The Vice-Admiral Count Rigault de Genouilly is raised to the dignity of Grand Cross, and Vice-Admiral Page to that of Grand Officer. Fifty-two officers are also promoted to the rank of Commander, twenty-eight of Officer, and 150 Knights. Another decree, at the instance of the same Minister, confers the Legion of Honour on 141 petty officers, sailors, &c. Colonel Cappy, of the Staff of Marine Infantry, superior commandant of the troops in Cochin-China, has been made a Grand Officer of the Order of Medjidie. Numerous other promotions have also been made in that corps.

The Emperor, by a decree of the 14th inst., has granted Pardons, granted pardons and commutations or reductions of punishment to 1,145 condemned persons of different categories. The Minister of National Guards of the Department of the Seine, who had been condemned for breach of duty, has been set at liberty, and reinstated in his functions. In conformity with a wish expressed by the Emperor, and on the occasion of the Emperor's fête, the Minister of the Interior has ordered the liberation of several young prisoners from the House of Correction of La Roquette.

The French fleet (the vessels composing which are specified in our Naval Intelligence) arrived in the offing at Cherbourg on Monday, and in receiving the Royal Yacht was of the most gratifying character. Fort Roule, the citadel on the heights overhanging the coast, and the batteries and fortresses on the shores of the bay on the right poured forth a thundering welcome, which was taken up and repeated by the ships of war, the guns of which, ranged in line on the quays, the jetties, the quays, the steam-boats, and every available craft that could float, added to the effect. Only three ships of the French fleet—the Couronne and the Flandre—were assembled to meet their English allies; but it was expected that a number of vessels would arrive during the night. At the usual hour the squadron reached Brest. Meanwhile, and until their departure, Cherbourg was en fête; dinners and receptions were the order of the day, and illuminations and fireworks the order at night. At a banquet given on Tuesday, the Duke of Somerset proposed, in a toast "The Emperor Napoleon and Prince Imperial," and the French Admiral replied with one a little more expressive : "Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, Albert, and the Prince of Wales are the two Governments."

The Review of Wednesday evening describes in its bulletin the circumstances which led to the mutual visits of the French and English squadrons. The Admiral-in-Chief desired that the fleet should be present at Cherbourg on the 15th of August, and France cannot but congratulate herself upon the occasion of friendship and fraternity which has been brought to the British Government."

There was a military review on Monday in the Champ de Mars. The whole Imperial Guard and garrison of Paris were assembled before the new Commandant, Marshal Canrobert. General Bourbaki commanded the Guard, and General Frossard was under charge of Generals d'Autreville, and the Guards under Marshal St. Jean d'Angely.

Baron Haussmann, director of the Paris municipal works, has addressed a letter to the prefects recommending to their notice the establishment of a society for the relief of the unemployed and ill-lodged horses, by means of competitive shows, or trotting and bustle fairs, which are originally intended to be held annually, and have received the support of the enterprise. The General calls attention to the fact that 18,000 horses are annually imported into Paris, and that the money, and hence that, thereof the efforts of the society, France will at no distant period be not only able to provide for her own requirements, but to export a large number of horses to other countries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the French foreign exchanges, says:—"Every chance of a speedy fall is gradually disappearing, and, although it is admitted that the produce in some parts of France is above the average, the harvest is not yet so much good in other districts, so that a reduction in the price of wine is not to be looked for in the present century."

M. Emile de Girardin's new play, "Les Deux Sœurs," was brought out last night, and was received with great favour. The house was filled with critics and many distinguished personages, amongst whom were Princess Mathilde and her son Prince Napoleon. The interpolate incidents of the piece did not meet with success. Its plot, like that of his preceding piece, "Le Supplice d'une Femme," turns on the subject of the married woman.

A society of Paris booksellers is shortly to be formed for the purpose of establishing a fund for the relief of their distressed.

Intelligence has been received of the death, at Rodez (Aveyron), of Dr. Bousquet, aged sixty-nine, who, after the Revolution of 1848, having been elected representative for the Seine, became President of the Constituent Assembly, but occupied that high post only until the 15th of May, when the mob broke into the Chamber, and wanted to proclaim the Red Republic. He was not re-elected to the Legislative Assembly. He was a medical man, and published several works, generally of a political character, his opinions being of extreme Radicalism.

The Israelitish Consistory of Oran has issued an address to the Jews in Algeria, congratulating them upon having received the rights of French citizens, and exhorting them to enter energetically on the career of equality thus opened up to them.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

According to a telegram from Gastein, the negotiations between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets respecting the Schleswig-Holstein question have resulted in an understanding about the duchies.

The King of Prussia has injured his eye while chamois-hunting.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the formation of a financial committee, to place the financial affairs of the empire on a durable basis. This committee is to be composed of the Ministers of State and Finance, the President of the Superior Court of Control, and the heads of all departments. The principal object of the committee will be the reduction of the military expenditure.

DENMARK.

King Christian has announced the Rigsraad to meet for an extraordinary Session, on the 26th inst., at the Castle of Christiansborg.

ITALY.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering the reduction of the army from 200,000 men to the ordinary peace footing. Two divisions of the Guards, twenty-two divisions of infantry, five brigades of artillery, and ten other divisions will be reduced from the ordinary peace footing to the lowest peace establishments. Two divisions of cavalry are to be reduced from sixteen to fourteen sections, and two divisions of cavalry to be maintained on the full peace footing.

According to a report just published by the Ministry of Marine, the fleet consisted, on the 1st of June last, of 238 steam-ships and thirty-six sailing-ships. Among these are seven steam-frigates, twenty-one screw-frigates, and seventeen screw-corvettes. On the 1st of June last, a plated frigate, a ram, a steamer, and two gun-boats were being constructed at the Royal Arsenals in Genoa and Spezzia. The ram was several bulletins in other seas—such as that in the Black Sea, consisting of three Dutch vessels, the Bersaglio, of thirty-two, and the Son of Asni, of nine; and the Siberian flotilla on the coast of the Pacific, of thirty-three.

The Chancellor has commenced at his taking of the oaths by the gift of 10,000 ducats for the relief of distress in the provinces of Russia afflicted by the famine, and has announced a Proclamation as a contribution to the fund for the construction and decoration of Greek churches in the western provinces, and 6000 roubles to be distributed among the poor of St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York to the 8th inst., at which date the President was reported as being still indisposed, but improving. General Grant was at the Falls of Niagara, Quebec. He was received enthusiastically at Boston.

Jefferson Davis's Counsel in New York are endeavouring to hasten his trial.

The military authorities at Richmond have declared the late elections null on the ground that "loyal" soldiers were excluded from the ballot-box.

The Governor of Kentucky has forbidden persons who have taken part in the voting to vote at the forthcoming elections in the State.

In Nashville, Tennessee, the Democratic candidate had issued a card; but in other parts of the State "loyal" men were returned.

An order has been issued at Washington to muster out of the service all volunteer white troops in Texas whose services could be dispensed with.

Mrs. Lincoln (says the *Chicago Republican*) is living in perfect seclusion at the Executive Mansion, and will remain there over at night miles from that city. Both her sons reside with her. Captain Robert Lincoln is studying law in the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg, and Hitchcock, in this city, and spent there daily; by the United Railroad, to attend to his duties.

The New York Historical Society Committee are ready to receive designs for the monument, which is intended to be a full-length representation of Washington in marble, and will be contained to the monument at Stratford-on-Avon and the Dresdnut print presented to the law firm of Messrs. Lincoln, during 100,000 head of beef and large herds of cattle before them. The Boers, though the first to declare war, appear to be the least prepared to encounter it, and on the attack of their numerous and light-footed foes, who, it is supposed, can muster 20,000 warriors in the field. A musket has been issued by Moshesh, in which the charge consists of sparrel, a weapon that no Englishmen who remain upon their farms in the Free State shall be molested, and protected in every way by the police and the Queen Victoria and her people. All the blame is thrown upon the Government of the Free State. On the foregoing intelligence reaching Capetown the English colonists were promptly warned by the Governor to prepare for taking any part in the struggle, and British troops immediately dispatched to the frontier.

Five thousand pounds have been raised in the colony for the relief of the sufferers from the late terrible gale in Table Bay.

INDIA.

The news from India contains little matter of interest beyond the fact that a rebel Rajah in Oude, who, in 1858, put to death several persons he had taken prisoner during the British advance, has been arrested and sent into Lucknow in irons. Overtures for peace have been made by the Bhootanese chiefs.

CHINA.

The rebellion in the two northern provinces of Shantung and Pechili is gaining ground, and threatening serious consequences. Discontent exists even in the ranks of the Chinese army, and at Hong-Kong twelve battalions out of fourteen stationed there had raised the standard of revolt under cover of the darkness.

NEW ZEALAND.

Melbourne news to the 25th of June contains the information from New Zealand that the Rev. Mr. Richmond Shoreham, known as William Thompson, surrendered to Brigadier Carey on the 29th of May, and that the war with the natives was considered at an end.

The attempt to capture the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner has thus far failed.

From the same source we learn that the Fiery Star was destroyed by fire on the 4th of June, while on passage to Lyttelton from the steamer City of Dunedin, on her voyage from Wellington to Nelson, was wrecked in Cook's Strait, with the loss of all on board, amounting to ninety persons.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, June 26.

If it be the privilege of Englishmen to grumble, certainly we have sufficient cause, and we take advantage of our privilege. Just fancy the startling news from home by the April mails—the assassination of President Lincoln and end of Mr. Seward, the surrender of Lee, and the virtual cessation of the American war—coming to us a fortnight after it was due! Had the news been that of war between England and America there is little doubt that the first intimation we should have of it would be the presence of a Yankee fleet in our bay. This state of things is anything but agreeable, and we earnestly implore the Imperial Government to put a stop to it—I mean a stop to the continual irregularity in the arrival of the mail. Experience has proved that, with the right kind of steamers and ordinary precaution and forethought, the mails may be delivered here as punctually as

COUNTRY NEWS.

There is expected that there will be the largest crop of blackberries, nuts, and otherwise that this season in the south of England for has been known for several years.

The late James Brooke, Esq., of Brookhill, near Derby, has bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting, it is calculated, to more than £10,000, for the establishment of a "people's park" in that town.

Accounts from every part of the country show that the cattle disease, and still more the alarm which it is creating amongst the farmers, is increasing at an alarming rate. Markets which a week ago took place are now scarcely even for recapitulation.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honour of knighthood on John Hawley, Esq., Q.C., the Queen's First Serjeant in Ireland, in recognition of his efficient and valuable services as chairman of the county of Tipperary. Sir John Hawley was fifty years at the Irish Bar, and spent fifty of them in that county.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, held under the presidency of the Mayor, it was decided to celebrate the visit of the Prince of Wales to that town on the 20th inst. by a public dinner. The Mayor stated that the Prince had expressed a wish to spend a few days privately after the reviews and manœuvres for the season and matters of the agricultural show, and consequently he was unable to carry these resolutions into effect.

The Great Western Railway Company has resolved, after all, not to go to Oxford, but to select some station near it where they can find accommodation for their traffic, and there to stop. The Mayor and Council of Abingdon, in reply to an application from the company, have stated that they will not grant the necessary powers for the Great Western to run £2,000 for building purposes.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a monument to the late Duke of Athole was laid, with masonic honours, at the top of a hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness. The monument, which is to be a tower of great distance, is to be in the form of a Celtic cross. Mr. Wake Melville, of Dunsinky, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, laid the stone, although the weather was very unfavourable, there was a large assemblage of Freemasons and others present. Lord Strathallan attended the ceremony as one of the Hereditary Bowbearers of Athole, and presided at luncheon after the ceremony.

The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P., died at Hastings at Birmingham yesterday week. The question of the revision of statutes and charters, and the number of members to be returned by each, and the claims of the two theological institutions, and brought forward the resolutions at the annual committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, resulted into a debt of £2400. To meet this, the committee recommended the conference to make an appeal to the members of the Church, and a public discussion, was agreed to. The general and local committees and offices of the Society, amounting to 200, are to be reduced, and the Diocesan Board to be enlarged, so as to accommodate sixty members. The Rev. Brocklehurst read the resolutions, which were carried unanimously. The total debt of the premises had reached £222,296, and the payments £140,000. The officers and committee recommended that the Society should not be wound up, but that reference to the address of the British Conference. The Rev. Dr. Gregory read the report of the Wesleyan Education Committee. The Rev. Dr. Gregory moved that the Conference



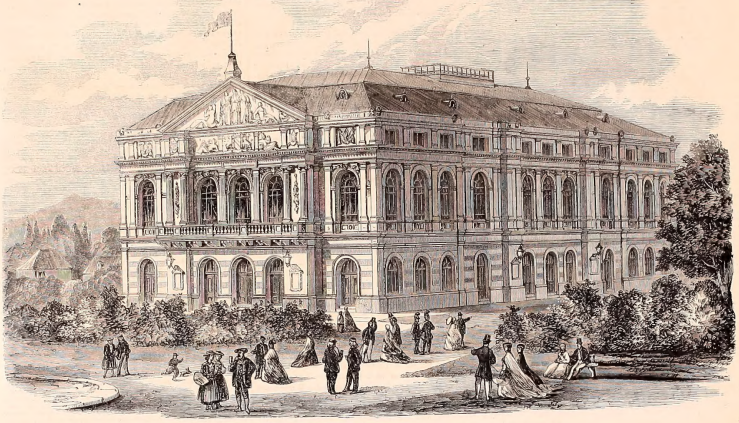
THE RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES: PASSING THE CRABTREE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the second at 10.30; and all lights out at 11 p.m. On the fourth day Colonel Bruce, the Assistant Inspector of Volunteers for the district, arrived in camp for the purpose of officially inspecting the battalion. The volunteers were put through a series of manœuvres, which lasted about three hours; and at the conclusion of the drill Colonel Bruce expressed himself surprised and highly gratified by the steadiness of all ranks and the great attention that had evidently been paid to drill during the week. He observed that the battalion was as near perfection as possible, and, after thanking Colonel Mansel for all he had witnessed, concluded by saying that he should have the pleasure of making the most favourable report of the Dorset battalion. He then, accompanied by Colonel Mansel, inspected the camp, and was much pleased with the order and neatness of the tents. Next day (the 29th) the tents were struck, and, with the blankets and pullasses, carried into store by ten a.m. The battalion, after being addressed by Colonel Mansel, who offered his hearty thanks to the officers of the staff, the officers of companies, the non-commissioned officers and men for their good conduct, steadiness, and attention at drill, while under canvas, was marched off the ground, and each corps proceeded to its own head-quarters. The encampment has been a decided success, and has been productive of the greatest possible good to all the volunteers, who, while learning their duties as soldiers and improving themselves in drill, have at the same time enjoyed a most pleasant holiday. Our Engraving, showing the encampment and the volunteers just returned from drill, is from an excellent photograph taken by Mr. John Pouncy, of Dorchester, inventor of the new process of photographic carbon-printing.

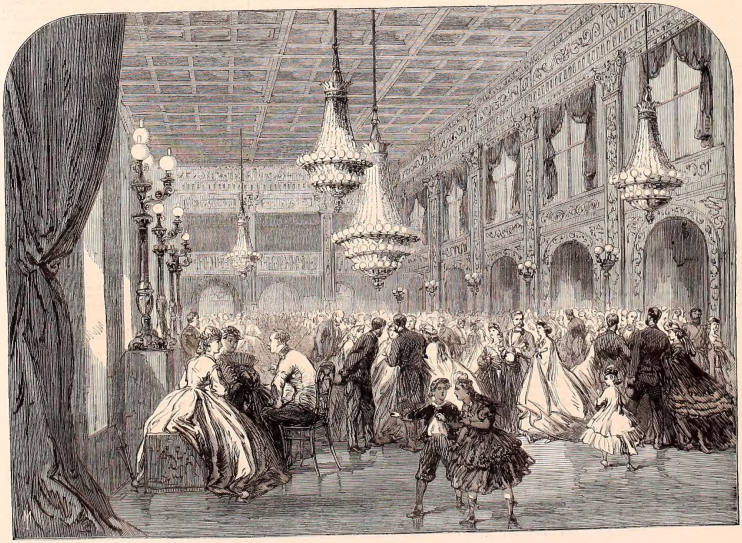


VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT AT WEST LULWORTH, DORSETSHIRE.

SKETCHES FROM BADEN-BADEN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE THEATRE.



THE SALON DE CONVERSATION.—SEE PAGE 158.

BIRTHS.

At Acton Reynald, Shrewsbury, Lady Corbet, of a daughter.
At Tredegar Park, Viscountess Hereford, of a son and heir.
At Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Debenham Mansel, of a daughter.
At Great Cumberland-street, Lady Bagley, of a son.
At Eastland-gate, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Welby, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at Allerley Park, Viscountess Amberley, of a son and heir.
On the 13th inst., at Berkeley, New Brighton, Cheshire, the wife of William Hughes Baxter, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Swindon, near Nottingham, the wife of Wm. Phillimore Stiff, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Trentridge Wells, Adelaide Fanny, daughter of Sir P. D. Astley, Bart., to the Rev. T. Whitehill, Rector of Hadnall, Lancashire, and of the late E. D. B. Hinxhill, Esq., of Dry-brook, Lincolnshire.
At Methon, Northumberland, G. H. Fife, Esq., son of the late Rev. T. Fenwick, and nephew of Lord Egerton, of Tatton Park, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hackett, Bart., of Methon.
At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Colonel C. H. Gordon, C.B. (late 93rd Highlanders), Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Aldershot, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of Sir H. E. Lacon, Bart., M.P., Ormesby House, Norfolk.
At St. Saviour's, St. George's-square, J. B. Norman, Esq., to Louisa Mary, daughter of the late Sir H. Durnal, Bart., of Scotney Dull, Norfolk.
At Saint Bush, the Rev. T. A. C. Cox, son of Lieutenant-General Sir T. S. Pratt, K.C.B., to Anne Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Saint Bush, Londonderry.
At the cathedral, the Chanterbrave, Sir C. Hastings, Bart., D.C.L., and LL.D., of Downshire-house, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of A. Knightley, Esq.
On the 12th inst., at Kidlington Old Church, by the Rev. T. Hughes, M.A., Rectory, uncle, of Birmingham and Valparaiso, to Maria Lavinia, youngest daughter of Cornelius Brady, Esq., Kidlington, Stratford-road. No cards.
On the 16th inst., at S. Sardinia-terrace, Hillhead, by the Rev. William Trail, M.A., John Allan, Esq., C.E., to Nelly, daughter of William Stobo, Esq., Lasher Glasgow. No cards.
On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Henry, Esq., of Marlborough and Upper Norwood, to Augusta, daughter of the late Sir William of Millbank-street, Westminster. No cards.
On the 16th inst., at Exeter, Prince Church, Devon, by the Rev. Derwick Newenham, uncle of the bride, George Harvey, Esq., Devon, to Caroline Mary, Exeter, Portland-place, to Caroline Maley Matilda Hoare, third daughter of J. Street Broadrigg, Esq., grandson-in-law of the late Samuel Broadrigg, Esq., of Bridge-street and Viscount-square, Westminster. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, 25 Gibson-street, Lambeth, Mr. Richard Long, aged 32, deeply lamented by his friends and relatives.
On the 9th inst., at 84, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, John Joseph, youngest and beloved son of Joseph and Dorothy Ann Bailey, aged 8 years.
On the 17th ult., at London, Canada West, Isabella Sophia, only daughter of Fredell, B. Bodenor, Esq., aged 21 years.
On the 10th inst., at Ely Place, Dorset-square, Portlesshire, Margaret Macadam, wife of Major Macleod, Esq., late of the Bengal Staff Corps, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Peter Lyon, Hamin, Sir F. W. Austen, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, in his 92nd year.
In Portman-square, Lady Hicks Beach.
On the 10th inst., at Wimbledon Park Park, Durham, Blanche, daughter of Sir W. Iden and Lady Iden, in her 15th year; also, on the 11th inst., Rose, in her 8th year.
At Kew, Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S., D.C.L., Oxon, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Director of the Royal Gardens, aged 80.
At Cirencester, Sir B. Heywood, Bart., aged 77.
At Littleton, Lady C. Wood, relict of Colonel Wood, aged 81.
On the 8th inst., at Rochester, Rear-Admiral Selby, of 121, Fenchurch-street, and of Chatham-place, Blackheath, Kent, and Cranbrook, Clapham-road.
On the 15th inst., at Sir Bev. John Cheshire, Rector of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, Esq., and late Head Master of Christ's Hospital, in the 80th year of his age.
On the 16th inst., at Montreal, Basil Beecher, aged 2, second son of M. Hopkins, Esq., Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's service, aged three months.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the United Kingdom for fifteen days from the date of publication, and by all parts of the British Empire and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons living within the limits of the London District Post, when the Halfpenny Stamp is required for a postage of one penny, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp.
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An edition is printed on this paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this Journal printed on the ordinary sheet paper is double to those places which require an inscribed in the above list, the time-paper edition.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, died 1153. Death of Professor John Thomas Quekett, the eminent microscopist, 1861.
MONDAY, 21.—Birth of the Admirable Crichton, 1560. Battle of Vimiera (Junot defeated by Wellington), 1808. Battle of Aix, Sir T. Trn. a.m.
TUESDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth Field (defeat and death of Richard III.), 1485. Battle of Lincoln, where the Royal standard was taken (the beginning of the War), 1642.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Judicial murder of the great Roman General, Stilicho, at Ravenna, 408. Frank Stone, artist, born 1800.
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. Massacre of the Huguenots in France, 1572.
FRIDAY, 25.—Commencement of the Belgian Revolution at Brussels, 1830.
Louis IX., King of France, born, 1215.
SATURDAY, 26.—Battle of Crecy (the French defeated by Edward III.), 1346. Birth of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, 1819.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ 36″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected and Reduced to 32°	Dew Point	Relative Humidity Saturation = 100	Amount of Cloud 0 = Clear 10 = Overcast	Highest in the Day	Lowest in the Night	General Direction	Movement in Miles	RAIN in 24 hours in inches
	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
8	29·703	62·9	81·6	6·5	67·7	57·1	SSW. to	1,000	·000
9	29·703	61·7	77·1	7·1	67·4	52·1	S. SSW.	1,122	·000
10	29·761	60·9	79·7	7·0	67·2	52·1	S. SSW.	1,217	·000
11	29·749	59·4	74·6	5·5	67·9	47·8	S. SSW.	1,237	·000
12	29·719	57·4	74·0	5·5	69·6	47·4		1,237	·000
13	29·737	59·5	84·9	7·5	62·9	49·4	SSW.	1,237	·000
14	29·778	59·5	84·0	7·5	64·0	46·5	S. SW. to W.	1,405	·159

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·701	29·705	29·754	29·807	29·797	29·739	29·737	29·781	
Temperature of Air	62·0°	61·5°	61·0°	61·0°	64·0°	62·5°	62·0°	62·0°	
Temperature of Evaporation	56·5°	58·0°	59·7°	60·5°	58·5°	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°	
Direction of Wind	S.S.W.	S.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Advertisements for the Illustrated Shilling Almanack cannot be received later than Sept. 1st, at 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

When Archbishop Laud was on trial, and it was not found so easy to convict as to abuse him, one of his prosecutors said that, if his Lordship had been guilty of no one great act of treason, he had been guilty of so many petty acts that they came to the same thing. "I never heard before," said Archbishop "Thorough," "that two bundred black rabbits made a black horse." At this time of the year, when England has neither Queen, Lords, nor Commons—when Convocation is up and Westminster Hall described—when the Clubs are given up to waiters, newsmen, and men who declare to one another that they are "only passing through town"—when a carriage in the streets is a sort of apparition, reminding one of the days when Lord Mayor's Shows doors are hermetically (some say, with Mrs. Grundy, arithmetically) sealed; when the crack preachers are wandering, and have ceded their pulpits to nobodies; and when the daily papers have choice only between articles on police cases and on the eternal general principles of Adam Smith and Mr. Mill—at such a time we are inclined to adopt the theory of the prosecutor of Laud, and to see whether our many rabbits will not make one horse. There is generally a period on which one can dilate at any length without becoming a bore, but there are many topics on which a few words may be said. Let us look through the list, as a professed diner-out reviews his themes while waiting to hear the soup.

We were glad to see Lord Leicester's disavowal of any intention to dictate to his tenants at the election. The battle was lost through the indignation which was excited among independent men by the attempt. There is no doubt Lord Leicester declares that an over-zealous agent had misread a hasty note from himself. It was really necessary to say something, and we know not what else could have been said. Captain Jervis's onslaught upon the Eastern Question is premature, may or may not be justified, so far as facts are concerned; but the answer of the officials is very damaging, inasmuch as it represents the fiery Captain's denunciations to be rather opportunities in order to vindicate those who could be useful at his own election. This revelation will not prejudice the public in Captain Jervis's favour, even though his case against the company should be proved. The Government will have to deal with some satisfaction a little paragraph which shows that the Foreign Office has been cudeavouring to make up for the omission in the free-trade treaties, and that in 1868 Belgium will remove the great nuisance, the Scheldt dues, which, in rags, will also afford some advantages. There is a great deal more to be done before the manufacturer can properly be told to hold his tongue. The Bishop of Natal's case we entered into, duly, on a recent occasion; and it may only be necessary to say that he has, under advice, called upon the Colonial Bishops' Fund trustees to set apart the Natal stipend, and that the matter is before the Court of Chancery, but no decision can be given until next Term. We need not repeat what that Oxford is, after all, to be delivered from the menaced incursion of railway workmen; and we hope that the news is true, and care not much whether the result be due to the discovery that the ground is unsafe, or to the power of the Dean and Chapter or to any representations on the part of the authorities of Oxford and others interested in the grand old city. We should prefer, however, to know that the former reason had prevailed, as is most probable, because it is one that will always be effectual, whereas personal exertion and influence are matters of chance. Ballinl College, to its honour, has opened its gates to Roman Catholic undergraduates, and proposes to exempt them from the labours the anichief done by the defection of Spain from the Church, and its recognition of the excommunicate Victor Rumanuel. A full account of this prodigy is in preparation, under exclusive arrangements. The only other striking topic of interest has been a set of curious actions brought by an Irish clergyman at Liverpool against a newspaper and other enemies. He pleaded his own cause, and inflicted terrible speeches upon the Judge and jury, all protest being in vain. His name is Kelly, and he appears to be a Calvinist of a heated kind, and to have got into hot water with great facility; but we make even this guessed statement with fear and trembling, lest he should leap forth at the mention of his name. He was defeated in all his actions. We are not sure that, had he confided his case to counsel, he might not have been more fortunate; but the old proverb about the man who is his own lawyer has again been illustrated.

Abd-el-Kader was doubtless most inhospitably treat ed, and ought to have had a different reception here; but, if people will come to London when other people are out of town, what can be done? The Queen of the Sandwich Islands is, we are happy to see, receiving all attention, but it is from private courtesy. We suppose that William Thompson will be among our next visitors, as he has submitted to the Queen.

Cherbourg has echoed to the roar of English artillery, and, no matter how heavy is our powder bill, we shall always be glad to pay for salutes, as they are assurances against a shot left. This meeting on the waters is, indeed, the only event of the week; and it is very gratifying, but affords no opportunity for any assertion of new doctrine. The closer the bond between France and England the better; and the more we know of one another, the more likely we shall be to get on. Such are the natural reflections which everyone must make on the present occasion, and what more can be said in the most polysyllabic paragraph? The Black Prince is worth the attention of our French friends, and we can only wish that Lord Warrior, the Warrior, had been with her; but this latter, for the invariable reasons of his Grace of Somerset and his colleagues, has been eviscerated. England is, however, ably represented by her fleet in French waters.

And so ends the list which we have ventured to compare to the rabbits of the lamented Archbishop.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family and attended by her suite, arrived at Darmstadt, on Thursday week, at nine o'clock in the morning. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Duchess of Athole, drove to the Kranichstein to lay the day. The Queen received visits from Prince and Princess Carl, Prince William, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse-Scharenin. Later in the day Princess Helena returned the visit at Rissenhohe. The Queen will pay a visit to the Grand Ducal palace upon her return from Coburg. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern visits Ireland the day at the Grand Duke's palace at Darmstadt. The Queen resumed her journey to Coburg in the evening, arriving at Rosenau at half-past eight o'clock a.m. yesterday (Friday) week. Prince Alfred and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg met her Majesty at the railway station, and accompanied her Majesty to the castle.

According to the programme, the ceremony of unveiling the memorial to the Prince Consort will take place on the 26th inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon. The monument is now complete. The statue was cast at Nurnberg and the base and pedestal at Wesserstadt, in Bavaria.

The tower of the Rathhaus Townhall, which was burnt down on the 2nd of May last, has been rebuilt of a more handsome form in the gothic style of architecture, and was restored.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse are in Switzerland. Their Royal Highnesses will shortly arrive at Cologne, to attend the present at the ceremonial of the 26th inst.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the junior members of the Royal family, is expected to return to Windsor Castle from Germany on Friday, the 15th of September. In order to present arrangements, the Court will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday, the 19th of September, for Scotland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge and Major Teesdale, left Marlborough House, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday week, for Gravesend, en route for Ostend. The Prince and Princess arrived at Cologne at four o'clock p.m., yesterday (Friday) week, and left that day. Their Royal Highnesses resumed their journey to Coblentz, en route for Rheinhalzbaien, where they will remain until they arrive at Coburg, to attend the present at the ceremonial of the 26th inst.

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PRINCE ALBERT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert having attained his twenty-first year on Sunday week, by order of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the solemn declaration of the Prince having attained his majority took place on that day in Rosenau Castle. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, accompanied by Prince Alfred, proceeded to the Hall of Audience, when State Minister von Seebach, attended by a deputation of the Ducal Ministers, was introduced. The Minister then read an address to the Prince of Coburg, in which the rights and duties granted to and imposed upon his Royal Highness consequent upon his attaining his majority, and also referring to the Prince's recent congratulations at the State Ministry upon the occasion. After the address the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Alfred, with the Ministers, entered the Throne-room, and a grand dinner was held.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left Gloucester House for a tour in Germany.

Prince and Princess Gagarini have left Maurigy's Hotel for St. Leonards.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Trentham to join his yacht, in order to go for Cowes and thence to Dunrobin. The Duchess has left Trentham for Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Victoria Cecil have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Gennany.

Marquis and Marchioness Cholmondeley have left town for their shooting-box in Scotland.

The Marchioness of Huntly and family have arrived at Aboyne Castle, for the shooting season, from Scotstoun House.

Marquis Conyngham has left town for Slane Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry have arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, from Norway.

The Countess (Dowager) of Jersey has left town for Osterley Park, near Brentford.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House, Park-lane, for his shooting quarters in Scotland.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres has left town for Haigh Hall, Wigan.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald left town, on Saturday last, on a visit to the Duke of Leinster, at Carton House, Ireland.

Lord Henry Bentinck has arrived at his shooting-box in Scotland for the season.

Sir George Grey left town, on Saturday last, for Falloden, Northumberland.

Earl Cowper is gazetted a Knight of the Garter, the form of ceremony of installation being dispensed with.

The portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, which we published on the 13th of May, was from a photograph taken by Captain H. F. Christie, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency; the negative having been sent to England, it was printed off by Mr. Herring, of Regent-street, to whom we ascribed it in our notice accompanying the Engraving.

Professor Carnllari is excavating in Sicily, and it is said that he has brought to light several relics—amongst others a number of portions of columns of the Temple of Castor and Pollux at Girgenti, a plan of the temple itself exist in the rock, two columns which formed part of the northern peristyle of the Temple of Jupiter, and the steps of the Temple of Hercules in perfect preservation, besides a large portion of the ruins of the catabisture.

OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The large colour-printed Picture given with this Number of our Journal presents a View of the Interior of the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin; while the subjects of most of the Engravings in our Supplement are chosen from the Fine-Arts Department of the Exhibition. An exterior View of the whole group of the Exhibition buildings, showing their east front as seen from Earlsfort-terrace, was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 13; and in the Number for March 18 was a View taken from the pleasure-ground or garden on the other side, showing the Royal Palace, designed for a permanent conservatory or winter-garden, which is now occupied by the Exhibition. It is the interior of this Palace which is now displayed in our Coloured Illustration. We have no former occasions described this light and beautiful structure. It is composed of iron and glass, about one fourth the size of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham—being 200ft. long and central portion 447 ft. long and 84 ft. wide; the north portion 270 ft. long and 126 ft. wide, with a semicircular transept looking into the pleasure-ground, and an internal gallery, 12ft. wide, which runs all round the building. The architect was Mr. A. G. Jones, of Dublin; the engineers, Messrs. Ordish and Le Feuvre, of Westminster; the general contractors, Messrs. Beardwood and Sons, of Dublin; and the contractors for brickwork, Messrs. Rankin, of Liverpool. Neither the sculpture-gallery nor the foreign pictures gallery will be contained in the entrance-hall towards the east front, nor the British picture-gallery (which occupies the smaller concert-room adjoining the entrance-hall), come under the Royal Commission; but the Colonial Court, for which we gave an Engraving of the Sculpture-hall in the Number for May 20, to which we may also refer for a view of the scene displayed in the central part of the Industrial Section building round the dome, where the opening ceremony was performed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The point from which we obtain the view comprised in the Coloured Picture of this day is at the end of the transept in the British department, at the junction of the transept with the south portion of the nave, having the stalls of Staffordshire pottery on the left hand, with that of the Belleek Manufacturing Company (from whose productions we have engraved several of the statues and other works of art); while on the left hand are seen the stalls of the Irish woollen and linen manufacturers, the makers of surgical and mathematical instruments, and a few others of no less importance. The band of the 78th Highlanders is playing as a little distance back, and their music mingles with the gay dresses of the ladies and the variety of flags and banners, compose a brilliant and diversified scene. The general style of decoration of Mr. Doyle has applied to the building has a very good effect, though he has relied much on greys and other atmospheric tints, with a very sparing introduction of primitive colours. The taste, skill, and judgment which has been shown in grouping and arranging the contents of the Exhibition deserve the highest praise. We have mentioned, in particular, the services of Mr. Henry Robinson, the secretary and comptroller; of Lord Southwell, Mr. H. E. Doyle, and Mr. Mulvany, who jointly arranged the fine-arts department; and we must not omit to mention the assistance rendered by Mr. T. P. Ledlie, the general superintendent and also the special superintendents of the foreign department; as well as by Mr. P. L. Simmonds the technical superintendent. The whole management of the Exhibition has been worthy of the fine and liberal conception of its authors and promoters. We hope it will prove a great commercial success.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Addington Park for the Continent, intending to return for the autumn session.

The Cathedral, in near Boroughbridge, was reopened, on Saturday week, after a thorough restoration by Mr. Salvin, architect.

The Ven. George Wilkinson, Archdeacon of Durham, Prebendary elect, at the residence house, Southwell, on Sunday, aged eighty.

The Archbishop of York has postponed his ordination, an extension until the end of Sunday, Dec. 11, to Sunday, Jan. 22. The Lord Bishop of Bangor has appointed his ordination for Sunday next, Aug. 20.

Gunnersbury Church, near Willesden Junction, was on Thursday week, after a restoration brought about chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. C. Wolley, Vicar.

The South Shropshire Choral Union held its second general festival at Bromfield, on the 3rd inst., in the grounds of the Rev. J. Purton, the parishes contributed a choir of 220 voices. There were also forty surpliced choristers present.

The old church of Great Holland, Essex, with the exception of the tower, has been taken down, and the whole of the materials used for the fine yesterday week by the Rector, the Rev. Richard Jaynes, in the presence of the parishioners and workmen from the neighbouring parishes.

Northam Church, Devon, was reopened on Thursday week. The window on all save, including one at the west end of the chancel, placed there by Major Stevenson, of Bideford, in memory of his parents. The Lord and Lady Clinton, by an affectionate husband and sister, in memory of Margaret Mary, who died 24th April, 1862.

The Protestant Church of Constance is preparing to erect a monumental cenotaph to the great Reformer, John Huss, who perished at the stake who was a hundred years before Luther, condemned and burnt in that city. The church is to be erected outside the city, on the spot where the pile was placed where he was burnt.

The old Norman church of Stoke Courcy, Somerset, was reopened, on Tuesday week, after having been closed two years for restoration. The cost of the work, which is from the designs of Mr. F. Bligh Bond, architect (F.R.I.B.A.), the Rev. J. Barrowell, the Vicar, £100; the Society of Merchant Venturers, on Dean Close Foundation, £200; and Mr. Bond, the architect, £100; with £1 a shilling, by Mr. J. Acland and Lady Rose, in memory of Lady Acland, and was opened by Lady Rose.

The schools belonging to the church of St. Philip's district, Bethnal-green, opened by the Bishop of Rochester, on the site of the old ones in Cranbrook. The number was about 1000, though all under eight years of age were left out. The cost of the schools, of the Gothic style, was £6000, exclusive of the site. Those schools are mainly supported by interested persons in the district, but the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Rothschild, and Mr. Barnett, being, for the most part, very poor.

The Rev. Joseph McCormick, chaplain at Zermatt, announces that an appeal has been made to the English visitors there to erect a church as a memorial to Mr. Cox, Miss Hudson, Lord F. Douglas, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Knyvett Wilson, and that the following subscriptions have been received for the purpose: Mr. Cox, £100; Miss Hudson, £100; Lord F. Douglas, £100; Mr. Julius Zeltner, £100; from others various amounts. The church is to accommodate 200 persons, and can be built for £2 10s. a sitting.

On the 27th ult. the Church of St. Margaret, Thorne, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, has recently been restored and reopened by the Bishop of Beverley. The cost is about £600. The largest single donor is Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Thorne, who contributed £200 towards the restoration, including the porch, west window, stone-altar, and service books. The Rev. G. L. Cole contributed £100, of which the lectern, a pair of very beautiful altar candlesticks, and an alms-dish form a part. The Rev. W. S. Thomas and his personal friends gave £80.

The new Church of St. Luke, Weaste, built on a site given by Sir R. G. Booth, was consecrated on Saturday week by the Bishop of Manchester. The church is from the designs of Mr. Sharp, and is in the Decorated style, measuring internally 120 by 60 ft. The cost is £11,000, and among the gifts is a Caen stone font with the inscription:—"Presented by the friends and relations of James Harry Carter, M.A., and Eleanor his wife, A.D. 18 S.S." The parishioners contributed £1000; another gave two acres of land for the church, parsonage, and grounds, besides £1000; and a third, £1000.

On the 26th ult. the new church at Blaxgorth, Darlington-district, was consecrated after re-building. The church was built by the energy of the Rector, the Rev. D. W. Herbert, kindly aided by the parishioners and a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society, whereby all the seats are free and unappropriated. The east window, of three lights, is filled with painted cathedral glass, by Lavers and Barraud, the gift of Mrs. Pritchard, of Tillyrnd. The altar-cloth and all chancel fittings were gifts from Miss Jones Parry; and the font, that of Mrs. Herbert.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. T. Roberts to be Rector of Thornhill, Glamorganshire. The Rev. J. F. Hill to be Vicar of Widehead and Incumbent of Christ Church, Widehead. The Rev. A. L. Herring to be Incumbent of the new district of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell; Rev. S. Letts to be Incumbent of Collingwood, diocese of Durham. The Rev. H. Wilson to be Vicar of Bishopwearmouth, Co. Toronto. Rev. G. B. Bennett to be Perpetual Curate of Seeley, Carlisle. Rev. H. D. Moore to be Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Bournemouth.

A meeting of the Salisbury Cathedral Restoration Committee was held at the Council-house, Salisbury, on Thursday, under the presidency of the architect, Mr. Gilbert Scott, in consort with Mr. Shields, the civil engineer, for receiving the results of the main piers in the north side of the central tower of the tower. The plans were unanimously approved, and will be carried into execution at once. It was also decided to proceed with the restoration of the restoration of the west front. As regards the works now in progress, it was reported that the masonry of the south-west pier of the central tower is in a very forward state, and that, if the weather be favourable, the whole of the works should be completed by the end of October or the first week in November. The subscriptions now in hot shortly. Recently, however, the Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Wordsworth) has subscribed £50 guineas.

The Rev. Dr. W. Jacobson, who has been nominated to the Bishopric of Chichester, was born in London in 1803, and is the son of Mr. Graham, and clerked by the dean and chapter, in accordance with her Majesty's congé d'élire, in the presence of the Archbishop of York, by York Minster, on Thursday, the 21th inst., being St. Bartholomew's Day. The diocese of Chichester, by the Act of 1877, includes the whole county of Sussex, and the Archdeaconry of Surrey, and the Archdeaconry of Lewes, and the Archdeaconry of Chichester



GENERAL VIEW OF BADEN-BADEN, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM," BY ADOLPHE SCHREYER, FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS.

M. Schreyer, the painter of the picture we engrave from the Frene's Gallery, Pall-Mall, through little known in this country, received a first class medal for his work in the Paris Salon of 1864. His style, or rather his handling, unlike that of French painters generally, is singularly light, facile, and sketchy. Notwithstanding, it is but little less accurately descriptive, and, as might be expected from a close observer and clever artist, is highly suggestive. The example we engrave has the virtue of a study painted "on the spot," and, of course, as a local transcript, possesses corresponding value. We feel that we have here a truthful representation of one of that very remarkable race, the Syrian Bedouins, who occasionally visit Jerusalem for business or devotion—an Arab of the Arabs—a Jerusalem (a sheikh, probably) of one of those pure and jealously exclusive tribes who, it is not unreasonable to suppose, are direct descendants from Esau—a man, who (as his scymitar, matchlock, and pistols remind us—though he and his fellows may sometimes find it to their interest to guard travellers or a caravanserai), is general, fulfils the prophecy that "his hand shall be against every man and every man's hand against him." In conformity to the custom—and, indeed, necessity—on these scorching and now arid and desolate plains, which could hardly be traversed at all without wells from station to station, he tries to keep himself cool under heaps of garments—keffyeh, bournous, rumbaz, scarves, and shawls. But underneath that shapeless pile is a form, small indeed, but symmetrical, strong, lithe, sinewy, and capable of immense endurance, with muscles of iron and bones of a texture finer than ivory; a physique, in short, closely resembling the wonderful breed of horses, of which he rides, and which we know by the name of his master's race, though the horse, for faithfulness and docility, deserves a better designation.

FINE ARTS.

THE RAPHAEL ROOM AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE recent removal—with the consent of her Majesty—of the Raphael cartoons from Hampton Court Palace to the South Kensington Museum is an event of too much interest to be passed over with a simple announcement. Not only are the cartoons rendered more accessible to the general public by this removal, but, for the first time, they are so disposed as to be fairly visible. The gallery at Hampton Court, which William III. constructed for them to build expressly for the reception of these the most famous art-treasures of this country, is, perhaps, the worst lighted every designed by a great architect for the exhibition of pictures. The light fell full in front on five of the cartoons; moreover, the principal amount of light struck them instead of the upper part of the compositions; whilst the cartoon hanging at each extremity of the gallery was in the shade, where the finest qualities of the gallery were in shade, where the finest qualities of Raphael's genius, illustrated by this incomplete, full-sized copies of the arabesque pilasters which decorate the loggia of the Vatican, have been placed between the cartoons; and, owing to the glass sloping scarce from which the curve of roof springs, are hung copies of the cycle of Scripture events represented in the loggia of the Vatican, and commonly called "Raphael's Bible." Between the "Paul Preaching at Athens" and "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes" hangs the meritorious copy in black chalk, made by Casanova, in 1769, from Raphael's last great work, "The Transfiguration," in the Vatican. Opposite "Christ's Charge to Peter" is an old Mortlake tapestry copy of the same, which is now in the Spanish royal and private gallery, the precious piece of Gobelins tapestry, a copy of the Holy Family in the Louvre, popularly known as the Holy Family of Francis the First, which was engraved on a large scale in 1862, for the South Kensington Museum, by Napoleon III. The Mortlake tapestry would, however, bear no comparison with the one in the Louvre, though these are in a wretchedly faded and injured condition. There are also in a room a few photographs and water-colour copies of works in terra-cotta of the statues by Raphael of Jonah in the Chigi Chapel of Santa Maria del Popolo, a small preliminary sketch in water-colour for one of the pieces of majolica (or, as it used to be called, Raphael-ware) and a few pieces of majolica (or, as it used to be called, Raphael-ware) painted from designs by Raphael. The most important of these pieces is the engraving, and drawings from Raphael's frescoes in the Farnesina, from his oval pictures and drawings (especially the well-known and instructive study for the "Galatea") are also here, however, to be made before this "Raphael Room" will be as representative of the range and variety of the master's genius as the most successive styles as it could and should be rendered.

The cartoons of Raphael are universally acknowledged to be among the noblest and most dramatic designs of the greatest of painters. Their subjects and merits, however, are so well known and so often set forth that to say anything we could offer in regard to one or the other within our limited space would either be needlessly brief or tedious. The artist, after he had painted by Raphael and Michael Angelo, they have, of the greatest of painters by Raphael and Michael Angelo, they have, of the greatest of painters by Raphael and Michael Angelo, they have, of the greatest of painters

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Westminster has presented an additional donation of £200 to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

The Duke of Cleveland's prize of £200 has been awarded to Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., of Finsbury-circus, by the physicians and surgeons of Guy's Hospital, for his essay on "Injuries of the Head and their Treatment."

On Tuesday there was the annual gathering of the members of the Foresters' Society at the Crystal Palace, and, although the day was wet and unpromising, more than 60,000 people, for the most part members of the order, flocked to the scene of the festival.

The medical staff of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road—under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Russell, senior physician of the institution—dined together, yesterday week, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, with the annual object of doing honour to Dr. Quain, by whose exertions the hospital was procured. Dr. Russell proposed Dr. Marsden's health in a complimentary speech.

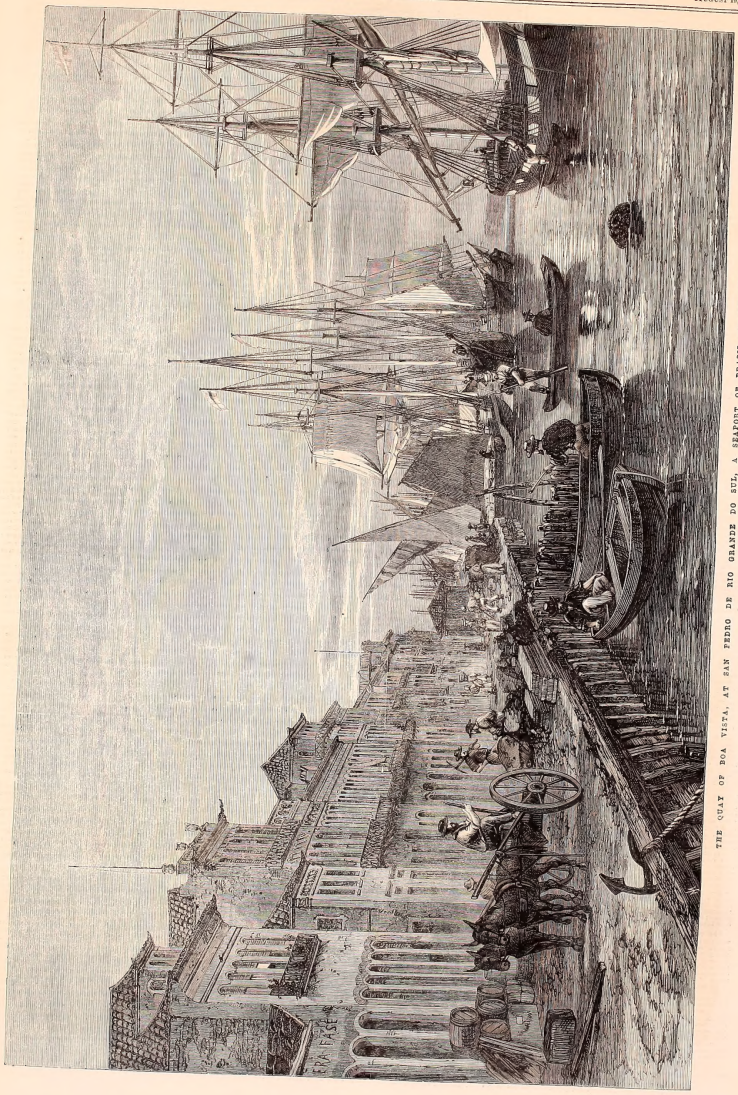
The annual meeting upon the Thames for the purposes of counting and marking the swans belonging to her Majesty the Queen and the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies of the city of London, took place yesterday. At the marking last year there were 147 old birds and 169 cygnets. The returns for this year, down to Purfleet, however, in consequence of the forty-six swans—namely, six old birds and forty cygnets.

The newly-elected Parliament, which does not yet meet, was on Tuesday, formally prorogued by the Lord Chancellor. On ordinary occasions a Royal Commission is appointed for the purpose and the Lord Chancellor commons; but as there is now no Speaker and no members sworn, the ceremony was introduced by the Lord Chancellor and the attendance of the House alone.

Another local exhibition of art and manufactures, called the North-East London Exhibition, was opened on Wednesday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The opening was inaugurated by a luncheon given by the Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Mayor, and other persons of distinction who were on the platform. Lord Granville opened the exhibition to a general and sensible address. The object of the present exhibition is to exhibit for the eastern and north-eastern districts of the metropolis a display similar to the Kensington Museum in the south-west, in which shall be collected such models and designs of manufactures as shall enable the artisans of the working men—to whom it already exists—obtain it, and give it the due place in question.

The arrangements for forming a park for the south-eastern portion of the metropolis are completed, the Government having read upon a site for it, and concluded their negotiations for its purchase. The site consists of sixty-four acres of land, situated on the Surrey side of the river, and is bounded by Jamaica-road, Union-road, Rotherhithe New-road, and the South-Devon railway. The land is to be purchased at the cost of £200 per acre, and the Government will lay out the ground upon the most approved plan. The same committee of that body have received instructions for negotiating a loan of £60,000 for the purchase of the land, and the sum will be repaid in the sixty-five area only forty-five will be devoted to the purposes of the park, as the remaining twenty will be set out in building plots for the benefit of the park, so that the land will be recouped a portion of its outlay by the sale of the plots in question.

The 26th anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London was held in the Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday—Sir W. Temple Freer in the chair. The annual report read by the secretary, Mr. Sowerby, stated that the society had just completed the payment of the last receipts from all sources being above the average, and amounting to a total of £10,766. Among the subscribers through the year were 1,200 new. The payments were £8,836. The number of subscribers elected during the year was 711, showing the total number on the books at the present time to be 4,000. The three great fêtes was good, and 19,362 tickets of admission were issued for these days, being an increase over those issued last year. The number of reports had been undertaken during the year, which showed a large portion of the society's revenue. The attendance was very numerous, and the chair was taken at the usual hour



THE QUAY OF BOA VISTA, AT SAN PEDRO DE RIO GRANDE DO SUL, A SEAPORT OF BRAZIL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Minories (though the street trends westward), have just been unearthed the remains shown in the second Engraving, this being the fourth discovery of the wall between the Tower and Aldgate since 1841.

The site of the second *find* is a large space on the east side of the lower end of Jewry-street, which has recently been cleared of a number of small houses, to afford a site for the erection of some extensive additions to a lofty pile of warehouses. The remains were found at various levels. Here are masses of Roman stonework, with bondings of Roman bricks, or, as we should call them, tiles; there is a superstructure of earlier date; while in the lowest depths horns of oxen and other remains are found in abundance: indeed, the entire area presents a speculative field for the antiquarian visitor. East of the site is Vine-street, named from a vineyard anciently there, in the rear of the Minories. We were gratified in seeing some entire Roman bricks, cleared of cement, &c., fine specimens of the building materials of our conquerors.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

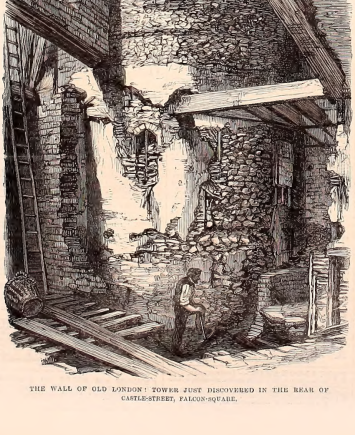
SAN PEDRO DE RIO GRANDE DO SUL is the principal port of the south of Brazil, though not the capital of the province of that name. In some respects it is rather connected with the neighbouring Republic of the Banda Oriental or Uruguay, as it serves for an outlet for the produce of the northern districts of that Republic—hides, jerked beef, and tallow being the chief exports. The town—usually called "Rio Grande do Sul"—is situated on a long, sandy peninsula, with a shallow lagoon some seven or eight miles broad between it and the mainland; another swampy also separates it from the outer sandbank. The entrance from the ocean is to the north of the city, through a break in the sandbank, over a dangerous bar, which, with some winds, is impassable. There is also a small village and quay to the north of the entrance half buried in sand, from which a great part of the produce is actually put on board the larger vessels. The streets are dirty and unpaved; sand, hot and burning, is everywhere. The houses, which at a distance look so picturesque, will not bear a closer inspection; and the first feeling of a stranger on arriving there is the consideration of leaving it by the first possible opportunity. The principal quay—the Rua da Boa Vista—of which we have engraved a view from a sketch by Mr. David Fowell, runs along the inner lagoon, but small vessels only can lie alongside. Here are the houses of the principal merchants, that in the foreground belonging to Messrs. J. Proudfoot and Sons, the first English house in the city. This place has lately acquired a special interest on account of the war between Brazil and Paraguay, which threatens to bring an invading force of Paraguayans into the province. The capital of the province is Porto Alegre, situated higher up the lagoon; and communication with it is kept up by small steamers, which accomplish the voyage in about two days. The latest advices from Rio Janeiro to the 9th ult. state that the Emperor was to leave that day for Rio Grande do Sul, after prorogning the Chambers until next May.



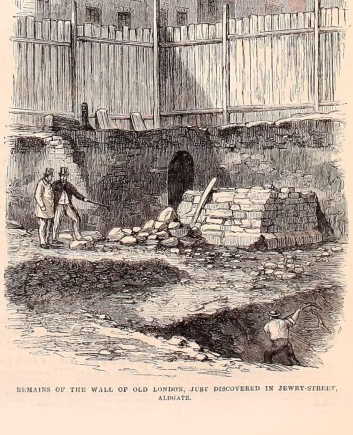
THE LATE PROFESSOR AYTOUN, OF EDINBURGH.

THE LATE PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

THE funeral of the late Professor Aytoun, whose death was noticed in our last, took place in the Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh, on Friday week. His grave is close to that of his father-in-law, Professor Wilson, and some of the Edinburgh scholars and literary men attended the ceremony of his interment. The chief dates and circumstances of his career, and the titles of some of his best writings, have already been mentioned. He was one of the last of a distinguished band of Scottish litterateurs who are either dying out or becoming absorbed in a wider field. To the magazine-literature of Scotland Professor Aytoun had for about thirty years been a constant contributor, and nearly all his writings first saw the light in the pages of the monthlies. The frequency of his contributions, and their generally brilliant and always genial character, for some years rendered Aytoun's the best-known name, after Wilson's, in connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, though at no time did he act as editor or take any share in the management of the magazine beyond that which his position as a valued contributor of necessity gave him. The belief that he was editor has been for many years very general; but we are assured that this belief was erroneous. In his professorship of rhetoric, Mr. Aytoun succeeded as well as perhaps any professor of that subject would care to succeed. "He was," says an Edinburgh writer, "liked by his students; and the doctrine and discipline of his class were not so rigorous as to make it unattractive to many youths who would never have taken to literature as a severe study. He did not care to grapple with the philosophy of his subject—a task in which certainly only a small minority of his students would have followed him. But he wooed to the love and the use of literature, by showing its pleasures and its beauties; and, delighting in these himself, he kindled an enthusiasm in his students which, though a good deal from without, inwards was still not without its fruits. A man who aimed higher might not have succeeded better." The Portrait engraved is from a photograph by Mr. T. Rodgers, of St. Andrew's.



THE WALL OF OLD LONDON: TOWER JUST DISCOVERED IN THE REAR OF CASTLE-STREET, FALCON-SQUARE.



REMAINS OF THE WALL OF OLD LONDON, JUST DISCOVERED IN JEWRY-STREET, ALDGATE.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Aug. 14).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, but of inferior sort. The demand, owing to the changeable state of the weather for harvest work, ruled steady, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter above the rates current on Monday last. The show of foreign wheat was small, and the trade was dull at more money. Both English and foreign barley was in fair request, and the turn higher. The malt trade was firm, at extreme rates. Oats were in good supply, and the demand for them was dull, at quarter over money. Beans and peas were quite as fast as last week. Flour inclined to be, 1s. per 280 lb.

ENGLISH AVERAGES.—The following are the mean heads of grain delivered and thrashed in the week last returned:—

English—Wheat, 44s. 4d.; barley, 26s. 1d.; oats, 18s.; rye, 34s.; peas, 31s.; beans, 31s. 10d.; Indian corn, 28s.; flour, 39s. 6d.; per 280 lbs. 4s. per quarter; duty, 2s. 6d.

Scotch—Wheat, 36s. 8d.; barley, 22s. 8d.; oats, 16s.; rye, 34s.; beans, 32s.; peas, 32s.; flour, 32s. 6d.; per 280 lbs.

Irish—Wheat, 36s. 8d.; barley, 22s. 8d.; oats, 16s.; rye, 34s.; beans, 32s.; peas, 32s.; flour, 32s. 6d.; per 280 lbs.

Foreign—Wheat, 44s. 4d.; barley, 26s. 1d.; oats, 18s.; rye, 34s.; beans, 31s. 10d.; peas, 31s.; flour, 39s. 6d.; per 280 lbs. 4s. per quarter; duty, 2s. 6d.

Seconds—Wheat, 44s. 4d.; barley, 26s. 1d.; oats, 18s.; rye, 34s.; beans, 31s. 10d.; peas, 31s.; flour, 39s. 6d.; per 280 lbs. 4s. per quarter; duty, 2s. 6d.

Flour—The prices of town-made flour remain at late rates. Essex, Suffolk, and Kent sacks about stationary. Norfolk and Irish, 40s. to 44s. per barrel; Stoned, crushing, 44s. to 48s. per 280 lbs. Foreign, 36s. to 40s. per barrel; Stoned, 40s. to 44s. per 280 lbs. Seconds, 32s. to 36s. per barrel; Stoned, 36s. to 40s. per 280 lbs.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household, 5d. to 6d.; per 4lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Average—Wheat, 42s. 6d.; barley, 26s. 10d.; oats, 18s. 2d.; rye, 34s.; peas, 31s.

English Gazette Average—Wheat, 44s. 4d.; barley, 26s. 1d.; oats, 18s.; rye, 34s.; peas, 31s.

Wheat—Owing to the limited business doing in this market, and prices are with difficulty quoted.

Sugar—The demand for all raw qualities continues in a sluggish state, and the turn in favour of the buyer. Grocery descriptions, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; refining, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; bastard, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; per cwt. Foreign, 32s. to 33s.; per cwt.

Provisions—Irish butter is in moderate demand for home consumption, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Bacon moves off slowly, at late prices. Hams and lard are dull, at 2s. per cwt. less money. Irish and foreign are nominal. Other provisions are firm in price.

Coals—Hartwell, 20s.; Hetton, 20s.; Hutton Seaton, 19s.; Kelloe, 20s. 3d.; Lambton, 20s.; Lord Wynyard, 20s.; per ton.

Tallow—Considerable business having come to hand from the Continent, the market for all kinds of tallow is dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

Potatoes—The supplies are large, and the demand is steady, at late rates. Kent Regents, 70s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Aug. 17).—Our cattle trade was rather scantily supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality, on Monday last; and the sale for the best Scots and runts was slow, the best Scots near barely at late rates. A few very prime beasts realised 4s. 6d. per 8lb. Several head, suffering from disease, were exposed for sale in Smithfield. The supply of sheep was tolerably moderate. The mutton trade was slow; nevertheless, prices were fully supported. The best Downs and other prime sheep sold at 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Lambs were pretty steady to hand, and the demand was rather less than inactive, at from 5s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. Calves moved off heavily, at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per 8lb. Pigs, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb., and in fair request, but scarcely firm in price.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large oxen calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 29s. each.

Total supply last week:—Beasts, 140; sheep and lambs, 1,600; calves, 650; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 180; sheep and lambs, 1,200; pigs, 200.

Advertisements.—Only twopence a word, or a shilling a line, for an effective sale. Sales, however, generous sheep, are not to be had.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Under the Management of Mr. Walter Montgomery. This present Monday, and every evening during the week, will be performed the brilliant drama of FLICH every night.—Mr. Walter Montgomery; Mr. Leo Lewis Woodbridge—preceded by a popular Play. In active rehearsal, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, by Miss Lynch. Box-office open daily.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster.—Every evening during the week, at Seven o'clock, the new drama, entirely reprinted and re-embellished, and the farce hitherto unpublished and re-enacted in early succession, in order to increase the comfort and convenience of the audience, the commencement of the performances of this Theatre will commence with Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who will appear in the character of Asa Trenchard, in the new drama of JANE SHORE, and conclude with the Farce of Mr Nobody. Further particulars will be published in a few days.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE PALACE of the PEOPLE.—DAILY ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Extraordinary Effects hitherto limited for Thursday last, but not used, will be repeated, and will be challenged at the hurling of one Monday next, Aug. 21.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST—Now visit the Crystal Palace. Unparalleled Entertainments.

Saturday—Concert and Children's Concert.

Monday—All the Great Fountains Play.

Tuesday—Grand Fête Nautique, Fireworks, &c.

Wednesday—All the Great Fountains Play.

Thursday—Concert and Afternoon Promenade.—Reception of Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and Visit to the Crystal Palace upon which Occasion the Fountains Play.

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Admission on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, One Shilling; Fridays, the Shops Closed, Half-a-Crown; Saturdays, Half-a-Sovereign. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea. Children Free.

Further particulars and attractive announcements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 21, GRAND EXCURSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Children's Entertainments, Fireworks, &c. Mr. Wyld, Mr. George Green, Manager of Excursion. Mr. J. W. Hobman, Hon. Metropolitan Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—IRENE—GOUNOD'S CHORAL MASS.—Arrangements with each enabled towards the occasion of Mr. Mason's Concert, will be again performed on Monday next, Aug. 21.

Admission to Concert Room (which will be reserved for the concert), Reserved Seats, Half-crown extra; at the Crystal Palace or at Exeter Hall.

GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Fourth and Week of the Season.—THE WORLD OF MAGIC, by Professor Anderson, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday next, Aug. 22, the Second Part will be selected from the works of Hoffin and Weber, Saturday, a Morning Performance at Three.—Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Open at 7. Private Boxes, &c.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

C. C. C. CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight, and Saturday Mornings at Three. New Ballads, Charming Choruses, Dances, &c. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7. Second Row in Gallery, 1s., a few Reserved Seats, 3s. Tickets at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; Keith's Ticket-office, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday); Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled CHRISTOPHER WINDYBOWL by Miss Virginia Gabriel and Mr. Arthur Sketchley. Characters by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, supported by Miss Gabriel, Mr. Frank Matthews, and Herman Reed. Every Morning (except Saturday) at Half, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Three.—MR. A. SALLEY'S ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-st.

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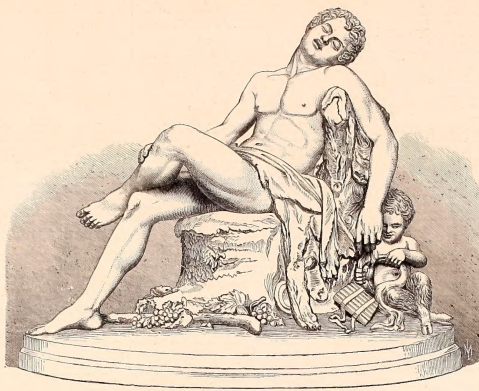
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THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"SLEEPING FAUN AND SATYR."

THE group we have engraved, and the "Sarl," by Mr. Story, are decidedly the two chefs-d'œuvre of the sculpture in the Dublin Exhibition. Miss Hosmer's group surpasses everything by its gifted author we had previously seen, and for truthful modelling of the human form, controlled by a fine feeling for grace derived from study of the antique, there is, we think, nothing in the exhibition quite equal to it. It need not be said, for it is quite evident in all she does that this gifted American lady has, like her master at Rome, our own English sculptor, Gibson, and like Fitzman, Thorwaldsen, Canova, and every modern sculptor who has distinguished himself, not only studied nature but also the great masterpieces of antiquity. The original "motif" for this faun is probably traceable to the famous antique, without legs, and only one arm (thrown over the head), sleeping in a somewhat similar attitude, known as the Barberini Faun, and now at Munich. But Miss Hosmer's faun is a younger member of the Satyr clan, less coarse in character and less inebriate. It is not a savage, but a comparatively graceful and refined impersonation of sylvan nature; one of the fauns of Arcady, a pupil of Pan, as we see by the pandean pipes; and a follower of Dionysus, as we may infer from the panther-skin and the grapes—emblems of the rich fecundity and intoxicating power of nature, and the juice of which has contributed to his deep slumber. The introduction of the infant Satyr is a pretty fancy, and the little playful half-man, half-goat, is suitably engaged in the mischievous trick of fastening the sleeper to his seat by tying together a paw and the tail of his panther-skin.



"SLEEPING FAUN AND SATYR," MARBLE GROUP, BY MISS HARRIET HOSMER.

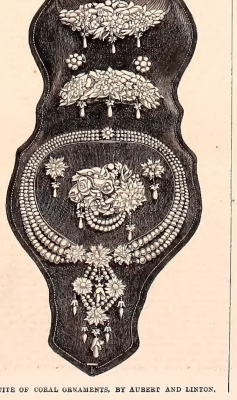
This group proves beyond a doubt the advantage of referring to classical sculpture in plastic representations of the human figure. The Greek sculptor (as pointed out by Sir Charles Bell) had, unquestionably, opportunities of studying the nude such as no modern artist can enjoy. This choice of subject, however, will be objected to by those who would—thoughtlessly, in our opinion—deny to the modern sculptor all classical themes. Surely the poetic imagination which pervades, and the human passions which vivify, the Greek mythology and literature will never lose their significance and interest. Is it not probable, even, that the polished and philosophic Athenian regarded much of his Pantheon as purely symbolic, and much as it is regarded by the educated Englishman? Let us have modern subjects by all means; but what modern subjects will enable the sculptor to achieve the greatest and most legitimate triumph of his art—the rendering of the naked majesty of the human form? If this triumph be achieved, the pleasure it will afford will be very slightly modified whether we call the result "A Faun," or a "Youth asleep," or "at a Stream," a "Venus," an "Eve," or a "Pose Plastique;" only that an abstract, not too familiar but poetical, theme is far better suited for the cold, white, chaste material than those commonplace, homely, vulgar subjects which always seem impertinences when done into marble. Following the practice of Mr. Gibson, Miss Hosmer has slightly tinted the figures in this work. There is no longer a doubt that the Greeks toned (by the encaustic process), and even painted their statues. To express the dark skins of the satyr race, they appear also to have used tinted marble and stone. There is in the capitol at Rome a very celebrated faun in rosso antico.



BRONZE FIGURE, BY MIROY BROTHERS.

PAIR OF BRONZES-D'ART.

THIS pair of bronze groups, which for want of a better title we have called "Bronzes-d'Art,"—a term that has come into frequent use since the importation of so many French bronzes into this country—are among the best examples of that art in the Exhibition. The Italian style in character and costume is as perfectly reproduced



SUITE OF CORAL ORNAMENTS, BY AUBERT AND LINTON.

in them as is the early Flemish in the figures over the timepiece engraved on another page. In design and modelling they are most correct and elegant; while the elaborate finish of the detail is extraordinary. And how many associations do they not call forth of the state and splendour of the quatre-cento, or early cinque-cento, when everyone seemed to breathe an atmosphere of art, and the art-element entered into every detail of life; when even tailors seem to have been artists, and men and women looked and comported themselves in their gay garments and sumptuous apparel as to the manner born—at least so did they, if we are to believe their glorious old contemporaries, the painters! Look at those two youths—though very likely of "gentle blood" and breeding, yet retainers only of some noble house, as we see by the armorial bearings embroidered on their breast, the Medici, say, for instance: look at them, we say, and think what a figure your modern Jeanes or "buttons" would cut beside them. If the mere "varlets" (as they would be called in the old, not intentionally offensive meaning of the word), hangers-on, and outsiders were such thorough-bred gentlemen and exquisites as these, frizzled their hair so elaborately, set their natty, feather-bedecked barretts or steel scull-caps so jauntily; wore their laced and embroidered jackets, and parti-coloured silk tights, puffed and slashed with such fantastic daintiness; sported belt and dagger or hunting-horn and chain so bravely, and posed themselves with such nonchalant grace against the staves of their fire-brickets—what, we say again, must have been the stately splendour of the noble cavalcade and gallant array when the Principe himself, attended by his whole suite, with scores of such fellows as these, cascoled along the Val d'Arno towards the woods of Vallombrosa to hunt the bear or chase those beasts which were deemed fair sport, and not "vermines," in the knightly mediæval code of venery!

CORAL SUITE.

THIS suite of ornamental jewellery, though it may arrest the attention of few male visitors, will be not one of the objects of least interest to the ladies, especially those who are connoisseurs of coral—that wonderful insect deposit which, we believe has of late years risen considerably in the estimation of the fair sex. It seems, however, that a some-



BRONZE FIGURE, BY MIROY BROTHERS.

what arbitrary standard of beauty has been established in regard to the colour of coral. We must see more think of a choice piece of coral when we talk of "coral lips" than we must of a bigaroon when we speak of "cherry lips." Coral, to be rare and valuable, must be of a delicate pinkish hue, uniform in tint throughout, and in large pieces. This suits consists of nothing but such; and on rare is coral answering this description, that Signor Giamondi, the designer and carver of this set of ornaments, is said to have been twenty years collecting the pieces he required in them. Of the carving of the pieces into flowers and foliage we need only say that it is as delicate as it is as bold and deep, and retains the reputation of the Italians for skill in glyptics. The suit consists of tiara, bracelets, solitaires, comb, earrings, brooch, necklace, and pendant, and is valued at £1000, though it may be purchased almost alone by the coral. Messrs. Aubert and Linton, of Regent-street, are the exhibitors, and whose shop-to-clothes (also at Stobbi) proved so attractive in the International Exhibition of '67, and secured for it the post Lancashire prize medal. It is understand that the little mechanical songster has since been lent out for different charities, and has in all won by its performances at least £1000.

THE FINE ARTS AND THE ART-MANUFACTURES IN THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Our readers are probably aware that the Dublin International Exhibition "Palace" consists of two divisions—a main building, embodying a central façade; and a structure of glass and iron (to serve, on the close of the Exhibition, as a "winter garden") running parallel with them, on three sides, and having a picturesque frontage towards the new gardens in the rear. The stone building is of two stories—above and without, but the confusion of styles and some of the ornamental details are open to criticism. One excellent feature, however, is the central hall, comprising a peristyle below—in and beyond the interaccolumniation of which the sculpture is displayed—and a spacious gallery above, with open space over the ceiling of the peristyle affording sufficient room for inspecting all but the largest and highest pictures. The eastern room, the walls of which are covered with paintings, is also a very large and fine apartment. There are, besides, several well-lighted galleries parallel with them, the first of which contains as lecture-halls, reading-rooms, and offices; but now containing the paintings by the Spanish school and by the old masters, water-colour drawings, photographs, &c.

The first impression of the whole exhibition can hardly fail to be disappointing to those who have witnessed the vast international displays in London and Paris. But, after such comparisons are put aside, and upon further acquaintance, it must be deemed, notwithstanding some curious disproportions and unexpected deficiencies, a satisfactory advance upon its predecessor, and especially in the parts concerned with its organisation. The whole may be viewed with comfort; one need not enter away after inspecting a few rooms with a painful sense of having only seen a fractional part, and it will well repay a visit to Dublin. On the whole, the fine arts—painting and sculpture and some foreign schools of painting, are better represented than the industrial arts. Yet we shall commence our necessarily slight survey of the fine-art department with the

ANCIENT MASTERS AND DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS.

This gallery contains (like, we are sorry to say, the Dublin National Gallery in Merrion-square) a considerable proportion of very inferior old pictures, several of which are quite worthless rubbish. The most interesting works are by our great English masters, Hogarth and Reynolds. "The Lady's Last Stake" (53), by Hogarth, is a picture of his highest quality technically, and probably the best example to meet English visitors. It was painted in 1720, for Lord Charlemont, the ancestor of the present contributor, and "represents Lady Berry Gist" and a portrait of "Emily, Duchess of Leinster" (51), in which the latter "had expected glaciers of wonderful purity and unusually well preserved, there are two most remarkable portraits of Irish patriots which look as far as we are aware, as if they had been cut out of Ireland—viz., "Primate Robinson" (67) and "The Archbishop of Tuam" (74). Both are of the painter's best period and have great breadth and humanity, but the second in particular is quite worthy among his finest masterpieces. The admirable management of the white and black robes, the fine if subdued tone, the delicate and light background, the colour, tone, and handling, are features or qualities of rare and almost singular excellence. Each of these pictures is sent his very important series of voluptuous though rather obscure allegorical compositions, by Verspronck, Jordaens, the National Gallery; and also the ceiling-painting, by Tintoretto, into and the infant Hercules, from the creation of "The Milky Way." The latter is lished by all that master's wealth of invention and fire and force of execution. Among works from Sir Charles Eastlake's gift is a very naturalistic Spanish picture of "peasants," a very excellent example of Mnes, "Head of an Old Woman," two landscapes by Leutherburgh, and two others recently exhibited at Burlington House—a charming landscape worthy of Berghem (147), the other a head (148) resembling Vandyke in the most perfect sketching style. Of contemporary art, Lord Powerscourt "An Old Rabbi" is the best picture in the gallery bearing the name of Rembrandt. Indeed, it is one of the most highest quality. The most noteworthy Vandykes are those of Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Gustave Benedict Lane. The former, Sir Geoffrey Hudson" (32), an excellent example, though its better qualities are not obvious at a first glance; and the "Earl of Newport" (39). The striking "Portrait of a Monk" (105), from the same collection, is, doubtless, a genuine work of Titian: it is far more probable that Vandyke was the painter. Lord Charlemont's Titian is, we think incorrectly, said to be Cæsar Borgia" (41) Lucrezia had been not four Hadrian's daughter. A description of the authenticated portrait. Several of the choicest pictures in the gallery belong to Mr. Gustave Benedict Lane, and others, Rubens's rough but most masterly portrait of the "Earl of Arundel" (14), a "Portrait" (119), by Moreelse, "Portrait of a Lady" scene" (8), by Teniers; and the "Duke of Ferrara" (124), by Dosso Dossi. All these pictures have been exhibited in Burlington House before, we need not review them anew. Sir Wentworth Dilke has sent a decapitated head, attributed to Canwaggio, but we should like to know upon what authority it is entitled "Head of the Cenci" (111). Making every allowance for the foreshortening, this heavy, ill-favoured, classical type of head bears no resemblance to the Cenci's well-known portrait, by Guido, in the Barberini Palace. We remember also an unusually fine work by Seghers, "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalen" (71), very interesting in other respects, from its vivid colour, ascribed to Scarsellino da Ferrara, "Christ Led to Execution" (92); "The Apotheosis of St. Francis" (117), by Canwaggio; the "Holy Family" (118), by Sasso Ferrato, an example of extraordinary character; and several works of interest, chiefly as regards the archæology of art, we shall have named the most important works in this gallery.

BRITISH SCHOOL.

We regret to find that very few English artists have contributed, on their own account, to this exhibition. Doubtless they have a good market nearer home; but, we think, they have hardly consulted their reputation in forgetting the claims of the sister country. The great mass of the noticeable pictures are selections from the Royal collection, from South Kensington, the "diploma" pictures of the Royal Academy, and private collections of works already exhibited. To those who have to make acquaintance with these works they will, of course, afford the same pleasure as they have already given to persons familiar with them; and it is agreeable and instructive merely to have an opportunity for verifying former impressions by seeing the pictures again under different circumstances and in a fresh collection; but, as they are known to a large proportion of our readers, and have many of them been already reviewed in these columns, the present contents will be a simple enumeration of the most remarkable of the number.

Her Majesty then, has graciously contributed, among others, the undermentioned works:—"The Penny Wedding" and "The Maid of Dunsgreen," by Sir David Wilkie; "Portrait of Lady Ely," by Sir Joshua; "The Coronation of Queen Victoria: Receiving the Sacrament," by Leslie; "The Wind and the Lady," and a "Portrait of Lady Mulready;" "The Marriage of the Princess Royal," by Phillip; "Portrait of Lady Lyndhurst," by Sir T. Lawrence; "Portrait of Lady Audley," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Portrait of Lady Audley," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "The Distribution of the Crimean Medals," by G. H. Thomas; and the "Queen's Gift of Exhibition of 1851," by Sir Edwin Landseer. The National Gallery (British school), and the Sheepshanks and other donations at South Kensington, have contributed the following artists:—Sir Edwin Landseer, "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner" ; Leslie, "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman;" Cope, "Sancho Panza and the Duchess;" Mulready, "The Last In" and "First Love;" Elmore; Maclise, "Malvolio and the Countess"—these works are by the late Sir Edwin and regarded as the masterpieces of Irish artists; W. Collins, "As Happy as a King;" Turner, "Venice;" H. Ward, "The Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Lord Chesterfield;" Wilkie, "The Parish Beadle;" Herbert, "Sir Thomas More and his Family;" Frith, "The Village Festival;" and several "diploma pictures," and the collection of portraits of Royal Academicians in course of presentation to the National Gallery, "A Ferager," Maclise; portrait of Gibson the Sculptor, Boxall; portrait of Sir Charles Eastlake, Knight; "Song of the Solent Shaw," F. Goodall, which we engraved not long since; "The Village Reflexes," Redgrave; "Oliver Cromwell Praying," Ward; Sir John Macnee's Portrait of the late D. Roberts; and specimens of F. R. Pickersgill, C. R. Cooke, Roberts, and Goodall. Among the many celebrated pictures which had previously been exhibited in Trafalgar-square, or elsewhere, of which we may name O'Neil's shipwreck scene, "Eastward Ho!" Frith's "Railway Station," the "Funeral of John Hampden," by Calderon; "The Vale of Rest," by Millais; "Peace Concluded," by Orchardson; "Mariana in Antiquis Marys," by E. Armitage; "Fête de Marriage," by F. Goodall; "The Parting of Sir Lancelot and Lady Elaine," by E. Normoy; and an oil, of the fresco in the Westminster Palace; Watts's portrait of Sir John Gorst, and "Sir Galahad," and a large piece of tree-ment out of the ordinary rots of professional portraiture. Lastly, there are several works by Mr. Orchardson, which have a special reputation, one of which we may mention particularly—i.e., an imaginative representation, by E. Saiel, of "The Angel of Interpretation" in the Book of Daniel, which presents a most beautiful subjects in the same frame, showing the crimes and sorrows for which the Angel interprets the vision to the prophet. We should add that M. Desanges's "Victoria Cross Gallery," numbering upwards of fifty pictures, occupies one of the principal rooms.

THE FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Nothing relating to this exhibition is more surprising than the curiously disproportionate manner in which the foreign schools are represented. The greatest and most prolific of those schools, those nearest home, either not in no appearance worth mentioning, or else only a very few pictures. Of the works of Meissonier, and Scandinavia is illustrated almost as well as, or even better than, in the international exhibitions of 1862.

To the nation for which, before the alliance with *perfide Albion*, our illustrious ancestors fought so many battles, and which, in spite of all fees, the warmest sympathy, the following well-known French pictures have found places:—"The Last Moments of Marie Antoinette," Picard of a Dog," by Rosa Bonheur; the head of "A Monk," worthy of any old master; "Lecture," by Jules Breton; "Portrait of a Lady," by Ernest Duverger, contributed by Mr. Gambart. *Voilà tout*—that is to say, all "worth mentioning."

The contributions from Belgium are much more numerous, but of low average quality. However, the following may be applied with the request of the "Slaughters of Malmaret" (328) to another locality. The astonishment of the cabbages on the windows of cretaceous, sharp, and such like mysteries of the Western feminine toilet, is well rendered and the thousand details of an Oriental interior are realised with great fidelity. There are also a number of works like "Portrait" (389), by L. Devinne, of very rare excellence; an admirable "Portrait of a Lady" (440), by Madame Wagnon; a fine picture (in the music-room), by J. Stallaert, painted in a fine historic style, of "The Reception of Charles V. at Ghent" (441), by the late Verlat; with Penelope turning sadly towards the moonlit window without recognising her husband (Ulysses) in the beggar; and two pleasing heads entitled "Neith" and "Soulh," by the eminent Belgian animalier, Verlat. The "Portrait of Cardinal Consalvi" (442), by Madame Wagnon; "Portrait of a Lady" (443), by Madame Wagnon; "Portrait of a Lady" (444), by Madame Wagnon; "Portrait of a Lady" (445), by Madame Wagnon; "Portrait of a Lady" (446), by Madame Wagnon; "Portrait of a Lady"

a work of his studentship. By Major Fowell there is a small group of a "Field Fight," a slight but vivid sketch. By the late J. Hogan, the Irish sculptor, there is a statuette of "Eve" (53), starting at first sight of death—i.e., a dead dove—rather mannered and weak: some of the forms; and by J. H. Kirk, another Irish sculptor, a "Psyche" and "Sappho" (66), somewhat injured in effect by the heaviness of parts.

But, as remarked in connection with our Engraving of Miss Rossers group, the finest sculptures in the Exhibition are this lady's "Faun and Satyr," which we may say, *en passant*, has been purchased by Mr. Guinness; and the "Saul," by another famous American sculptor resident at Rome, Mr. Story. The statue is engraved in full in our colonial. The King is represented seated, when "the evil spirit from God is upon him" (1 Sam. xvi. 23), that spirit expressed only by David's playing—a service which the jealous Saul afterwards rewarded by seeking his life. The weight of sin on his throne, looking with dilated eyes and the keenness of dementia in her terrible fascination, gaied, his whole frame convulsed. With one hand he clutches at, to fear, his closest friend, the only one who can help him—a sword in his side; yet the terror of his aspect is dignified by Michal Angelesque largeness and severity of style. Mr. Story's statue of "Cleopatra," invoking Heaven's assistance, though noble in character and good in action, is not, to our sense, made by the Jewish heroine has a modern air, and her expression is somewhat tame.

On the English sculpture we need not dwell. By C. Fraikin there are a "Fury of the Woods;" (33), a statuette of "A Sleeping Vestal" (57), and others of this eclectically sculptor's productions, either meretricious female representations. The grave-standing figure or epitaphic one of "Mildman" (236), by J. Wyatt, is a poor affair, the drapery obviously serving as pedestal. A marble group entitled "Venus chips Cupid's Wings" (3), by T. (?) Geefs, is cleverly executed and pretty. It would make a small-sized group for a lady's boudoir, but cannot rank high as art. By the characteristic but sensitive Pavid sculptor, Gibson, there is a bust of the composer of the German oratorio, R. Cassor, there are two or three pleasing small groups; and there is a large bronze group of "Cupid and Psyche," most grand, modelled by M. Geles, of Berlin, not in the catalogue.

In the large and miscellaneous collection of Mr. Gambart's exhibition every day being augmented—we have principally to note the excellence of the workmanship, due to the trained and practised manipulative of sculptors among the art-loving Italians, in a country the very air of which has, as we have remarked, of course, the Apennines—is of the sculptor's raw material. But we shall name only a great deal of power wasted through indefiniteness of aim or upon unsuitable, frequently trivial subjects. Such is the case with Bartolini, which the nature of the material will never permit to be satisfactory. The most remarkable sculpture in the exhibition, Bartolini's statuette, too restly wrought, and consumptious colossal marble statue of the Pope, by F. Matteo, partly illustrate what we mean. The commission for the office of his Holiness may be admitted to account for his being represented in a sitting attitude, though they cannot account for the beautiful forms of "drapery" in the sculpturesque sense; but it will not account for the artist's having placed the hand of benediction on the kindly and benevolent face of Pius IX., still less will it excuse the attempt to render in marble the patterns, the very web and woof, of the vestments he wears. To Signor Bartolini's statuette, named "Spring Girl," as well as a copy, are here—our remarks will, however, more directly apply—and the same spirit of error may also be the more pernicious, because he is undoubtedly a sculptor of ability. What shall we say of a girl of the age represented by him who has put her doll to bed in a sort of steel-cradle, and who, resting him on a half-reclining attitude, is understood to sing the lullaby of the title, "Hush! don't wake my baby" (18). The expression is good, certainly, and the action of the head indicative of the most festival an incident worthy of being laboriously recorded in imperishable marble; but the "Spring" is water-colour subject, not the appropriate medium? Then we have statues in the "picturesque" style (the term we employ, of course, generally speaking, without exact criticism) of Italian women, called "The Bean Seller" (20), the Corsican ownership of the sculptor; and—following the success of "The Reading Girl"—"The Sewing Girl"—a girl swinging on a seat hung from the branch of a tree, and pushed by a boy. We may not say "amorino" is so naturalistic a representation—a subject very skilfully treated, with much graceful composition of figures, but entailing a conventionality in the accessories out of harmony with the rest of the work. We may, in a word, say we much prefer to associate the sculptor's name with a statue, just arrived, of "David," proceeding to sling the stone at Goliath—a subject most nobly spirited and natural in attitude and expression. Another distinguished Italian sculptor is the picturesque style, G. Strazza, sends us ably-executed statue of "Islamael," lying fainting with horror, and his attenuated condition is unfit for representation as well as unauthorised: and we may also name "Courage," of a Neapolitan fisherboy to draw the fuse from a bomb about to explode. With all the praise included in repeating the subject, generally speaking, of "Retard Diogenes," by R. La Barbera (Palermo), a shrivelled, naked old man is not a pleasant object for contemplation. The colossal marble statue of "Diana" is hackneyed in treatment, and fails to raise interest—which a real subject would—in modern. C. Fanditti, of Milan, has a statue of "Camilla" prepared for war, with sword and shield, a boy's head on her shoulders, as she might have gone forth to assist Turnus against Æneas; and standing, or rather about to stand, graceful, and beautiful: an effective and spirited figure in the ornamental, and beautiful conserving mention in this style are the "Spring" by Vela; "Girl dwelling a rose" (unfinished), by Fredda; Fortuny's statuettes of two (we believe), resident in London. "Modesty," a statue by Q. Corbellini, expresses the sentiment with pleasing delicacy. A "Cleopatra" recumbent (with some tacit reservation) is also due to G. Argenti's "Eve after the Fall" sitting in grief, and "Paolo and Francesca" (1), by G. Mazeppa, very spirited, a tour-de-force in execution; and "Michael Angelo when a child examining the head of a faun" (2), by the same artist, are remarkable for their truth to nature. We may, with some reasonableness to that of Mr. Lucas, one of the new members of the Water-Colour Society, name among the most original of the different foreign works in line, and, in the same room, admirable etchings by Hermann Bouvier and Rudolf Lehmann.

The collection of photographs is of unexpected richness and excellence. In actual photography Mrs. Cameron, the late Lady Llewellyn, and Mr. Rejlander take the lead, and in the more characteristic working of the art all the best manipulators are in force. The Stereoscopic Company also has a large and full list for the sale of their photographs from objects exhibited in the building.

ART-MANUFACTURES.

We have glanced at some of the most interesting results of the combined efforts of the artist, designer, and manufacturer in the Exhibition—sculpture, painting, engravings of objects for book illustration. Space remains here only to offer a few general observations upon the various works of art-manufacture.

Commencing with the prominently-placed French contributions, we may say and we have said elsewhere that Paris still maintains her supremacy in many branches of industry of importance to those engraved; and, as agents, Messrs. Carlman and Cottelen, of Cannon-street, London, show (besides a large assortment of inferior clocks) imitation bronzes cast in zinc, of course less spirited and finished than real bronze, but not in the same proportion that the price is diminished. There are also silks and velvets from Paris, Lyons, and Tours; shawls from Paris which may be compared with the Paisley shawls; and lace from Chantilly, no addition to the cabinet engraved, there is likewise a small but good show of decorative work, carvings, and furniture by the Paris houses of Fourdinois, Diehl, and Grohe, and Wehler.

The division which collectively makes perhaps the best display is that of furniture and decoration. Among the London houses Jackson and Graham, J. G. Crace, and Gillow are foremost. The first of these exhibit a decorative combination adjoining the French department which forms the principal object in the nave, and was used for the ceremony of the opening. It represents, by means of a dais and massive velvet canopy, a sectional part of the floor, wall, and ceiling of a room identical in style with that adopted by the firm for the decoration, from the designs of Owen Jones, of the palace of the Pacha of Egypt. On the dais are some cabinets decorated with exquisite carving and inlaying. The decoration of the largest and finest bedrooms in the building, from the eminent London manufacturers mentioned, is by whom Messrs. Jackson and Graham are the English agents. We need not say that the leaves of Barbedienne's catalogue is a vast number of reproductions from the antique, and many original works of great merit. The bronzes handled and modelled by the manufacturer are specially remarkable. Mr. Crace exhibits beautiful paperhangings in the Gothic manner. These are also in this section no more perfect piece of workmanship than an ebony and ivory cabinet by Gillow. The Minton's English and two Scotch firms are well represented. Of the Dublin makers, Messrs. Waterford's glass is the best. Their interior of a room is very creditable, and its suite of furniture in oak, carved in the same time, tasteful in design, and more thoroughly finished than is usual with Irish manufacturers, is very good. Beyond this, and another case of fancy articles, in leather, wood, &c., Mr. Baker and Brothers' stand is principally occupied with very successful imitations of Sevrès, Dresden, and other descriptions of china; Take the Austrian contributions, which are in the "Class 4 Miscellaneous"—here is nothing from Austria or the other German States indicative of standing of manufacture. The Austrian Government and of the Belgian collections we have only to add that there are some really good specimens of carving in wood, some of carved furniture of merit, and some beautiful specimens of Brussels lace.

The Italian Court, the principal exhibitors are S. Ellacombe, Coventry, and Hart, of London. Both have fine collections of Venetian glass and mosaics. And these, with contributions from Hardman, Cox, Harland, and Fisher, Birmingham; Hart, Manchester; Hancock from the South Kensington Museum; and a collection of antiquities of various descriptions from Messrs. Webb, of Worcester, illustrating Medieval Court. But, in general metal-work, we miss the names of some of the most distinguished English houses, and, as a whole result, it all, better represented.

Certainly the most attractive of the sections of the Exhibition. Mr. Alderman Copeland's manufactures form a large, varied, and splendid collection, and the productions of Messrs. Minton, Mr. Blashfield has a large and varied collection of "Stone China," and of ornamental articles, only surpassed in modellings of the human figure by some large and fine specimens of Messrs. Minton. Mr. Blashfield and Mr. Magnus's decorated state may be mentioned. The most noteworthy of the productions of the Worcester Porcelain Company are Mr. Trumper-street, and Messrs. Powell and Co., of Whitefriars. The productions of the Royal Porcelain Works and the engravings commemorative of the Exhibition on two goblets very artistic. A most extensive and admirable collection of works in glass is that of Messrs. Powell, and the Royal and India House collections. The passages connecting the different principal buildings are lined with carpets from the imperial manufactories at Abbeville, and with Axminster, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets of every description and colour drawings, chromolithographs, colour-prints, and wood engravings.

We have alluded incidentally to some of the Irish stands and cases. But such is the peculiar characteristic of the Irish manufacture, as Irish poplins and lace, the linens of Belfast, and the hose of Balbriggan—to name only three staples—are not represented in the Exhibition. Nevertheless, we must observe with regret that the Irish manufacturers generally have not availed themselves of the display in the kingdom in matters of taste and design. Those who have the welfare of Ireland at heart, and who would fain encourage the diffuse art-education, by Schools of Design or other means. Take the Irish carpets, for instance—and this for instance—are fabric, as artists will say, more suitable than silk itself for most purposes, and as beautiful in its own quiet yet rich self-colours that, for persons of taste, are the best of all carpets. Yet for hangings and the upholsterer it may be desirable that it should be figured, and accordingly there are looms which weave both figures and embroidery. But with what results? Hardly any that we saw last did not exhibit the true vulgarian and picture it. So with the Irish (Limerick) lace; an effective and stately kind of lace, closely resembling Honiton, but with a bolder pattern, and similar to the Brussels and the French! As for the book-ornaments, the less said about them the better. Of the Irish manufacturers, in point of design, the better. Killarney is famous as almost the only place in the British Isles where the arbutus grows, the beautiful luxurious; and there a manufacture of furniture has been established from the arbutus wood. Its elegance is there in the specimens of the manufacture in this exhibition?

Vessels arriving from Malta are excluded from Sicilian ports on account of cholera.

Mr. Daniel Brooke Robinson, our Consul at Canton, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

The Rev. W. W. Howard, her Majesty's Inspector of Church Schools in Devonshire, has been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her in a school in which the Church Catechism was taught by repeating it after the teacher from the pulpit, and the children were not aware that the imposition was held:—"I believe God father sincerely make from and earth and in Jesus Christ is only son of conceived by the Holy Ghost born of the birch in mery suffer under pontius pilate yea quoth fide and dead buried, and the third day he rose again."

Arrangements have been made with the French Post Office, by which, in future, letters may be forwarded to any part of France or New line of French mail packets established between Shanghai and Nagasaki, touching at Chefoo, Hiogo, and Yokohama. The rates of postage are as follows:—Letters not exceeding 7½ gr. 5d.; every additional ounce, 5s. 8d. Letters for Japan not exceeding 7½ gr. 5d.; every additional ounce, 5s. 8d. payment of double the above rates of postage. Newspapers—1d. each, not exceeding 4 oz. Other printed papers—Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2d.; not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.; every additional 4 oz., 1s. Upon letters other than those the senders may wish to register, the postage may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but the postage on newspapers, books, and other printed papers must, in all cases, be prepaid. The French packets leave Marseilles on the 15th of each month for Alexandria, in correspondence with a line from Suez proceeding to Shanghai; and the English packets leave Southampton on the 16th of each month for Alexandria, in correspondence with a line from Suez proceeding to Shanghai; and mail for postal in or reach London, at the latest, in time for the day mail to Shanghai, in time for the night mail of the 17th.

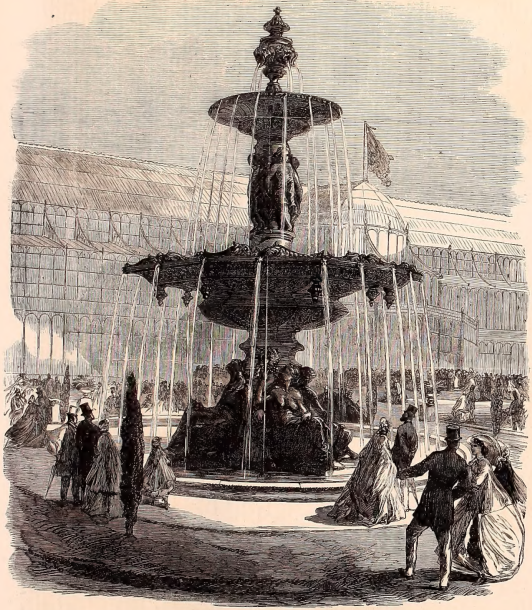
THE FARM.

WHAT with the cattle plague hurrying in the air, and wheat sprouting in the ground, the farmers are having an anxious time of it; and the weather prophets may be said to be at sea—neither a curious coincidence. The rain sales go on gaily enough; and Mr. W. Hewer's fifty shearling rams and one old ram sheep have averaged £21 15s. 9d., Mr. Rigden's lettings is set for Aug. 25, and Mr. Kirkham's for Aug. 31.

Mr. Colling, the eminent cattle-breeder, has published a very excellent letter in the agricultural papers on the subject of the cattle disease. He repudiates the notion that the disease has been imported from abroad, and maintains that it has been proved that any foreign cattle are diseased, but, on the contrary, they are more sound than the English, Irish, and Scotch. "I have had eight years' trial from a term of thirty years' experience. He mentions, in support of his opinion, a curious fact that they are "specially and almost invariably" bought for the Jews, who pay more attention to the cleanliness, wholesomeness, and sound state of food than many other people. He, in fact, points out appointed to see the animals killed and to minutely examine the carcases. The result was that one out of the 600 cattle or so bought weekly to supply the Government contracts were foreign, which would not be the case unless they could pass the two inspections at the docksyards. Last Monday week no less than 3000 foreign cattle passed the metropolitan market, all perfectly sound, some of them making an average of 90 stone. Some cattle and numerous cows from Brenen going as high as £30 each. Hence he doubts the wisdom of the prohibition of cattle into Queensland, and considers it a fortnight in the vicinity of London, where they might imbibe the very disease which is supposed to exist in them. It was decided last year by a large meeting of graziers and salesmen, with Mr. Giblett as chairman, that the Islington Cattle Market Grounds concerning, but the said-mouth disease was caused by a baneful atmospheric influence. He therefore contends that the disease is not contagious, and that the disease is imported, to consider the present plague as a sort of obscure in the case of adds that there is nothing antagonistic to this theory in the fact that the cowsheds of London are generally pestiferous, as fever decreases in the localities which are badly drained and not properly ventilated. About 1847 the disease England was similarly imported at that time no foreign cattle were sent.

Mr. Strafford has published a small volume of his Herd Book, in which the bull numbers run from Abana (21,136) to Zealous (23,252), the last number but one. The cows, heifers, and at times pecuniary, Ah! Here, Boy, Foolish John, Manasses, Mr. Bunting, Old Fowler, Nineteen, Roly Poly, Sir Arthur, Tom Thumb, Wonder, and many more of each a namesake, and there are three Belvedores and three Blair Athols. The bull calves number 1 to 20, the cows 1 to 20, the heifers (including the new creations of Rosehill and Olney); and the bulls, 121. The bull numbers are headed by Forth, Duke of Towneley, Tenth Grand Duke, Knightley, Prince Rupert, and Thoroughbred. The females include Betty Gwynne, Duchess 84th, Grand Duchess 8th, Lady Selina Spencer, Queen Victoria, Queen Mary, Royal Duchess, and Sweetheart 5th. They are drawn on stone by Mr. Gauci, who in once Mr. Bates's herdsman, and acknowledged portrait painter to the shorthorn and Hereford world, and has taken several sketches at the Royal Farm.

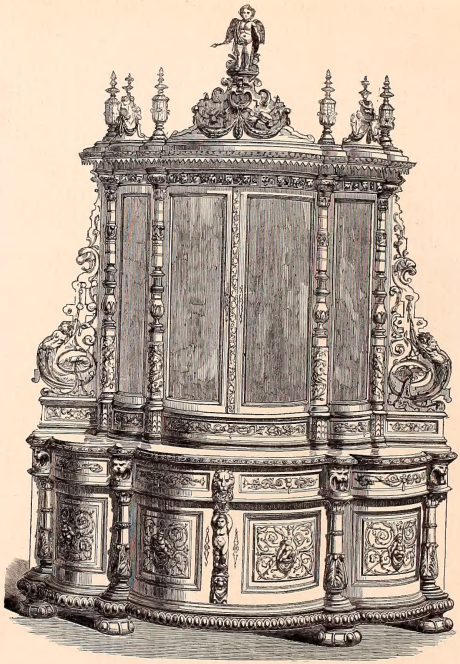
The Northumberland Agricultural Society has held a capital meeting at Alnwick. The Duke of Northumberland Lord Lieutenant of the county was present. Lord Lieutenant of the county was present. Lord Lieutenant of the county was present.



BRONZE FOUNTAIN IN THE GARDEN.

FOUNTAIN IN THE GARDEN.

For the production of tasteful sculptured fountains the French have been celebrated since before the days of Jean Goujon; and they are as far in advance of us now as ever. To say nothing of the magnificent fountains of Paris and Versailles, in what provincial town of France would they tolerate mere water-spouts such as those at Trafalgar-square and the Crystal Palace? The fountain which is erected (besides a smaller specimen by the same firm) in the prettily-laid-out gardens of the Dublin International Exhibition, though it may appear to untravelled eyes something quite unusual and ornate, is only one of a kind that the French manufacture by the score. In design it is Renaissance, like nearly all French fountains, and its figures and ornaments are drawn from classical mythology. The style certainly admits of that freedom in the introduction of allegorical figures and conventional emblems without which it is difficult to understand what meanings and associations, or decorative interest, could be given to so artificial a thing as a fountain. Compared with the licentious picturesqueness of many French fountains, however, this is comparatively simple and symmetrical. Round the stem, beneath the central basin, are an egeal and a youthful river god and two fluvial goddesses, with the usual aquatic emblems; and round the stem above, backed against it, are four genii joining hands. Masks, garlands, dolphins, water-plants, and mouldings complete the ornamentation; and the jets of water are arranged to spring from the top of the stem, or the figures and masks round the basins. The figures were modelled by a sculptor of great ability, M. Moreau. But what is, perhaps, more noteworthy in regard to this fountain is the fact that it is of cast-iron, a material which, although it will not acquire the rich "patina" of bronze, will, if kept bronzed, answer every purpose of the alloy, and admits of a very great reduction in the price. Such large and artistic iron castings are a remarkable and unrivalled feature in French manufactures. The agents, Messrs. Carlhian and Corbière, of Cannon-street, exhibit in the semicircle of the nave a collection of iron castings of large statues, groups, pedestals, and ornaments of various kinds from the foundries of Messrs. Barbezat and Co.—the same who cast the fountain—and the cleanness and finish of these castings are extraordinary. On a slight inspection they would hardly be detected from real bronze. It is difficult to believe that they have not been laboriously finished by hand after leaving the mould—though



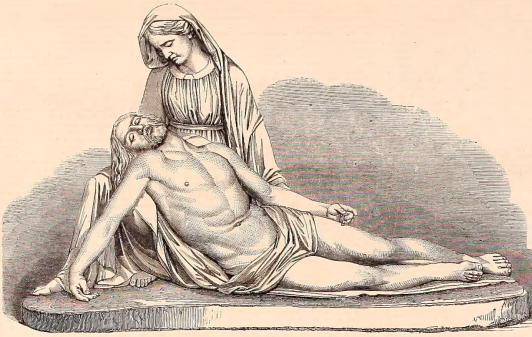
CARVED PORTE-ARME, OR CABINET, BY CARLHIAN AND CORBIÈRE.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

this is, of course, almost impossible. Messrs. Barbezat and Co. are the largest cast-iron founders in France. At their foundry at Val d'Osne they employ, it is said upwards of 500 men.

A "PIETÀ."

ALTHOUGH there is no direct authorisation in the Gospel narratives for this representation; although it can only be said (setting tradition aside) that the taking down of the body of our Saviour from the cross was very probably witnessed by his mother Mary, yet the incident of this group has, doubtless, been regarded for many centuries in the Roman Catholic Church as having actually occurred; and to doubt it would probably be deemed heretical by every pious Catholic. The fact of the admission of such a representation into the Church would be quite sufficient authentication. While, too, it has not the spiritual and symbolic meanings and accessories of the "Virgin and Child," which we have also engraved from this exhibition, the mode of the representation is nevertheless almost as strictly defined, the subject is nearly as frequently to be seen, and the remarks we have made on the class of works to which M. Montagny's group belongs, are closely applicable to it. So generally recognised has the subject been that the Italian word *pietà* long since acquired a special technical sense in designating it, in addition to the other meanings of the word, such as love of kindred, piety, and pity. The inexpressible pathos of the subject, as well as its adoption for ecclesiastical purposes, has, perhaps, swelled the number of the great artists who have ventured to treat it. The reader may remember many noble versions of the subject; but we will content ourselves with recalling the most famous—Michael Anglo's "Pietà," in the Capella della Pietà, in St. Peter's. The particular repetition by Mr. J. Farrell, of Dublin, which we have engraved, is creditably modelled, and distinguished by considerable feeling, without being spasmodic and repulsive, like the treatment of the subject by some modern Italian sculptors.



A "PIETÀ," PLASTER GROUP, BY J. FARRELL, OF DUBLIN.

"MATER SALVATORIS."

THIS alto-relievo, or, as it might, perhaps, more properly be called, mezzo-relievo, belongs to a similar class of religious art to that of the groups of "The Virgin and Child" and the "Pietà," which we have also engraved, and of which class there are many examples in this exhibition—although, of course, to the large proportion of Roman Catholics to be expected among the Dublin visitors. But it is a more naturalistic representation than the group of the same subject just mentioned. The artist has, however, introduced the emblem of Christ's future sufferings, and represented the Divine Infant regarding it with omniscient prevision. The "Mother of the Saviour"—to translate the patristic Latin of the title—seems also to foresee or feel a presentiment of her son's passion as she sadly kisses his head. The composition is similar to many of the Madonnas of Raphael and the early Italian painters, as well as to many reliefs by Italian sculptors—to name one, the highly-interesting unfinished relief by Michael Angelo, which, with the "diploma pictures," and other art-treasures, are lost to the public in the rooms of the Royal Academy. The execution of the work we have engraved is good, and evinces knowledge of the true principles of plastic treatment on a tablet ground. The relief is in a carved frame; it has the title and name of the sculptor incised on it, and was doubtless intended for the chapel of some church, or a private or conventual oratory. It is not in the catalogue (2nd edition), nor among the sculpture generally, but is to be found against the wall in the Roman department.



"MATER SALVATORIS," MARBLE ALTO-RELIEVO, BY SPERTINI.

"THE KISS OF JUDAS."

THIS is a reduced replica of a group by a Roman sculptor of eminence, Cav. T. Jacometti, which has already had considerable success. The conception appears to us to have much merit, and the workmanship is unquestionably excellent. In this unrelenting and quibbling age there have not been wanting apologists even for Judas—men who would not even have "tied a millstone round his neck." But the



"THE KISS OF JUDAS," MARBLE GROUP, BY CAVALIERE JACOMETTI.

sculptor, mindful of the exigencies of his art, has made Judas sufficiently hateful and contemptible in appearance, without descending to undignified or revolting grotesqueness and distortion. The Judas of the artist is a small, but well exactly a mean-looking man: his shock head, hard, strongly-marked features, "villainously-low" and beetling brow, aquiline nose, thin nostrils and lips, and farouche moustache, are the stereotyped characteristics with physiognomists of bold and crafty treachery and murderous ruthlessness. In rendering the expression and gestures proper to our Lord and his betrayer there was, of course, much scope for displaying dramatic, pictorial, and graphic power. The expressions and gestures actually given appear to us very suitable and highly dramatic. The artist must have advanced towards Christ with stealthy cowardice from behind, or like Joliffe also the hand behind him in which he grasps the price of blood, the thirty pieces of silver. Yet with what horrible familiarity, with what easy ease and self-possession does he bow that sacred head to print on the brow the kiss which has become the type, the very byword, of utmost perfidy! The contrast of the expression and gesture of the Saviour deserves, we think, the highest praise. With what all-knowing consciousness and God-like mercy does the Redeemer receive that profane hand and that polluted kiss! How admirably is the human and divine nature of the God-man indicated in the right and left portions of the right hand, and in that awe-moving expression shading the steadfast provision and resolve to drink the bitter cup which must pass from Him! Finally, the sculptor has gone very near to produce something memorably great in art.

PRINCE ALFRED'S MAJORITY.

By order of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha the solemn declaration of Prince Alfred of England (who is the heir to the Duchy) having attained his majority took place in Rosenberg castle, on July 31st. Accompanied by the Prince, the Duke repaired to the Hall of Audience, where Dr. Minister Von Seebach was in attendance summoned in a deputation of the Ducal Ministers. Turning to his Royal Highness, the Minister read the following address:—

Most Illustrious Prince.—By the wish and according to the order of his Highness the Duke, I have first to communicate to your Royal Highness the text of the House law and constitutional ordinance which renders this day of light to the Ducal House, and to the Ducal Diet, the entrance into your Royal Highness' own person.

Art. 6 of the House law ordains—"The Princes and Princesses of the Ducal House shall attain their majority upon completing their twenty-first year." Section 11 of the Constitution coincides therewith, which fixes the period of majority and capability to reign of the Duke, as well as of every Prince belonging to the Ducal House, according to the completion of the twenty-first year.

The present day, therefore, confers majority upon your Royal Highness, accompanying it with greater independence and full legal responsibility of action. Hitherto this has been by his Highness the Duke exercised in your name or dedicated to you.

Among the rights and duties which now attained majority grants to and imposes upon your Royal Highness is especially to be mentioned the independent representation of agnatic interests in the administration of the Crown lands and of the remaining estates belonging to the House, and which have come down by the house law.

Your Royal Highness will undoubtedly find cause to acquaint yourself with the state of the law bearing upon this subject, as well as with the actual facts relating thereto. While I therefore express to your Highness my wishes to your Royal Highness's copy of the most important laws referring to the matter, I have, at the same time and the assurance that it is the most sacred duty to both departments of the State Ministry to afford your Royal Highness in the discharge of this duty any support desired, and to render all information and guidance.

May your Royal Highness deign graciously to receive the sincere congratulations now presented by the most joyful occasion. I venture to add those of the members of the State Ministry here present.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Duke Alfred, and the Ministers then entered the Throne-room, where a grand gala Court was held.

Mr. Frederick Peel's health has compelled him definitively to resign his secretaryship to the Treasury.

Last year there was an increase of 473 offences, compared with the previous year, against the game laws. The convictions were 9,110 to 10,117, of which 5147 were for trespassing in the day time in pursuit of game; 3,015 were for night poaching; 1,955 for having game in illegal possession; and 8 offences against the Poaching Act of 1862.

A report has been issued by the Select Committee of the House of Commons "appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Committee of Council on Education, and into the manner in which the business of the office is conducted, and also into the best mode of extending the benefits of Government inspection, and the Parliamentary grants to schools at present unassisted by the State." The minutes of evidence are appended to the report, and fill a large volume. The committee do not themselves express the opinions of reformers to them. They recommend the separation of the education department, and the system under which the annual grants for the promotion of popular education are administered, from the examined present and former presidents and vice-presidents, and the secretary, of the committee of council, and several of her Majesty's inspectors. They have also taken evidence from various parts of England with respect to the policy of making a certificated teacher an indispensable condition of State assistance to a school, and with respect to the existing practice of the education department, as the important subject of the pupil teacher, and the adoption of the remainder clause. Your Committee are obliged to state, with regret, that, owing to the lateness of the session, and to the peculiar circumstances of the present Session, they are unable to report fully upon the subject of the inquiry which has been referred to them by the House, but are of opinion that, although so much evidence has not yet one-sided, it will be found to be of great interest and value. The question raised in the second part of the inquiry, whether it is not desirable to extend the benefits of Government inspection and the Parliamentary grant to schools at present unassisted by the State, is one which will call for extreme importance to the promotion of popular education, that your Committee think it desirable that further evidence should be taken upon the subject of this portion of the subject, which they have hitherto touched only incidentally, or not at all. Under these circumstances your Committee would greatly regret their inability to complete the duty intrusted to them, they have therefore to request that they may be reappointed to continue the inquiry which they have resumed. They therefore recommend that the appointment of the next Session of Parliament, a Committee should be appointed to consider the same order of reference as the inquiry which they now find themselves unable to conclude."

Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal has died in Chancery a bill of complaint against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, the Lord Bishop of London, Mr. Robert Gray, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Attorney-General, for the repression of his heresy, which is part of the Church of England, has been being withheld. It sets forth that in the year 1841 the then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) called a meeting of the bishops at Lambeth Palace Rooms, when it was resolved to make more adequate provision for spreading the principles of the Church of England in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, the resolutions being signed by all the bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, who were present, including Mr. Gladstone, Vice-Chancellor Wood, the Archbishop of London, and Mr. Richard being appointed treasurer. The plaintiff, Bishop Colenso, appointed the council of the Colonial Bishopric Fund agreed with her Majesty's Government to contribute £1,000 per annum for ten years to the support of the Bishop of Natal, and £500 per annum for ten years to the support of the Bishop of Sydney, and £601 10s. per annum for ten years to be duly paid to the plaintiff after his consecration by the treasurer above named, including the half-yearly payments due on the 1st of July, 1865, which have since been paid, and in the month of July, 1864, the plaintiff received a notice from the clerk of the treasurer, in which it was stated that the first payment of the salary hitherto allowed for the bishopric of Natal to be reserved and carried to a separate account, subject to the following conditions:—

"The council having received a caution against continuing to pay the salary to anyone save by the bishopric of Natal from the Bishop of Capetown, on the ground that he had deprived the Bishop Colenso of that post, and appointed another bishop in his place, and that the bishop was not entitled to the existing arrangement, the salary has been paid into a separate account." The plaintiff, having stated that he makes the Archbishops defendants, he expressed the whole of the proceedings to be void, and he advised that her Majesty's Attorney-General is a necessary party in the matter of the petition for the confirmation of the irrevocable appropriation of a portion of the fund to the endowment for all time of the see of Natal, prays as follows:—1. That it may be declared that, out of the said Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, a sufficient part has been irrevocably appropriated to the endowment for all time of the Bishop of Natal for the time being, and that the said annual income of £601 10s. has been duly paid to the plaintiff as the Bishop of Natal, and is payable to Natal for the time being, and that the same may be ordered and paid accordingly. 2. That the first defendants may, in particular, be declared trustees for the plaintiff of the two half-yearly payments reserved and carried to a separate account as aforesaid, and may be decreed to pay the same to the plaintiff, with interest, from the dates on which they respectively became due, as aforesaid. 3. That the defendants other than the Attorney-General may be decreed to pay the costs of this suit. 4. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require." An appearance has been entered on behalf of the defendants, and the case will be argued after the long vacation.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

CONTINUING the chronicle of the last election, it may be observed that a good deal has been said with regard to what was taken to be a predetermined effort on the part of the metropolitan constituencies to dignify their representation, and to remove something like ridicule from the designation of metropolitan members. Whether this has been really an effort on the part of the electors it is not necessary to curiously to inquire; but the fact of an improvement, and something more, in the personnel of the London representation is undeniable. The electors of Finsbury have been much lauded because they have got rid of Mr. Ross; but, if we be just to position where that gentleman was not, as member for the borough, a strictly representative man, and the successful candidate, Sir Alderman Lusk, was a Scotchman and has been a Sheriff, as is the case with Mr. Lusk, is but a neutral-tinted affair, after all. Which, however, you come to consider representation in the abstract, it must by acknowledged that Mr. Macdonald, who is selected by the Marylebone electors, who is a practical as well as a philosophical politician and a man of business, and who is not without experience in Parliament, having sat for Dundalk from 1848 to 1852, and for Great Yarmouth in 1857. Under his present designation he is a representative man, and one who, in the House, and lately, he was known as Mr. Thomas M'Cullagh, but now the name runs the other way, being M'Cullagh Torrens. The borough of Tower Hamlets has returned a very strong opposition, to be under the influence of the marquisate of Bath, but, of late years, the borough has assailed by Mr. Ayrton, and, in the last Parliament it was represented by Lord Edward Thynne, brother of Lord Bath, who did not stand, and the seat was won by a man against the Conservatives by Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose name is so well known in connection with military and diplomatic services in India and Persia, and who has been political Secretary to the Government of India, Resident at Candahar, Minister to India, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Teheran, to accept which last post he resigned the seat for Reading, which he was elected in 1858, and which he gave up out of the occasions to the new Parliament. The membership for the city of Gloucester is the result of one of those compromises which are sometimes unavoidable, and which sometimes they appear to be bought and sold, it may be, without their own consent; though, of course, neither party would have entered into a bargain to sell to himself to say. The late members, Mr. C. Berkeley and Mr. Powell, G.C., equally respectable gentlemen, and Mr. C. J. Price and Mr. C. J. Monk were re-elected, not, however, without a contest with a Conservative and a Liberal opposition, which had been defeated in 1859, when the borough was nearly disfranchised for proved corruption; but their incapacity to sit having terminated with the late Parliament, they were allowed to supersede two rising members who won their places fairly, and no questions are asked. Mr. Price, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Powell are within the borough, which he represented before from 1852 to 1859; and Mr. Monk is one of the Gloucestershire Monks, and has been, I am nominally a barrister; and in their case there is no change in the representation, Gloucester having returned Mr. C. J. Monk, from 1857 to 1852, and from 1857 to the end of the late Parliament, there being for the first Parliament the Hon. Fleetwood Hesketh Tollemache, a near connection of the Earl of Dysart, who, formerly ranking as a Conservative, voted for free trade in 1846, and pulled party into the Liberal ranks. He sought re-election; but being opposed by Mr. J. H. Theobald, eldest son of Sir J. C. Theobald, Bart., of Ayston Hall, Rutlandshire, there is now a Liberal opposition after an exciting and riotous contest, in the course of which polling-card and bludgeon were freely used. The borough returns but one-and-one state of the representation which had hitherto prevailed was Conservative, Gloucester having returned Mr. Monk after late member, Mr. Welby Gregory, having been returned. There was a great deal of excitement at Sheerness when Mr. Otway, a Conservative contending for the seat left vacant by Mr. Augerstein in that of Mr. Alderman Sidney, was defeated by Mr. Locke, the last, the best "man won—Sir Charles Bright, civil engineer, whose name is well known in the electric world, having been the first plotter in the country, and possesses estates besides in Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, but is a resident engineer at Sheerness.

As Captain Jervis has retained his seat for Harwich, it makes little difference that Colonel Rawlinson, the Conservative, who was one of the late members for the same constituency, who will go down to posterity in connection with the building for the Exhibition of 1862, and not the less because he was not the first, but the second Conservative who sat in the new Parliament; at Hereford, Mr. Baggallay, Q.C.—well known as one of the leading counsel in the case of the Queen v. Overton at the bar of the Rolls—after a sharp contest, ousted Colonel Clifford, an esteemed member of the late Parliament, who represented the county as one of the Conservatives; while, in Herefordshire, Mr. Biddulph, a gentleman of the county, whose father was one of the members for the counties Lord William Graham, Conservative; and Sir Joseph Bailey (Liberal), one of the members for Hereford, have been returned unopposed by the retirement of Mr. Milbank, Liberal, the political status of the representation remaining unchanged. The election for the county of Wilts has been the most important of the year, Lord Ernest Mr. Henry Cowper, brother of the Earl of that title, broke into the Conservative phalanx which had remained unbroken since 1832, and the Liberals, but for the deliverance of a grand monody on the lost one by Mr. Disraeli, would have had the whole of the seats for the county at the poll. This is one of those Liberal triumphs in the counties of which we have had so few of late years, and, as Mr. Sidney Herbert is concerned, for his speech at the declaration of the numbers was a blank as regarded the Liberal cause, Lord Ernest Bruce having had a contest in Honiton for the seat which Mr. Moffatt formed, Mr. Hurst, the new member, being a resident proprietor, and son of Cochrane (Conservative); but at the head of the poll was Mr. Divett, who was one of the members for Exeter in 1857, and, with Mr. Rotschild, the new member for Aylesbury, makes the number of avowed Jewish members of Parliament six instead of four, as it will be until new about since the period of emancipation. There was so general an expression of regret from persons of all parties acquainted with Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald as a statesman and member of Parliament at his having lost his seat for Horsham—being replaced by a Liberal—that it may be some satisfaction to such persons to know that Mr. Fitzgerald gave way before powerful local interest, Mr. Hurst, the new member, being a resident proprietor, and son of a gentleman who for many years represented the borough. Those who have at all studied Parliamentary idiosyncrasies will, perhaps, be of opinion that of all men and members Mr. Leatham will feel the loss of his seat at Huddersfield; and, truth to say, the electors of that borough have stultified themselves not a little by rejecting so rising and, in his way, so able a man as their late representative. But, no doubt, they found the local and personal claims (politics being equal) of Mr. Crosland, whom they have chosen, paramount to the distinction as happily represented by one of the ornaments of men in the late House. At Hull, the electors have returned the best whist-player in England, and a very judicial member, in the person of Mr. Clay; but the Conservative element, as well as the Sunday-closing and anti-alcoholic principle, has been eliminated from the representation by the defeat of Mr. Somes, whose place has been taken by a Liberal, Mr. Charles Norwood, a merchant and steam-ship owner of London connected with the trade of Hull, and vice-president of the Board of Commerce and Shipping, so that he is not devoid of qualifications for the adequate representation of the borough. The Liberal interest here occurs before any disturbance in the English representation of Parliament, and the only change we reaches West Kent that a change is found; for, although there was a sharp contest between the rival candidates, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Cole, the old member, one and one to politics, were returned. In the western division Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Angerstein (Liberals) struggled hard, but in vain. Against Viscount Chelsea (Conservative) and Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hart Dyke, who undertook to fill the seat which Sir Percy Herbert left vacant by his death in the last Parliament, succeeded. Mr. Hart Dyke is but young (he was born in 1837), is eldest son of Sir Percy Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone Park, near Dartford, and was, we hear, one of the best racket-players at Oxford when a member of the University. It was at Kidbrooke that her Majesty's Government received check by the defeat of Colonel White, a Lord of the Treasury and a member of the whipping-in staff. He fell before the prowess of a candidate who is set down in the chronicle as Mr. Albert Grant, F.S.A., M.I.E., one of the late Herr Gottheimer, of Germany, born at Dublin 1830, educated in London and Paris, assumed the name of Grant in lieu of his patronymic in 1863 "for all time and for all purposes," which is unanswerable.

The result of the election at Knaresborough deserves special notice, for not only have both the members been new men, but they have lost a voice in the strictest and yet fullest sense of the word; for Mr. Collins, who has been a shrewd and business-like member, was master of marvels to his party—was the organiser of eccentric noises which are such a characteristic of the Conservative party in divisions; while his Constitutional tendencies were developed in a remarkable degree during the time the country carried on by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. He may take comfort to himself in the consciousness that he is not alone in the fate of the party, one in which he was so constant and mobile an actor. His successor, Mr. Isaac Holden, is a manufacturer at Bradford and a gentleman of position and influence in that town, in 1857, and will be a silent vote. There is little need to dwell on the return of Mr. Thomas Hughes for Lambeth, which, in the absence of candidates, would have been made sufficiently notorious, in the best sense of that word, and his return is a matter of course. The borough has been served him to a London alderman whom they had had on trial for three previous Parliaments, and whose election; and it is to be doubted whether it's second candidate of the like calibre had been started the local annals of the borough, and which, at any rate, have not have been wanted. Still more superfluous would be comment or politics on the fact of the return of Mr. Hadfield for Sheffield, Lancashire, where he pushed out Mr. W. J. Legh, the late Conservative member. That affair speaks for itself. In the late Parliament Marylebone was represented by Mr. Ashburton, who, as Mr. Ashburton (as a way under the pseudonym of "Sam Slick," and two or three times he grew Mr. Ashburton, was one of the most unpractical philosopher; but he was physically but feeble, and his retirement was regretted. He has been succeeded by Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Werrington Park, Launceston; and in that address will probably be found that he will be a more active member than either he otherwise be a Scotish by birth and breeding, and a merchant in London, of large position there. It has been generally supposed in Leicester that it was a Radical town, and it was perhaps rather incumbent than not that the Conservatives should be represented, but by a Conservative member, linked as he was with such a free-thinking colleague as Mr. Peter Taylor. However, this time the borough has resumed its former Radical tone, and Mr. Heygate, who was a country gentleman not far from the borough, has returned another Liberal in personal county and the county and borough—and a Liberal, to the person of Mr. J. Harris Dove. The retirement of the Hon. Colonel Fremantle, Conservative, who succeeded (one takes to give the whole name, as Burchell did to sound that of Lady Caroline Wilmot Horton) Mr. Ewart, the late member for Lonsdale for Mr. Walsh, son of Sir John Walsh M.P. for Radnorshire, Conservative, and Mr. Hutchinson, Liberal, who sought to fill the place vacated, prevailed; and, as far as the balance of parties is concerned, the representation is unchanged, though when Mr. Cecil Raikes, who sat for the other member, takes his seat for Oxford University there may be another chance for a Liberal. Considering that the patronage secretary to the Treasury is seeking re-election, and that the son of a Wing nobleman who is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex was a candidate for the representation of Lewes, the electors and non-electors of Lewes were, backing up two Conservative candidates with a Liberal opposition, a decisive mandate for the Liberal pretenders; and it was through a hearty ordeal that Mr. Brand and Lord Pelham, who succeeded to fill the place vacated by Mr. Blencowe, the late member's retirement were returned. Ichelsea was another Metropolitan election, for Lord Alfred Paget, who was a servant of the electors for a period approaching twenty years, and holding an office in the household which bound him to the Government, was opposed by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, who was supported as Richard Dyott, of Freeford Hall, Lichfield; and, as a claim, has been Mayor of Lichfield, and Sheriff of Stafford. In a manner, Lincoln has reverted to its favour for the Liberal Party, Mr. Seely, who sat for the city in the late Conservative member, Mr. Bramley Moore, a son of Mr. G. F. Heneage, a former member for Lincoln, who used to fill the place now by the representation of the borough by the death of Major Sibthorpe, regarded the seat as a kind of fief for Great Grimsby and Great Lincoln, but without success. Here there is a gain of a Liberal vote. The annals of the election for the city of London, in point of party, have been the same for the seats for Mr. Lyall and Mr. Fowler in the Conservative interest, when they come to be written, are not of much interest, for both of the former members, Goschen, Crawford, and Rothschild—having been certain, though the latter was elected on the poll, and Mr. Crawford retained at the head of the poll—while the choice of Alderman Lawrence was owing probably to his having canvassed the electors for the Mansion House, and to the fact that no other Liberal candidate presented himself. At Liverpool the Hon. Sandy Lindsay, brother of the Right Hon. Colin Lindsay, has been returned for what is, doubtless, the steady Conservative respectability of Mr. Samuel Graves, who is, in fact, a magnate of the town, of which he was Mayor, in 1861; while, as commodore of the Mersey Yacht Club, he is probably personally acceptable to many persons in the maritime population. Mr. William Rathbone, a member of Liverpool, was not deficient in boldness and self-complacency; but he had not, of course, the personal influence, and position, and connection of Lindsay, when he had represented since 1863, at the late election, as Lord Sandon's colleague. Mr. Rathbone, who fought the Conservative cause against Sir William Yardley, as Sandy Lindsay did against Mr. Rathbone, and previously Captain Clive, the late member, the political unity of the borough. Mr. Severne has been a member for Shrewsbury, and has represented Parliament in Northamptonshire, Shropshire, and Montgomeryshire. There has been but one change in the representation of Lyme-Regis; Mr. Treeby, a London merchant, who has a country-seat near the town, and who sets himself down as a Liberal-Conservative, fills the seat vacated by Colonel Pinney, and which he won out of a contest with Mr. Hawkshaw, the celebrated engineer. Mr. John Henry Gurney, who represented Lyme-Regis since 1854, retired at the close of the last Parliament, and Lord Stanley has now for a colleague Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., the bearer of an honoured name, who triumphed over a strong effort to retain the wholly Conservative representation of the borough, and who enters Parliament with the prestige of having succeeded in winning a vote for the Liberal party.

The Belgian Chambers have given their assent to a law which will leave the export of rags from that country free of duty after Jan. 1, 1868. Rags is also has reduced for rag exportation tariff.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Cornwall and its Coasts. By Alphonse Esquiros. (Chapman and Hall.) Cornwall, having been lately visited by the Royal Duke, runs the risk of becoming fashionable; it has long deserved to be popular. Fact has invested it with no ordinary interest, and legend has added to fact all the embellishment of romance. No county more worthily claims the attention of the autumn tourist; it is the land of mines and miners—of wrecks and wreckers—of lighthouses and lighthouse-keepers—of dangers by sea and gallant rescues; the olden haunt of giants and fairies, and nurseries of mermaids; the privileged grounds of awful Druids, and the home of the fabulous Pendragon; the tilting-ground of

> that Arthur who, with lance in rest,
> From spur to plume a star of tournament,
> Shot through the lists at Camelot and charged
> Before the eyes of ladies and of Kings.

But M. Esquiros fails to say more than the romantic side of his subject; his book, however, is very interesting, and is written in the easy, graceful style which distinguishes the charming author of "The Dutch at Home." It was originally presented, though in part only, to the translation; else M. Esquiros is a wonderful proficient in the English language.

The Regular Swiss Round. By the Rev. Harry Jones, M.A. (Alexander Strahan.) A book for the Alps, profusely illustrated, and opportune; for the time for tours has arrived. It contains a description of three trips, during which very gratifying mountains and the usual Swiss round. There are no ascents of mountains recorded: the only attempt at climbing made by the author resulted in a failure which he considers would insure his "being blackballed by the Alpine Club;" and he writes "merely as a common tourist." The style is the colloquial, abrupt, semi-facetious.

Flowers, their Uses in Nursing: a Nursery Book of Botanical Flowers. Compiled and Illustrated by John B. Sowerby. (John Van Voorst.) Botanical students will no doubt appreciate this volume, many pages of which are devoted to scientific analysis and classification; flowers are "taken principally, with permission, from Professor Babington's excellent Manual of British Botany."

The Publishers' Weeks of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (George Routledge and Sons.) We have here, in small and convenient form, a new edition, in diminutive but very clear type, of Longfellow's poems, including "The Hanging of the Crane" and "The Masque of Pandora," a delightful little volume.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. (George Routledge and Sons.) How Scheherazade, of inexhaustible memory, spreaded the wrath of the Sultan of the Indies and saved her sex from destruction, may now be read in a single volume, which, notwithstanding its eighty paper, and goodly print, is entitled to take its place amongst the wonders of small and book-trade.

The Restoration of Health. By William Strange, M.D. (Longmans.) The object and tendency of this little work may be gathered by any one to be his own doctor, but rather to enable everybody to get a correct idea of certain physiological conditions upon which the health, or good or bad health, the physician is not or is needed, and somedoses can or cannot be resorted to the with the best effect. Some of the remedies may sometimes be avoided; how, when it has not been avoided, it may sometimes be taken away without medical assistance; how, when the professional doctor must be called in, and what course he and the workings of his remedies may be intelligently appreciated; and how the economy of the sick-room should be managed. The book will be the worse—and many will, no doubt, be the better—for becoming possessed of the information contained in it.

Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is the second volume of the "Life and Writings" of Mazzini, and contains critical and literary notices. Mazzini will always have a political reputation sufficient to insure for his writings a sale, either claims to fame or notoriety; but, as a mere contributor to literature, he unquestionably penchant and ability. We are not speaking about the correctness or incorrectness of his criticisms, or the wild and visionary or sober and truthful nature of his views, renders him conspicuous amongst newer-writers. The translation—for such it appears to be—is perhaps—abridged many of the essays.

Sovereigns. By the Author of "Mary Powell"—Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A one-volume tale, constructed upon a plan which, if the author intends his readers to be of any consequence, must be of skilful treatment. An imaginary place is endowed with the characteristics of several places, and is called Sovereigns. The author made the chief scene of a little love-making, a good deal of proselytising, and some characteristics of the Roman Catholic persuasion abroad; and, to complete matters, contributions have been levied upon "the authors of "Daily to Sovereigns," and "Sovereigns to Capers," upon "anonymous writers of one or two magazine articles," upon "sundry religious reports," and upon "the newspapers of the day." The writing is sufficiently good; and the author is with his paper Roman Catholics and at least one Jew are converted to Protestantism will be found very much to the by societies which have such conversion for their object, and will perhaps atone in these days for his difficulties encountered in the task.

Bells Dog's Cream and Prawn. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) Hard words fortunately bound to bones, for the dictionary and the dog alone have been a tuition of manuals. A better abused party never carried a war to a recognised claim, and by no means scarcely "had roundly abused than by "Belle Boyd," and her husband, Mr. Hardinge, in these two volumes in which the "Belle" herself respective sufferings are recorded. The martyrs do not confine themselves to personal grievances; political opinions are also freely excluded. It is probable that when the reader discovers who "Belle Boyd" and Mr. Hardinge were—that the former, had it not been for her sex, would undoubtedly have been hanged as a spy, and that the latter was a renegade from the Federal cause—he will certainly not have treated not have treated with such distinction, whom it would be absurd to hold responsible for occasional vulgar brutality on the part of underlings, or for the consequently "bad style," and, with the sensitance of the portrait upon the frontispiece, will be a great deal of doctrye those statements which the woman suggested of "a belle rebelle."

London Labour. (Hurst and Blackett.) A plotless novel, in three volumes. It is a quasi-autobiography, and is written, for the most part, feebly and pointlessly. Some of the characters are drawn with considerable subtlety; there are several charming sketches, and more than one excellent moral. The French nurse is beautifully conceived, and in many points, especially her love for her foster-child, is really touching; but her broken English is scarcely natural, and the French words she introduces seem to be put in for the sake of what she would have left out. The feelings of the sister upon learning her brother's love for the pretty sweetchy of no interest to the world, and nearly every scene where pathos is required is excellent. Moggy, however, is not a heroine, a failure, indeed, as an attempt to depict a "social evil"; of, even though she is ultimately married; and this her marriage is the most unsatisfactory part of the book. It appears proudly of my old schoolfellow," scarcely accords with one's notions of fitness. It was meant for a consolatory termination, but, from our point of view, but neither socially nor morally was there anything to be proud of.

One Against the World. By John Saunders. (Tinsley.) A threevolume novel, without much plot, illustrating the difficulty of retracing one's steps after a descent to Averno—a difficulty easier to late before him who would fight his way, in the teeth of the world, from unchastity to virtue. The hero did not deserve the reward that for his first, or nearly his first, step was to shoot dead his "pal," who married sister, perhaps, at other hands, but who was dear to all his brother-thirst. What sort of adventure is to be met with in the book may be conjectured from these words of the hero: "This is the big fish he was to land, and the bargain of scarce a week ago, now going with innocent and confiding ladies to church in the very neighbourhood that has been clamorous with excitement about his and his late companion's doings?" In fact, it is the old story of the gentleman-frequent, with nearly all the old incidents—the beautiful young lady who loves him at first sight, the discovery that he is a thief, &c.—with the novelty that he repents and endures innumerable hardships in his struggle to regain a footing amongst the honest, instead of dying "game" upon the gallows. But then, now are not hanged nowadays for theft. He, however, after the old legitimate style of the hero, "determined to turn to a property, and all but brains his father. This sort of story is not much in vogue now amongst the more intelligent class of novel-readers; but it seems to have in it the groundwork of a melodrama which would "bring down the house" at the Victoria Theatre. The speech in which the hero, having enlisted, having been late at parade, having attempted to strike his officer, and having been, consequently, court-martialled, explains his lateness at parade on the ground that he was in love, and remains to the court, "your honours are men! You have loved!" would move a transpontine audience to tears and thunders of applause. In the first page of the first chapter of the first volume there is an expression which must have been written under the influence of a temporary aberration of mathematician or chemicalising principles: we read that a gigantic landlord "dropped, with a crash on a table, which, breaking at the knees, into his wooden chair, with its old-fashioned projecting sides and high back slipped over it, and on to the arms also." Should not read "about" instead of "acute"? Otherwise the lack of the chair would have brought inwards and the back of the landlord's head would, in all probability, have suffered.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

RAIL RESSELL having seen occasion, after an experience of nearly three years, to revise the regulations for the examination of attachés in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, which have been issued by Lord Clarendon, 1857, has deemed it advisable to amend those regulations and to lay down in the following Order in Council the conditions which will be required of candidates for admission to the Diplomatic Service, and the junior members of the Diplomatic Service should prove their competency for promotion to two higher appointments in the Diplomatic Service.

In the first examination, which candidates for attachéships must be prepared to undergo, they will be examined from the 1st to the 15th December they must satisfy the examiners in regard to the following points:—

1. Geography; 2. History, Constitutional and Political; 3. Précis writing; 4. That they are well grounded in Latin grammar, and are able to construe and turn into prose a portion of some good classical author; 5. To give the derivation of words; 6. That they are acquainted with the first four books of Euclid; 7. That they have a general knowledge of Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, and the first book of Euclid; 7. That they have a general knowledge of geography; 8. That they have a general knowledge of English grammar; 9. That they have a general knowledge of English history; 10. That they have a general knowledge of German grammar; 10. That they have a general knowledge of French grammar; 11. That they are able to translate from English into French, as well as from French into English, and can translate correctly from English into French, as well as from French into English, and can translate correctly from English into French, as well as from French into English, and can translate correctly

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE."

THIS picture, by the Düsseldorf artist F. Boser, arrests the eye disposed to skim over the numerous academic, or more or less artificial, works surrounding it, by virtue of its fine tone, perfect naturalness, and a certain spirit and freshness rather unusual among foreign pictures. Nothing can be more simply natural or descriptive than the expressions of these little folk. The good housewife, whose multifarious duties, in addition to superintending her little daughter's education, are indicated by the half-peeled potato, the pincushion and scissors, the ball of knitting-worsted, and other articles in this humble interior, to say nothing of the birch, doubtless in terrorem merely stuck behind the looking-glass—the housewife, we say, has evidently set the little girl too hard a sum. So, in the absence of mamma, there is perhaps a little innocent roguery going on. The little maiden appeals for assistance to her brother, who is, mind you, an old and profound mathematician (at least a year older than herself), and has prosecuted his studies at some seminary of learning in or near the village. This wise brother then comes and sits down on her stool, and, smiling at the notion that she should find a difficulty in it, at once kindly solves the problem; nay, more, he condescendingly explains its solution, while the little girl, listening reverentially and looking aside in deep abstraction, seems on the very point of apprehending the abstruse demonstrations of her instructor.



"FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE," PAINTED BY F. BOSER.

"THE LETTER."

THE Milanese sculptor of this statuette, Signor Tantardini, has acquired considerable reputation, both for ideal and naturalistic works. In the statuette which we have engraved the aim is, as we must think it, somewhat lower than in former works from the same hand we have seen. The sculptor here joins the host of his Italian brethren who strive after a picturesque and taking effect in sculpture. This little work is, notwithstanding, charming of its kind. The figure of the lady is refined and her costume graceful. Her employment, too, awakens interest, though we do not see that the perusal of the "letter" excites in the fair reader any emotion in particular. The chief peculiarity in the workmanship is one common in modern Italian sculpture, and consists in the representation not merely of "drapery" in the old sculpturesque sense, but in the trivial imitation of the texture of silk, its angulise folds, breaks, and "eyes," and even the original creases formed when it was in the piece, before it was made up.



"THE LETTER," MARBLE STATUETTE, BY A. TANTARDINI.

"THE VIRGIN AND CHILD."

WE engrave this group, by a French sculptor, M. Montagny, not only because it is an excellent piece of workmanship of its kind, but also because it is representative of a phase of art, or—as it might generally be more properly called—of artmanufacture, which is in wide demand in Roman Catholic countries, and is largely exemplified in the Dublin Exhibition. This Virgin and Child may be said to belong to a distinct class of iconographic art. It is an instance of art with, as the phrase is "a purpose," as was that of the old Greeks. Its destination is, doubtless, the Church, and it was designed to appeal to faith and to quicken devotion rather than to challenge criticism and gratify æsthetic sentiment. Precisely similar compositions, occasionally like this, in white plaster or marble, but more often sumptuously coloured and gilt, and frequently clad in actual draperies of the richest description, and bedecked with gold and silver ornaments and precious stones, are to be seen in every Roman Catholic church at home as well as abroad. Being intended strictly as, at least, a visible medium for adoration, the whole conception is conventional; it is neither imitative nor representative. While preserving the relationship of Mother and Child, the artist does not present the Virgin and the infant Saviour as they may have appeared on earth, but as they should be perceived glorified through the eye of faith. The "Mother of God" stands on the world "bruising the head of the serpent," and inviting all men to accept her mediation and receive pardon and blessing from her Son. The Divine Infant, though still carried in his Mother's arms, is invested with the sovereignty of the world he has redeemed—typified by the globe surmounted with a cross which he bears in his hand; while, as the glorified Saviour, he raises his two forefingers making the well-known sign of benediction of the Western Church. Once such a conventional representation as this is adopted, nothing in the history of art is so remarkable as its uniform preservation from age to age. Here we have the same ideas that were embodied for representation a thousand years ago in Byzantine mosaics, the same that were transmitted in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth century sculptures and paintings, and so on by, for example, Van Eyck, Raphael, Murillo, the conquerors of South America, and, with but few variations, the monks of Mount Athos. The explanation, of course, is that the representation—the image—comes unconsciously to be regarded as sacred because what it represents is sacred. To attempt to make the least change in the forms or symbolism of such an image would have been deemed as heterodox as to try to subvert the established ideas it embodies.



"VIRGIN AND CHILD," PLASTER GROUP, BY E. MONTAGNY.



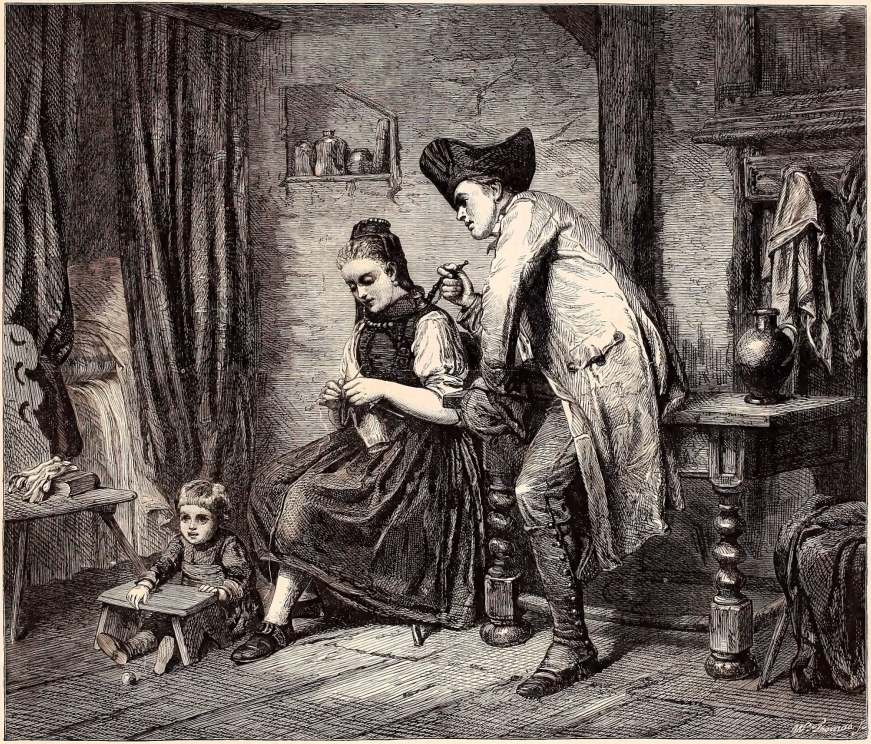
"PENELOPE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF ULYSSES," MARBLE STATUETTE, BY F. BRUGGER.

"PENELOPE AWAITING THE COMING OF ULYSSES."

THIS statuette, by the distinguished German sculptor, Brugger (a pupil of Schwanthaler), though a little conventional and cold, is, notwithstanding its reduced scale, one of the more noteworthy of the works in the classical style in this Exhibition. The contours, proportions, and disposition of the drapery show a nice feeling for Greek purity, symmetry, and graceful arrangement; while the execution has the conscientiousness which distinguishes the German school. Penelope (the faithful wife of Ulysses, or the Odysseus of the Greeks) stands in a sorrowful, wearied, and almost hopeless, yet still expectant attitude, resting her cheek on her hand, making no pretence to weave her web, awaiting the twenty-year-delayed return of her lord from the Trojan War and those subsequent wanderings of which Homer sings in the "Odyssey." The shuttle she holds in her hand is, of course, in allusion to the web, or robe, regarding the weaving of which she deceived her importunate suitors—the web, or robe, which she declared she must finish for her aged father-in-law, Laertes, before she could make up her mind, and at which she worked in the daytime, but only to undo in the night what she had done in the day—an artifice which has led to the proverbial comparison of any interminable work to "Penelope's web."

"THE IMPORTANT QUESTION."

LIKE the "Fraternal Assistance," engraved on page 172, this picture attracts attention by its unsophisticated truth to nature and its fresh and forcible, yet harmonious, effect. The scene, judging by the costumes, should, we imagine, be the interior of some primitive abode of the upper Rhineland, or the borders of the Black Forest, where you may see bed, sitting, and dining room combined in one apartment. A somewhat similar picturesque headdress, stomacher, and white sleeves to those worn by the pretty maiden in the picture may, however, be met with in parts of Switzerland as well as elsewhere in Germany and some Scandinavian districts; but, on the other hand, the garments of the suitor—his long white coat, leggings, and three-cornered hat—recall the hideous costumes immortalised by Old Frits, Mr. Carlyle's pattern of a King, and not yet wholly discontinued in Germany.



"THE IMPORTANT QUESTION," PAINTED BY C. LASCH.

Then there is the inevitable pipe, without which, surely, a German would be at once denationalised, and could not fairly be expected to make up his mind upon any possible subject, or attempt any practical arrangement, and certainly least of all could he venture to pop "*the* important question." Bythe-way, we commend this young swain's example as worthy of imitation by all our smoking friends under similarly trying circumstances. Not to say that a pipe may induce a little salutary reflection, there are advantages which may be expected to attend its compassionship, if resolved to risk passing this fateful and fearful crisis. First, it will afford employment in a most embarrassing situation. Secondly, it will be an excellent test of the real state of the lady's feelings; for, of course, no true smoker would contemplate sacrificing his pipe to his sweetheart; nor would any right-minded young woman, with a real regard for her lover, ask such a sacrifice. Thirdly, if accepted, the sedative influence of the weed will help to moderate his more dangerous transports, and he may look forward to peaceful enjoyment of his pipe in his future home. Lastly, if rejected, he will find his old companion a mighty source of comfort and solace. We do not know that there is any other lesson in particular to be drawn from this picture. It certainly does not confirm Mr. Punch's laconic "advice to those about to marry"—*Don't!* On the contrary, it holds up the institution as desirable. These young people were evidently, as the old gossips say, made for each other; it is highly probable the gentleman will hear in answer to his "question," the "whispered 'No' that gives consent;" it is quite certain he will have a very pretty, lovable, and industrious wife; and it seems impossible that anything can go amiss unless, perchance, it be that the prattle of that little brother on the floor may reveal the visit during the old folks' absence, or whatever else the lovers may not as yet wish known.

This picture by Mr. Lasch is, like the other we have engraved from the Dublin Exhibition, by a painter of Dusseldorf; and it may be interesting to add one or two particulars of that great rival, in Rhenish Prussia of Paris and Rome, as an art-centre, where a large proportion of the painters of Germany and Northern Europe receive their art-education, and the influences of which through the reaction (now broken up) of the Dusseldorf Gallery

in the New York Broadway, has been very considerable in America. The Daseldorf school, then, was founded in 1826, under the direction of Cornelius, a native of the town, in whose studio many distinguished artists have been formed; and, curiously enough, the school had its rise *after* the renewal of the famous collection of pictures, now at Munich, from the palace built by the Elector John William: though a very remarkable collection of drawings by the old masters remains. In a wing of this palace are the studios of the artists, and every summer an important exhibition takes place there. For the production of large historical works this school is specially celebrated.

MUSIC.

Mr. Manns, the able director of the Crystal Palace Concerts, had his benefit on Saturday last, and the vast audience assembled the high opinion entertained by the public of his talents and valuable services. The concert derived an additional interest from the performance of Gounod's opera, "La Reine de Saba," which was performed without the accessories of a dramatic representation, but with a strong body of principals, powerful chorus, and the excellent Crystal Palace orchestra. The scriptural subject of this opera being inadmissible in this country, its title was changed from "The Queen of Sheba" to "Irene," and the characters and incidents were sanctified, in the same manner as Zeuola's "Mores in Egypt" and Verdi's "Nebuchinezzar" were dealt with when heard on our opera stage. The principal vocalists were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. d'Isle-Finlayson, Mdme. Louisa Vinning, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; and the whole performance was excellent; but the music, nevertheless, went somewhat heavily off, being evidently inferior to the usual "fare" the lovers of the kind ever given in England, or even in any of the finest of the once-famous promenade concerts of the late M. Jullien, who, nevertheless, had the merit of originating the system of entertainment in this country and of laying the foundation of the superior structure raised by Mr. Mellon. At this gentleman's concerts there is food for every variety of taste. The musician is gratified in the classical works of the greatest masters, and the public are delighted with the light and brilliant dance-music of the day. And, we may add, the vast assemblages who crowd Covent-garden and Drury Lane night after night and attentive as if they were attending a concert of the Philharmonic Society or the Musical Society of London.

We observe that Miss Willie Pape, the young American pianist whose performances have excited so much admiration, not only in London but throughout the United Kingdom, is about to commence a fresh professional tour in the provinces during this autumn. We have often had occasion to express our opinion of the highly-artistic attainments of this young lady and highly-gifted artist, whose reputation is now so well established in this country that there is scarcely a place of any note in England, Scotland, or Ireland where her appearance will not be most warmly welcomed. We trust that, after this provincial tour, she will resume her brilliant performances at the Monday pops, where they have already been recognised as one of the most interesting features of the London musical season.

THE THEATRES.

Now that so few theatres are open, and it is left to speculation to guess at the nature of the irregular audiences that may be induced to go there, advertisers manage their announcements so as to attract support and endeavour to create a taste where it is doubtful if any already exists. The extraordinary success of a popular workman are expected to be. They have gone to "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" for their subject and selected as their hero Mr. Goodchild, whose adventures of Prince Camaralamzan, in pantomime, have hardly followed their authority and partly their own fancy. The latter are not of the most refined sort, and the nigger business brought in to supplement the plot and lead to the catastrophe has nothing to recommend it. The previous scenes, however, are good, and are so well illustrated by scenery, costumes, and mechanical panoply, that we find them very attractive. The Prince is admirably supported by Miss E. Farnie, who plays "The Rocking Bird"; Miss Lloyd, as Princess Badoura Sheridan, who helps Camaralzamzan through his visionary scrapes with fidelity.

In the notice issued on the 28th ult. relative to the transhipment of passengers, troops, took-packets, and mails between Belgium, under the provisions of a new postal convention with that kingdom, it was ordained that, while all letters and parcels sent by the packets of the ordinary mails, at night also, if posted by the public before 8 P.M., would be forwarded by the morning train. It has since been found necessary to withdraw the privilege, and patterns and samples of merchandise are now in the mail viâ France, and to restrict their transmission to the ordinary mail, viâ Ostend.

The report of the Inspector of Mines and Collieries in the Aberdare district for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, has been issued. The report commences by saying:—"The past year has been one of great activity in coal trade; and, as a consequence, the collieries in the district have had abundance of employment at good wages. Additional collieries have been opened out, principally in the Mid-Rhondda district, and in the county of Lancaster, which has increased the quantity of coal raised; so that the average output in this district of Aberdare is now more than ever it was than any former year. It is satisfactory to find that the increase has been attained with a minimum of a fatal nature as to life, and that the fact is, that while, than in either of the two preceding years—a result saying, doubtless, by increased precautions on the part of the managers and workmen—and next to the adoption, especially in the newer collieries, of improved arrangements, as having under the Act of 1872 been made in the working of the mines, the number of the statute, 1 coal lived of life, 307 persons were killed in the year 1881, as against 307 in 1880, 311 in 1879, 301 in 1878, 298 in 1877, 291 in 1876, 291 in 1875, 284 in 1874, and 314 since 1862. Mr. Moore gives the following statistics regarding the quantity of coal raised during the past year, the number of persons employed in collieries &c.:—"The computed quantity of coal raised in 1881 is 6,400,000 tons; number of persons employed, 13,000; average earnings, 21s.150; lives lost by fatal accidents, 34; persons employed per life lost by accident, 141; tons of coal raised per life lost by accident, 188,235. Regarding the different seams of coal in the district, the Aberdare four-feet seam is the most extensively worked, and in Lancashire the seams are from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. thick, while in Lochgelly and Dysart the seams are from 2 ft. to 3 ft. thick, with the exception of the famous Torbrinhill coal, which is worked profitably when as low as 7 in. and 6 in. In Edinburgh and Haddington the average is 4 ft. seam, but in some instances it is 9 ft. and 10 ft. thick; and in Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Perth shire, the seams are about 4 ft. thick. The Lochgelly splint coal is working 6 ft. and upwards; and the Dysart coal-field is 10 ft. Complete returns of the number of boys between ten and twelve years of age employed underground show that there is an average of 5 to every 100 of the total number employed, and that there is an average of 7 to every 100 employed above ground. Regarding the proportion of persons killed to the number employed, little during the last year, the report states that nearly a third were "drawers" and young persons whose duties led them to be at the "face," but who could not be held bound to support the roof. The report refers to the introduction of a machine for cutting coal underground, and speaks favourable of the attempt as a means of saving life, as with it two men can perform the work of from eight to ten colliers in "holing."

THE FIFTY YEARS' PEACE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Two period of 125 years which elapsed between 1690 and 1815 was signalised by fifty-six years of war between Great Britain and France. Of the remaining sixty-nine years not thirty were free from the anxieties and hopes connected with an immediate expectation of war. Our ancestors may be said, during the space of four generations, to have oscillated between a war and an armed peace with France. The lot of the present generation has fallen upon happier days. We have enjoyed, or at least possessed, fifty years of peace, improved, indeed, by many alarms and preparations of war, but radiant also with some happy intervals of friendly intercourse, cordiality and mutual esteem. As from the contemplation of the past we may derive lessons for our guidance in the future, a review of the chief international transactions between the two great nations may, we hope, be instructive to our readers.

The Government of the Restoration, imposed upon an exhausted nation by the Holy Alliance, could not easily come into collision with the Tory Government of England, which had for its chief the faithful to the principles of that coalition which triumphed in 1814 and 1815. Even, however, the Whig Government of Lord Grey, which, in 1829, on the question of intervention in Spain on behalf of absolutism, was the determined enemy of the Restoration, did not compel to cross that Pyrenees in defiance of the protests of the British Government. Therefore, the Cunning declared that, so long as one ancient ally, Portugal, was spared, Great Britain would not break the peace with France. The conquest of Algiers was another act of the Restoration, which was highly displeasing to the British Government and to public opinion on the side of the Channel.

The Revolution of July, 1830, opened a new chapter in the history of the relations between the two countries. In the first moments of enthusiasm for the new form of government, the middle and the Cabinet of the victor of Waterloo, who, while acknowledging the Government of the July Revolution, felt that wisdom and caution and distrust, was soon replaced by that of Earl Grey, who, as an old Foxite, was favourably disposed to the Philippe-Egalité monarchy.

Two questions immediately arose to put the new-born *entente cordiale* to the test. The first was the revolt in Poland against the absolutism in Religion; and the known intention of the late Czar to place himself on the head of a coalition against the new régime in France, and inaugurate had stung the Poles into revolt against a policy which would have set them in mortal antagonism to the Power which, in 1815, had restored to Italy from the outset declared that it would not allow Prussian or Russian intervention in Belgium, while to the French it was an open declaration that it would not allow restoration to independence would, moreover, be a common benefit to Europe and to humanity.

Such being the attitude of the French Government, how with the the discontent of the Belgians? Was it not, in fact, a country which gravely occupied the British Cabinet.

In regard to Belgium, it was looked as the condition of its co-operation with France that Belgium should neither be annexed to France nor governed by a Prince of the House of Orleans. The Belgian Republican party was successful, and the result has been that British, abandoning an anti-popular clause of the Treaty of 1815, acted in harmony with France, and, in fact, created the Belgium of to-day, a neutral belt of territory to cover her northern frontier.

In reference to Italy, the result was less happy. The British nation has never yet been so ready as the French to make an immediate sacrifice of its own interests for the sake of a principle dear to the European family. Moreover, the Whig Government had come into office pledged to the policy of Italian national retrenchment. It was impossible, then, that the overtures of the French Government in behalf of the Italian movement for Italian liberty could be favourably received. Nevertheless, it must be owned that the reply of Lord Palmerston to those overtures—a reply in which the refusal to Russia was blended—was needlessly wounding to France, and was such as would have been approved by the bulk of Earl Grey's supporters. It was, in fact, the commencement of that unhappy policy of successive Administrations in this country to keep this correspondence a secret until it was too late.

In spite of the disappointment which the French Cabinet must have felt in the British refusal to sympathise with the cause of the Poles, of Poland, the decade of 1830-40 may be regarded as the brightest period of the fifty years' peace. It was one in reference to which question of the two countries upon Europe, to the absence of irritating questions between them, and to the feeling of friendship which the two peoples. The cause of constitutionalism was forwarded by the joint or parallel action of the French Government and the British Government in Italy, and Greece. The anti-slave-trade treaties of 1831 and 1833 conceded a mutual right of visit on the west coast of Africa, and the suppression of the Spanish Succession War, which, as we were the Saturnian days of small armaments and low national expenditure, was the only one which was undertaken in this period to appeal.

After twenty-five years of peace, the *entente cordiale* was suddenly and abruptly broken. In the words of Mr. Cobden, "Two rival statesmen, the two most powerful men in Europe, have chosen to consummate skill the combative pride and the soaring vanity of these great nations, have encountered each other on the field of battle, where France was especially sensitive to defeat and loss of influence." As the Syrian embroglio was the immediate cause of the rupture between France and France that has occurred during the fifty years' peace, we may be allowed to dwell upon it for a moment.

In 1839 the Sultan of the Turks of Egypt, who was tributary his Sovereign, the Sultan; he had been successful, had driven the Sultan's troops out of Syria, and had made himself master of that province. He was the protégé of France, and, after the battle of Nezib, French influence was paramount at the Ottoman court, which became the Taurus into Anatolia. In return for this act of moderation, the French Government had given assurances that the Ottoman amount to a guarantee that he should remain in possession of Syria. In opposition to the French Cabinet, Palmerston, Aberdeen, and Melnias stood forth as the guardians of the rights of the Sultan. The Cabinet of M. Thiers then offered, as a compromise, the retention by Mehemet Ali of Egypt and Syria, but only in the province of Syria. Lord Palmerston still refused to allow the Pacha of Egypt to reap the fruit of his victories. But the Pacha was found on the moderate basis of guaranteeing Mehemet Ali from attack by the Powers of the Holy Alliance. On July 31, 1840, the treaty was signed, to which France was a party, and with this treaty the diplomatic alliance of France came to an end. But the passion aroused by the costly triumph of the British Minister did not so soon subside, and caused a shadow to rest upon the next half of the fifty years' peace. Even the Syrian policy of Lord Palmerston and the Czar Britain to have let Mehemet Ali retain a life-interest in the Government of that Syria which he had conquered and which the Sultan have ever since misgoverned. So did not think the leading statesmen of both our great parties; but so *did* think Lord Brougham, Sir William Molesworth, Richard Cobden, and all the staunchest British partisans of the French alliance.

In August, 1841, Lord Aberdeen replaced Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office. He brought to bear upon his difficult task enlightened views, a high-bred courtesy, and a frank, loyal spirit, which were thoroughly appreciated by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot. Unhappily, while Frenchmen at home and abroad were snarling under the sense of an unavenged affront to French honour and a check to French policy, the *entente cordiale* between Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot could not bear its legitimate fruits. The French Chamber of Deputies and M. Guizot first of all to refuse his assent to the treaty of December 20, 1841, which extended the right of visit reciprocally to the crews of the two nations on the west coast of Africa, and afterwards to press for the abrogation of the separate anti-slave-trade treaties of 1831 and 1833. The Government of Sir Robert Peel acted with great good sense on this question, and, notwithstanding an unfriendly treatment of the situation, the responsibility for which they threw upon Lord Palmerston, By the treaty of May 29, 1845, the reciprocal right of visit was abandoned, on the demand of France; but it was agreed that two squadrons on the west coast of Africa should act in concert, as far as possible, for the suppression of the slave trade. This treaty was to have effect for ten years, and it has not been renewed since the period of its expiry, in 1855.

As if to show how far Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot had ameliorated the relations between the two countries, the period with the Palmerston-Thiers period, the Queen and Prince Consort (September, 1843) visited the King and Queen of the French at Eu, proceeding by way of the Channel Fleet, by whom, as well as by the inhabitants, the representatives of the British State were most cordially received. In October of the following year the King of the French visited our Queen, at Windsor, and received from our Court and people a welcome which he acknowledged, partly by the Corporation of Dover, in words which it is not inappropriate now to recall —

I have this country with a heart deeply impressed by the general greeting which I have received from, and the feelings which have been evinced towards me and my family by, the Queen of England, above all, by the manifestations of friendship and affection which I have received from her Majesty. They give me a favourable opportunity to express my deep conviction that those sentiments of amity so essential to the maintenance of peace and to those good relations between the two countries which are so much for the interest of both nations, are shared by the whole nation. I can find these words in the heart of the wishes of the British nation, and I have no doubt that they will be appreciated in my country.

It was observed at the time that Louis Philippe was the only French monarch who had ever landed in the British islands on a visit of peace and amity.

In the midst of this exchange of pledges of amity an untoward circumstance arose. The Spanish match came to mar the equilibrium of the hour and to revive some the old antagonism. We allude to the Tahiti entanglie (1844).

The French Government had assumed, in 1843, the protectorate of Tahiti. In the exercise of this limited right of sovereignty, Vice-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, then the British Consul, who was also a missionary, named Pritchard, as an agitator and plotter against French authority. The Admiral took on his engagage to leave the Pacific. Sir Robert Peel denounced this action in the House of Commons as a gross insult to the British nation. M. Guizot calmly responded that he did not justify it, and offered to pay an indemnity. This concession was once celebrated "Pritchard indemnity" was denounced in France as a base truckling to British susceptibilities, and accepted in this country as a tribute to the Odessa dynasty. Lord Aberdeen was too sensible and considerate for the difficulties of M. Guizot's position ever to demand payment thereof.

The re-accession of Lord Palmerston to the office of Foreign Secretary was a signal for the renewal of the *entente cordiale* and the renewal of discord between the two Governments and their respective publics. A set-back was sustained on the question of the Spanish marriages had been arrived at by M. Guizot and Lord Aberdeen, an understanding which included both the Queens and the French Bourbons. Lord Palmerston, by his instructions to Sir Henry Bulwer, in April, 1846, had stimulated the ambassador of the French King and Minister took the alarm somewhat prematurely and hurried on the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the sister of the Queen of Spain. "The English newspapers," says Miss Martineau, in her history of this period of the peace, "could not forgive the cheat; the fear was lest the crown of France and Spain should be found on the same head. The Queen could not forgive the slight; the short of the death of all the Duke of Montpensier's elder brothers and sisters, which would have kept the crown of Spain from the heirs of Spain. The fury of dissension which prevailed during the controversy looks now ridiculous enough." The Revolution of 1848 speedily after the inculpated marriage, revealed to the world the private correspondence of M. Guizot with the Queen. The *Quarterly Review*, in June, 1848, commenting upon the same, says :—"The affair of the Spanish marriages is complicated enough, but at the bottom of it lay the two parties to the transaction except Lord Palmerston. A series of private, confidential notes addressed by M. Guizot express the strongest opinion on his Majesty's part to follow exactly the engagements that had been made with our Government on that subject."

The Queen herself was also concerned in protesting against the annexation of Cracow was followed by a rivalry with her for influence in the internal politics of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, and Portugal. The consequence of this irritating policy was that at the end of last year, 1881, and the beginning of 1846, occurred a crisis has denominated the "first invasion panic."

This panful crisis was terminated by the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty in February, 1848. The Provisional Government, which was formed on the morning of 1815 had for France not been to exist, qualified this declaration by another that this situation "was in nowise irreconcilable with the principle of peace." The Provisional Government disconcerted the filibusters who made inroads into Belgium and Savoy, and informed the deputation of Polish refugees that their "wish was to live at peace not with this or that party in Great Britain, but with the whole British nation." On this side of the Channel the Revolution of 1848 was greeted with the most cordial manifestations of national hostility which were poured out upon its predecessor of 1792. M. Lamartine pays high compliment to Lord John Russell and Palmerston for their attitude at this crisis. He declares that the British Government checked the Republic more consideration than he had bestowed on the Constitutional Monarchy of July. In his history of the Revolution of 1848, he says:—"To urge Minister of the Republic says :—"England, by accepting the fraternity which was offered to her by the Republic, by the Republic, by the whole people of mankind. The Administration of Lord Palmerston still gather the fruits of that great moral victory. . . . . Lord Palmerston has never evinced less political susceptibility at certain acts and words of the Republic than they would, perhaps, to a firmly-seated Monarchical Government. It was necessary to have made allowances for the difficult circumstances against which the Government of the Republic had to struggle for the preservation of peace. In their forbearance they allowed time to French policy to establish itself, and in doing that they rendered themselves guardians of the peace and of humanity. Democracies are prone to take umbrage. It was a great thing for the Republic to have found a minister who understanding anti-British prejudices. A display of impatience on the part of Lord Palmerston would have been misinterpreted by the people and the political life when he was most statesman-like, because most forbearing and philosophical."

The Italian policy of the new Government was a source of great anxiety to the British Government. The latter, in opposing the views of France, the temptation to guarantee the freedom of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic was almost irresistible to the French Republican. But a war of liberation in Italy meant for France the annexation of Nice and Savoy, and this was objectionable to British statesmen of both the historical parties, because it would augment the area of French territory. An unforeseen event, the great Communist insurrection of June, came to the aid of British and Conservative policy. The Government of General Cavaignac, which issued from that bloody conflict, was much less disposed for a war of liberation than its immediate predecessor. General Cavaignac and M. Bastide accepted the idea of a joint Franco-British mediation between Austria and the populations of the north of Italy, which mediation Austria,

* In the event of Mehemet Ali's marching upon Constantinople, the treaty provided that a Russian army was to enter that capital.

by her Fabian policy and delay and expedients, found means to evade and nullify.

In 1859 a difference of opinion between the President of the French Republic and Lord John Russell's Administration concerning the mode of settling the claims which the British Government had against that of Greece, and on account of which the former was blockading the Piræus, led to the departure of the French Ambassador from London. The rupture, which continued for about five weeks, was healed by the acceptance of the French proposals for the settlement of the questions at issue between King Otho and Lord Palmerston, and by the arrangement concluded between the ambassance of a British fleet.

The year 1860, or 1861, was assuredly an event which gave a grave shock to the popularity of the French alliance in Britain. Although Lord Palmerston and our aristocratic statesmen and the impressions of Parliamentary government in France either with indifference or indifference, although the Manchester Liberals loyally accepted the policy of the French alliance as a necessity, the 15th, 1851, and on so many subsequent occasions, the mass of the British people, who looked at the event from a more national and popular view, conceived against the Second Empire and its chief a grudge which has not yet been wiped out by success, and which serves to explain several subsequent incidents and crises in the relations between the two countries. This popular feeling of the Second Empire engendered, in 1852 and 1853, the "second invasion panic"—the calling out of the militia, and the reviews of the Army and Navy at Chobham and Spithead respectively. But the British Army and Navy were not destined to meet a Gallic foe. The late Czar, being firmly convinced that the British nation would never ally itself with the French Empire, caught at the first convenient pretext for occupying Moldavia and Wallachia. The first misunderstanding between the two defending Europe against Muscovite aggression produced a *rapprochement* between the two nations, and in April, 1854, the first alliance between Great Britain and France was signed, in which the allies pledged themselves to fight not for territorial aggrandisement, but for a noble idea. After forty years of peace the public opinion of both nations was with enthusiasm their warlike energies against what was the common enemy of Europe. The intimacy between the two Governments—an intimacy for which Europe was long indebted to the influence over the Coalition Administration of Lords Palmerston and Russell—became so complete that Lord Clarendon declared on one day they were as one Cabinet, of which one half met on the Thames and the other half on the Seine, and that this identity of opinion, outstripping the Channel, left the Old World, outside the Government of the New.

These latter words, which did not fail to rouse the vigilant jealousy of the American, found their application in the joint guarantee of Cuba to Spain against the designs of a powerful party in the United States, in the simultaneous protests against the cruel bombardment of Greytown by the order of President Walker, and in the joint visit of the French Ambassador at Washington to prevent the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

In the spring of 1855 Napoleon III. and his consort were cordially received by the Queen, Lord Prince Albert, and the nobility and by the hospitality offered by the city of London to Guildhall. In August the Queen, Prince Albert, and their two eldest children visited the enthusiasm of the Londoners on their return visit to Boulogne. They also attended a ball given by the municipality of Paris at the Hôtel de Ville. The attendance of her Majesty and Prince Albert at France deserve special mention—namely, her visit to the town of Napoleon I. in the month of May, 1855, when the camp and the French corps d'armée encamped on the heights of Boulogne. Since the infant Henry V. was crowned in Paris, it is doubtful whether so English Sovereign had set foot in the French capital.

The war with Russia, though costly, was brief and passably successful. Its issue would have been more satisfactory to the British nation had the proposals of the Emperor Napoleon III. been the faithful performance of the stipulations of the treaties of 1815, which were favourable to Italian nationality, a condition of the peace, been accepted by the British Government, and the Conference at Paris, in the spring of 1856, and the French Plenipotentiaries acted unanimously in respect to the wars and treaties of the previous century. Persuasive of a policy then agreed upon, the Ambassadors of France and Russia were welcomed in London, and by the British protest, unimpassioned as it was, against the continued occupation of Rome by French troops contrary to the understanding of policy between the Allies in the affairs of Central Italy. On the question of the union of the Danubian Principles, which was only afterwards sprang up, France sided with the Roumans and Russia, Great Britain with the Turks and Austria.

The Franco-Russian combination triumphed; but this triumph coincided with a closing of screens on the part of our people that Great Britain had come out of the war less powerful than before, and that in some other causes, served to strip the French alliance of all its popularity. On the other hand, the persistent opposition of France to the diplomacy at Constantinople to the French project of uniting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean by means of a canal, a project which maintain the popularity of the English alliance in France. Nevertheless the Emperor, by his offer to expedite the construction of the line in Italia at a crisis dangerous to British dominion there (1857) showed that the Russian War had not impaired his faith in England, and found but good feeling in his influential breast.

On Jan. 14, 1858, an ill-omened event took place which aroused into activity slumbering animosities. Orsini and his companions, issuing from England, made their memorable and happily abortive attempt upon the life of the Imperial pair. Some French Colonists, it was with England, which they denounced as a "den of assassins." The offensive expression for the intended murder was condemned on the occasion which were being voted in England fell to the ground, and the Government of Lord Palmerston, which had come in on a powerful Parliamentary and popular opposition, to effect in the station and a change which would have humiliated any other and less skilled Sovereign as felonies, left office, a martyr to its attachment to the alliance with the French empire. If in the conspiracy of the Orsini *attentat* and the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's Government had nothing to do with the events of 1859, the former produced a new Austrian policy in the Italian difficulty which had been adjourned since the, in 1856, in deference to British scruples.

The Tory Government prosecuted, but failed to obtain a verdict against, Dr. Bernard, one of Orsini's supposed co-conspirators. Actuated, doubtless, by a wish to heal the breach which, by the consistent conduct on the Conspiracy for Murder Bill, they advised the Queen to pay a visit to the Emperor at Cherbourg on the occasion of the inauguration fêtes which attended the completion of the vast defensive work of that naval fortress and arsenal on the coast.

Another after-effect of the Orsini bombshell was the third, the most protracted, and last "invasion panic," which did not end after a splendid citizen army had sprung into existence, until our fleet had been restored to a state of fortifying the Channel and the Army had received the approbation of Parliament.

The policy of intervention in behalf of Italian nationality was sure to try the patience of England sorely. The statesmen of both our historical parties frowned at the thought of the introduction of a French army into Italy. The Lombard campaign was undertaken in defiance of British remonstrances. Lord Malmesbury declared his "conviction that if Austria entered upon a war with France she was bloodlust on record" and prove "a terrible curse." The pessimising and despising tones of the Tory Foreign Minister's correspondence in the early part of 1859, can hardly be read without a shudder. The war once on foot, in April, Lord Malmesbury and Lord Cowley, and Mr. Russell, did their best to prevent Germany from making common cause with Austria. Lord Derby, on the formation of his Government in the contingency, which British Statesmen had foreseen, occurred. The Emperor claimed Savoy and Nice! Parliament and the press were loud in their denunciations (1860) of Imperial ambition. Earl Russell, in a fiery speech, announced that England must henceforth look out for other alliances. In his despatches he endeavoured to excite a moral coalition against France on this question. He grounded a general opposition to the annexation of Savoy on British jealousy of the aggrandisement of France, and a special opposition to the annexation of certain portions of Upper Savoy, neutralised by the treaties of 1815, in the strategic interests of Switzerland. Earl Russell's coalition zeal was neutralised by the imperturbability of the Swiss Government, who seemed to take a malign pleasure in the spectacle of Austria bombled and England mortified. Napoleon III. was at one moment ready in favour of Savoy, and, in the Parliament, that part of the Genevois to be ceded to Geneva; but the majority of the Savoyards gave him to understand that, if that was his design, they would vote against the annexation to France. Hence arose the famous pyschic demonstrations. Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Bernal Osborne, and other United Kingdom Members of Parliament, opposed during the general current of English feeling on this occasion.

In the month of January, 1860, was signed the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France which has already produced such happy results. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston and Russell did not inspect the signature of the additional articles of the treaty in the month of May, 1860, but in the Paris, where the economical and fraternising animus of Mr. Gladstone preponderated over that of the legal fire-eaters. In this connection was not to be forgotten the abolition of passports for travellers from these islands, and several postal conventions, all favourable to increased in streasure and to international peace.

In the same summer the attitude of the British Government at the moment when the Italian Duchies, then in a provisional state, were about to cross the Strait of Messina, caused the Emperor of the French to abandon the project of annexing Savoy and Nice, and to submit his first wish to do.

The massacres of the Latin Christians by the Druses of the Lebanon in the same year led to an armed intervention by the Five Powers, the Emperor of the French sending a force of 6,000 men to occupy Syria by French troops was unwillingly terminated, in 1861, at the instance of Great Britain. In the French Government was able to secure the nomination of a Christian governor for the Lebanon.

In China and Japan British and French policies do not cross each other as in Syria. Of late years French interests in China have often been united with ours in pursuit of a common object in those distant parts of the East. In 1858 Baron Gros declared, against the Emperor of China. The campaign was a short one. The allied armies advanced to Pekin, and dictated peace to the Chinese.

The great American civil war (1861) came to demonstrate to British statesmen the necessity of a cordial alliance with the Government of the Emperor. Earl Russell announced that cordial relations with the French Government had been established. The recognition of the seceding States as belligerents was done in concert by the two Governments. Before the year was out the Emperor had the opportunity for performing a generous act towards Great Britain. On the occasion of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the British mail-steamer Trent, by Commodore Wilkes, the French Government lost no time in informing the Foreign Secretary and the then homeward-bound Mr. Mason, United States Ambassador, that American Commodore's conduct altogether. It even feat to our Government a despatch from Mr. Seward, in which the latter set forthwith dispatched to Canada. However, Lord Palmerston's Government, with Earl Russell at the head of the Foreign Department, of the British public, left to Napoleon the sole responsibility of two decisive offers, that of mediation and that of recognition. It was also, with the unanimous approval of public opinion, took an early opportunity of declaring that Great Britain disapproved, originally participated in by France, Spain, and Great Britain.

In 1863, the Polish question came on the tapis for the fourth time during the fifty years. Russia, in fact, had come to embroil the relations between the two Governments. The British Government, with the approval of the French Government, had, in the previous year, refused to join with France and Austria in a collective note to Russia, but it was at the instance of the Duke privately of the Emperor of the French. At the meeting of the Corps Législatif, in November, the Emperor pronounced in favour of the principle that treaties do not exist, an opinion which was denied by Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, who declared that they differed from the head of the public how of Europe. In the same speech, the Imperial orator advertised his intention to withdraw the French troops from the Papal dominions of Poland, Rome, Venice, Schleswig-Holstein, and Roumania, and then to provide for a general disarmament. Earl Russell stood forth to give this speech the go-grass which he subsequently in a despatch more pleasantness than courteous. He thought that the congress was a good idea, but that it would be well to ensure general peace.

The ink on the despatch was hardly dry before the death of the King of Denmark brought the Schleswig-Holstein question to a crisis, Germany pronounced in favour of Augustenburg. The Court of London, which was one of Lord Palmerston's chefs-d'œuvre. The British Government was a party to the treaty, and had signed the Treaty of 1852. It was now the turn of the French Government to leave a war Minister, the Duke privately of Persigny, to represent it on behalf of Denmark. This action of the French Government in the Schleswig-Holstein affair was a policy long meditated by the Napoleon of Peace. Earl Russell had the manliness to own, in the House of Peers, that he had only to blame himself for the issue. The fact was that he had no valid ground for complaint against the French Government, but his colleagues had. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, have intood towards each other on a not estranged but still cool footing.

The death of Lord Cowley, in July, 1866, removed the last tie to the Executive and Legislature of France an opportunity to manifest their high-esteem for the representative of the Court of the middle-class of this country and the author of the Commercial Treaty of 1860. In the month of May, 1865, the Emperor had the misfortune to be one of our middle classes, to whom it was really, if not ostensibly, addressed, and to which the Government and the commercial and hereditary statesmen could have elicited.

The first grave pass is in course of being celebrated by the visit of the British Queen to the Emperor and Ernst, accompanied by the Lords of the Admiralty; and by the return visit of the French Ironclads to Portsmouth, by the Emperor's invitation to the British Minister of Marine.

The cordial and unbidden of the ancient animosities between the two nations, the corresponding growth of a more appreciative feeling, which constitutes the basis of the present alliance, the wish of the Government in France and the idiosyncracies of individual statesmen in Britain the Government of the Emperor Napoleon have been active in keeping the peace with each other, the increasing consciousness of common duties to be performed in defence and promotion of Western civilization, present solid grounds for a firm confidence in the continuance of peace; but the secret of maintaining an unbroken *entente cordiale*, as between the Governments of the Queen and the Emperor, and Governments, and between the people of one country and the Government of the other, is to be found in the fact that the two countries fulfilling duties of States policy, by such diverse sympathies and antipathies. In the United Kingdom, which is pre-eminently a land of religion, the secret is one which the present generation has not yet discovered. In France, Napoleon III. has found the secret to be those weighty and inspiring tasks which we must bequeath to our posterity.

A subscription for a testimonial to Mazzini has been set on foot throughout Italy. Subscriptions are coming in from all parts in favour of the project.—"I join with all my heart in a testimonial of gratitude from the Italians to the illustrious citizen whose name is a guarantee an hour which has not been devoted to Italy, a pure aspiration for the national cause, an example of virtue, of self-sacrifice, and of love for the whole Italian family."

The anniversary of the Emperor of Mexico's birthday was celebrated with great solemnity at the capital. The Empress Charlotte, attended by her ministers, received the congratulations of the nobility. It has been the King of the Belgians' parting gift to her, was present at the religious ceremonies in the Cathedral. The Emperor Maximilian has been engaged by his wife in the preparation of a splendid ball, to be held on the evening common and of claiming bells. Her Majesty held a levée at the palace in the afternoon, which was crowded by all the officers of the French garrison as well as by the Mexican officials. It appears that it is not etiquette for the Emperor to be present on these occasions. The Empress, therefore, received the addresses and replied to them. While these ceremonies were going on in the state apartments the Emperor was presiding over the first meeting of the scientific and literary society of the Mexican empire, and making a remarkably good speech to the members. The society has been formed with the object of collecting and publishing the scientific treasures of the country, and the collection of his address to the vast body which has unexplored, specially naming the pyramids Teotihuacan, the gigantic ruins of Uxmal, and the manuscripts which have escaped the fanatic rage of destruction of the Spanish conquerors, which were, as yet, dead letters, awaiting their intelligent study and investigation.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

In a supplement to the *Gazette* of yesterday week two orders are published in reference to the prevailing disease among cattle in the metropolis and throughout the country. The first of these documents, after reciting the previous Acts passed to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases among cattle, and stating that it is expedient to make further regulations on the subject, proceeds as follows:—

Now, therefore, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in virtue and in exercise of the power given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same, as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. That in this order the word "cattle" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

2. Every animal affected with disease is to be appointed under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 24th of July, 1865, shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe there is any animal labouring under such disease, and of such animals be not often as he may think necessary.

3. Every place within any district for which an inspector and veterinary surgeon appointed as aforesaid, upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under any disease, shall forthwith, by or on behalf of the owner of such animal separate and apart from all other animals, and no person shall, without the consent of the inspector, cause or suffer to be moved, or permit from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stall with any such animal, or which he may think likely to have been infected with such disease.

4. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disease, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) on some convenient place adjoining thereto; and if such animal be not buried with the skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the inspector of the district may direct.

5. Every person within any such district, on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring under any such disease and disinfect such premises in such manner as the inspector of such district shall direct.

6. Every person offending against this order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted may think fit to impose by the fine.

The second order extends the powers exercised by the Privy Council, under the above Act, throughout all parts of England and Wales. It is comprised in the order dated July 24, applicable to the city of London and the Metropolitan Police district, and enacts:—

If at the date of the publication of this order in the *London Gazette* there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman or dairywoman, or of any milkman or milkwoman, or keeping any cowhouse, shed, or building, or milking, or farmer, or person in possession of cattle, whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or if at any time hereafter, while this present order shall continue to force and unrevoked, any animal shall be found labouring under any such disorder in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid, such person shall not knowingly cause or suffer to be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or the appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to, or in the custody of, any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately be given to some person to whom such animal or animals or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any superintendent, to the mayor or other principal officer of the corporation, or if elsewhere, to the clerk of the justices acting in and for the petty sessional division in which such person shall reside, or to the coroner, in which he resides; and, upon receipt of such notice, or upon any such disorder coming to the knowledge of any such officer, he shall cause public his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for the mayor or other principal officer, and for the said justices, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time, by writing under the common seal of the city or borough qualified to be an inspector, for the purpose of carrying into effect the following rules and regulations, one veterinary surgeon or more, or other persons, as he or for which he shall have been appointed, and the same authority may, from time to time, remove any such inspector.

The remaining provisions of the order are the same as those enabodied in the document given above.

The expenses of courts of justice in the year ended the 31st of March last was £671,778.

From a recently issued Parliamentary volume it appears that the expenditure of the public money in interest and management of the public debt was £28,026,000 in the financial year ended 31st of March last, £27,118.

A reduction of postage has taken place on letters for Denmark and Norway forwarded via Prussia, and in future the following rates will be charged:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1d.; not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; not exceeding 2 oz., 3d.; not exceeding 3 oz., 4d.; not exceeding 4 oz., 5d.; not exceeding 5 oz., 6d.; not exceeding 6 oz., 7d.; not exceeding 7 oz., 8d.; not exceeding 8 oz., 9d.; not exceeding 9 oz., 10d.; not exceeding 10 oz., 11d.; not exceeding 11 oz., 12d.; not exceeding 12 oz., 13d.; every additional ounce, 1d. The postage may be either paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the writer. Unpaid letters for the sender; but unpaid or insufficiently-paid letters will be charged on delivery with an additional rate for letters not exceeding ½ oz. or under in weight, and so on, according to the above scales.

A case of some interest in the metropolitan public has been decided before the Civil Tribunal of Paris. Viscount de Borelli, during the performance of his piece, *Le Fils de Famille*, at the Gaîté, on the night of the 31st May, 1867, but on arriving at the theatre found the place already occupied, the seat he had engaged having been given to a lady. The manager was offered another stall, or even a box, in place of that to which he was entitled, but refused to accept any compensation, and left the theatre indignant and subsequently summoned the manager and the director for damages. The Court, while admitting that every effort had been made to repair an involuntary error, nevertheless held that a person entitled to a seat at a place has previously hired, is be entitled to a compensation, and consequently condemned M. Calmette and Perrin to pay 50f. damages and costs.

The number of people who get into Chancery in a year is considerable, and it has been the misfortune of many to linger in that element. The clerks of records and writs report that last year there were 520 suits instituted by bill or information, and administration and other originating summonses bring the number to 1969, which is almost precisely the average of the previous five years. The Chief Clerk of Chancery reports 1529 attendable petitions; and the secretary at the Rolls 839 petitions and down 210 petitions under the Trustee Act, and 100 petitions for pauper in cases. The Gazette heard in the course of the year 2969 causes in some stage or other, and 1969 were set down for hearing. There were 1969 causes standing for hearing at the end of the year than at the beginning. 2969 orders were made by the Court of Chancery in causes and matters, and 1969 were drawn up and passed. The registrars' certificates were 1969; the number of decrees and orders made at Chambers 1969; 1969 files and other matters were directed to be filed by the registrars and other officers. The value of the business done at "Chambers" may be formed from an item in the returns, showing that 1969 orders, decrees, and other proceedings, or otherwise, were disposed of in the year; 814 sales of estates were made under orders of the Court, 1969 of which were sold by auction. By the Land Tax Duties Act, the Master of the Rolls 154, the three Vice-Chancellors 166, 167, and 169 days respectively, and a total of 561 days, being 392 days more than in the preceding year. The money and securities brought into Court exceeded the large sum of £1,969,000, and the money paid out £1,969,000 the amount taken out of Court. 7169 bills of costs were taxed, amounting together to £1,969.

We read in the *Toronto Globe*:—"The disproportion of numbers in the sexes is a remarkable feature of all the new settlements of the west has often been commented upon, and a large amount of gratuitous and unnecessary pity has been from time to time bestowed on the excessive female population of eastern districts in reference to emigration. One of the results of the late war has been to remove this cause of regret. The preponderance of single ladies in the eastern districts has not been lessened by the war, and the attention of social economists has been directed to the fact that there is a large number of widows who have begun to procure a comfortable living and avoid becoming burdens to the neighbourhoods in which they reside by keeping boarding-houses. Many of these establishments are kept by widows who have lost husbands in the late

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"SHE GOAT AND KID."

THIS group (named somewhat vaguely in the catalogue "Group of Two Goats"), by the sculptor Signor G. Lombardi, of Rome, appears to be an object of curious interest to most spectators on account chiefly of the elaborate painstaking and the dextrous chiselling (for which Italian sculptors are so remarkable) displayed in the rendering of the hairy coats of the animals. But the group must be credited with higher merit than can attach to merely careful and skilful handling. The underlying forms of the animals are most knowingly and truthfully indicated; and their actions are very spirited and characteristic—the mother rearing herself with the maternal instinct of defending her offspring, and the little kid, unconscious of danger, seeking the source of its natural aliment. At the same time, it may well be doubted whether the subject, taken alone, is either worthy of or suited to the material. Would not some more facile means or material render all that we have here, or that is worthy of being rendered in such a subject, with one tenth the labour? On account of the brittleness of the marble, the sculptor is obliged to resort to the always clumsy expedient of sustaining the goat by a meaningless pedestal of rock under its chest. But, what is more essentially contrary to the principles of true art is the sense of painful toil and lavished skill—with, after all, an inadequate result—which is conveyed by the attempt to realise in the rigid material of marble the flow and lightness of hair. The bas-relief on the pedestal of the group is pretty and appropriate enough to the pastoral subject; it consists of pandean pipes and oaten reed, bird's-nest and young, rose and bud, and twining convolvulus.



"GOAT AND KID," MARBLE GROUP, BY G. LOMBARDI.

SÈVRES VASES.

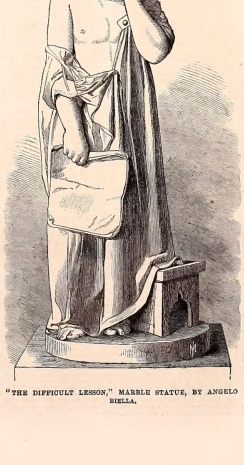
THE French are, strange to say, proportionately more poorly represented in the fine-art department of the Exhibition than any other foreign nation. In the department of art-manufactures and industry, on the contrary, they make the best display of any but British contributors. And to the French has, with very proper courtesy, been assigned the most conspicuous portion of the Exhibition building—a privilege which our allies have not forgotten to turn to the best advantage, by that taste in arrangement for which, wherever an opportunity for its display is presented, they are always remarkable. The French contributions occupy the large semicircular space projecting from the centre of the nave of the glass structure into the garden, and which forms, as it were, an apse to the permanent hall of sculpture as the hall debouches at right angles into the nave. In the middle of this prominent and advantageous position are effectively disposed the objects sent by the Emperor from the Imperial manufactories of Sèvres china and Gobelins tapestry; and these, we need hardly say, form the most beautiful and interesting portion of the French collections. Among the Sèvres china there are examples which—although we may be fairly considered to be surpassing the French in ceramics generally (and also glass manufacture)—still remain hardly rivalled. From several almost matchless vases we have selected two of the largest size, and the most artistic for engraving. One of these, with ormoulu handles, called a "carafe" by the French, is Etruscan in form, and its decorative paintings on a violet ground are Renaissance in style, consisting of a figure of "Spring," with natural flowers and conventionalised foliage. The price is 4000*l.*, about £160. The other vase (one of a pair) is of a form called "Bertin" in France, but that is really of Oriental origin, as is its imitation "celadon," or pale sea-green ground, and, to a certain extent, the character of the ornamentation. The last consists of wild ducks, natural fircones, and hops. But the peculiarity of this decoration is that it is formed with applied white paste, in slight relief. There is, besides, on the Sèvres stands, a large fountain, with a group of two boys in imitation majolica; together with a magnificent pair of Mazarel vases, decorated on a deep green ground, with figures and ornaments in blue, gold, and bronze; a fine Coupe d'Amour, encircled with foliage and amorini in high relief; a Coupe d'Urbino, with delicate paintings on a white ground; imitations of Palissy ware, and old Sèvres, not to speak of dishes, plates, and services innumerable. We may add that, although the specimens of Gobelins tapestry do not equal in importance those exhibited in London in '62, yet the moderate-sized imitations of the Boucher and Watteau school which they comprise are fully as well adapted to exemplify the wonderful purity and truth of colouring for which this celebrated manufacture remains wholly unapproached.



SÈVRES VASE.

"THE DIFFICULT LESSON."

LITTLE need be said of this statue, by Signor A. Bielia, of Milan, unless, perhaps, in justice to the sculptor, we say that, although the subject is humble enough, the execution is very respectable and the forms true to nature. Every mother, we are sure, and everybody else whose heart is in the right place, will (forgetting, probably, all theories about the dignity of sculpture) sympathise with the distress of this little one as she rests in despair from the stool on which she has been sitting poring over that "dog's-eared" lesson-book, and, heedless of her unbuttoned pinafore, is ready almost to tear her hair, preliminary, we fear, to a piteous burst of crying. We should say that the statue is called in the catalogue "The Sulky Child," but it seems to us that the title we have given it, following the Stereoscopic Company, better expresses the artist's intention, and should be nearer the original Italian—what that is we cannot learn.



"THE DIFFICULT LESSON," MARBLE STATUE, BY ANGELO BIELLA.

"A GILLIE AND HOUND."

A SUBJECT somewhat similar to that of this group has commended itself for treatment to one of our greatest sculptors. We allude to Mr. Gibson's "Hunter." That, however, is a work in the classical style, representing a nude young man, standing over and about to let slip from the leash a dog eager for the chase. The group before us is in what sculptors call the romantic or naturalistic style. It is not the first time Mr. Munro has been tempted to deal with a composition resembling this in its elements. Two or three years ago we engraved from the Royal Academy a similar group (which is also in this Exhibition), called "Young Romilly," an illustration of the poem by Wordsworth, entitled "The Force of Prayer," and founded on the tradition of the youth, who, in leaping the famous Yorkshire "strid," was checked by his dog, and fell into the "strangling arms of Wharf," and whose mother found in prayer and in the erection of Bolton Priory the only consolation for his loss. The composition before us, however, of a young, barelegged gillie, in the jacket and short kilt of the Highlands, holding in a great



SÈVRES VASE.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

stag-hound, as the pair swiftly yet stealthily advance, eyeing the game and waiting only for the crack of the rifle and the signal for pursuit. This composition is a considerable variation, not only as regards the character of the youth and hound, but also as regards the action of both; and a different idea had, of course, to be expressed. Of the spirit and animation with which the sculptor has treated his theme, and the suggestiveness of movement in both figures, our Engraving may give an idea. We will only add a word on "the handling" of the dog's coat and the chiselling and undercutting of the fern, foxglover, and thick undergrowth through which this sporting couple are struggling. These portions, then, are indicated rather than imitated with the minute precision of the Italians. But this, we think—if such textures and objects are to be admitted at all as proper for representation in marble—is the proper limit for representation. To attempt to suggest more than the general "look of the thing" is almost certain to convey an impression of labour and of the inadequacy of the material, so true is the paradox in art that "a part is often greater than the whole."



"GILLIE AND HOUND," MARBLE GROUP, BY A. MUNRO.

BRONZE TIMEPIECE, WITH FIGURES.

BRONZE TIMEPIECE, WITH FIGURES.

Among the many bronzes in the Exhibition there is none more quaint and meritorious, in its way, than the group on the timepiece, in the Belgian department, exhibited by M. Bogaerts, of Antwerp, engraved below. There is here no weak attempt (such as we often see) to obviously associate the figures with the clock; they are apparently placed quite arbitrarily over it. We simply have a burgher and his wife of the fifteenth century—dressed in the Oriental silks and rich stuffs for which Ghent, Bruges, and Antwerp had become the great northern emporia —looking with interest from a balcony such as may still be seen over the porch or before the windows of some old Flemish buildings. But Albert Durer in carving, and Van Eyck and Memling, with that modern-medieval Fleming, Henri Leys, in painting, could hardly have given us two figures more true to the period, as far as regards character and costume, than this very lifelike and well-modelled group; while Quentin Matsys himself might have turned out the hammered-iron railing, so cleverly imitated in bronze. Truly, nothing proves the national vitality of the Belgian school more than to find such art as this in a common chimney ornament.

We may add that, although Belgian industry is but sparingly represented, there are, on a stall adjoining that where is the bronze we have engraved, samples of another description of art-manufacture of peculiar merit. We allude to the printed crockery-ware and porcelain exhibited by Messrs. Demoi and Son, of Brussels. The original designs, particularly of the Raphaelesque and mythological subjects, are exceedingly spirited and artistic; by the process of printing the very touch is perfectly reproduced; and the articles decorated may be sold at a remarkably low price.

CARVED PORTE-ARME.

This cabinet, or imitation antique "buffet," exhibited in the semicircular space of the French department, is one of the very finest examples of decorative furniture in the Exhibition. It was designed as a receptacle for arms, or armoury, or, as the French have it, a "porte-arme." The glass cases of the upper portion, as well as serving to preserve from rust and dampness, swords, and other weapons that may be placed within, would of course allow them to be seen, and in being seen the highly decorative effect of a group of choice arms would contribute greatly to the richness of the ensemble. The plain portion of this piece is oak; the carved details are in walnut. The style is Renaissance, and we must express our warm admiration of the harmonious design, and especially of the way in which the principles of continuity and repetition have been observed throughout. The carving is bold where a supporting and structural member had to be emphasised, and exquisitely delicate where only a flat panel had to be ornamented. It deserves to be instanced as a model of skilled workmanship as well as design. It has already figured in the exhibition held at Bayonne some time since, and is exhibited at Dublin by Messrs. Carlhian and Corbière, as agents for the manufacturer, M. Legias Maurice, of Nantes.

THE OPENING OF THE TUMULI AT CASTLE HOWARD.—For several days careful examinations have been made, in continuation of those adopted last autumn, of the British burial mounds situate on the Earl of Carlisle's estate at Castle Howard, with a view to the illustration of the modes of burial of the pre-historic tribes who inhabited the Brigantian territory. As was the case last year, the excavations were under the direction of the Rev. William Greenwell, Canon of Durham and vice-president of the Surtees Society. A large number of burial mounds have been opened, all proving to be round barrows of the cremation age, but exhibiting peculiarities indicating various modes of burial to have been practised by the successive generations of Britons who entrenched the escarpments of the Howardian range at the foot of which their graves are so profusely scattered. The first barrow undertaken was on Hall-moor. It was 57 ft. in diameter, and 4½ ft. high, and was built of sand and loam. A 14-ft. trench was cut through the tumulus from the south, but nothing was found till reaching the centre, where, on the plain, the deposit of burned bones was found, simply laid on the surface, without any accompaniments, and the mound reared over charcoal from it. This was no urn of any kind, nor any flint implement. Excavations, east and west, showed that this simple burial was the only one made in the barrow. There were no traces of burning, and it would seem that the body had been consumed elsewhere, and the charred bones gathered together for interment. The second excavation was made in one of the very large barrows opened last year, and from which, placed upon a large concreted base, a very beautifully pectinated urn was taken, together with a fine thumb flint. In digging eastward, and partly reworking the ground of last year, another very fine thumb flint was discovered very nearly at the site where the cinerary urn and bones were found. The third barrow opened was one of a series of low ones, possibly much reduced by cultivation of the land at various times, placed on the summits of the natural knolls, every one of which, it is believed, has its separate burial upon it. This barrow was west of the two others in the adjoining "Guy's Hole," or "Cook's Moor," and was 18 ft. diameter and 2 ft. high, being formed of sandy loam. In the centre a circular hollow, 3 ft. in diameter, had been sunk into the natural ground to the depth of a foot. This contained the fragments of the burned body, very much scattered; and the whole hollow was filled up with blurred earth and charcoal, and the sides of the hollow were very much burned. The inference is that the hole had been first made in the ground, and then the body burned in it, the mound being thrown over all. On the natural surface of the ground, and 5 ft. south-east of the hollow, a small and perfectly plain rudely-made cinerary urn was found, bottom upwards, surrounded by a considerable quantity of charcoal. The urn was empty, and crushed by the earth, but all the fragments were recovered. The fourth opening was made in a similarly placed low round barrow further west, formed of sand and ordinary soil, 16 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. high. In the centre of the barrow and on the natural surface there was a deposit of burned bones, charcoal, and some description of cement, the whole being compressed into a hard substance, resembling a mass of solid concrete. The mass was with difficulty broken, and, with a view of determining the composition of the plastic material, Mr. Greenwell took some portions for analysis. This was a novelty. There was no flint, nor any urn, and not much sign of burning. An opening was also made in a tumulus, 32 ft. in diameter and 3½ ft. high, in the same vicinity. The researches will be continued.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. P. T. Turnbull to be Captain; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. C. A. Hughes to be Lieutenant; Hugh Richard Viscount Yarmouth to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Eugenius Crauke, V. C. Bulteel to be Cornet.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Surgeon, 11th Hussars, F. H. Jackson to be Lieutenant. 4th: Lieut. J. Perkins to be Captain, vice Cook, J. Duncan to be Captain.

10th Light Dragoons: Brig.-Gen. H. Hastie, C.B., to be Surgeon-Major. 11th: Capt. M. O. B. Fitzgerald, from 2nd Dragoons, 12th: Capt. and Brevet-Major the Hon. Charles Hill, from 1st Dragoons, to be Major. 13th: Lieut. W. D. Walmesley to be Lieutenant, vice R. B. Callander, deceased.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut.-Gen. and Brevet-Colonel Sir F. T. Pipon, K.C.B., from 3rd Dragoons, to be Colonel. Capt. and Brevet-Major C. H. Harrison to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Serjeant-Major Hall to be Quartermaster.

Grenadier Guards: Ensigns and Lieuts. C. K. C. Johnstone, the Earl of Dysart, and Lord C. J. Hamilton to be Lieutenants and Captains; H. C. Vincent Lascelles, R. E. Barlow, and Lord Arthur Hay to be Lieutenants; Serjeant-Major Lee to be Quartermaster.

1st Foot: Lieut. J. H. Stewart to be Captain, vice Wright, 2nd: Lieut. and Adjutant Lord Carlow, F. C. Turner and W. A. Wynne to be Lieuts. 5th: Surgeon, H. R. H. Greene to be Lieutenant-Surgeon, vice Hayes, 6th: Lieut. G. Hayes to be Ensign. 7th: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Hill, Lieut. W. C. S. Mair to be Captain; Lieuts. D. F. Smith and T. R. Baker-Acton to be Captains; Ensigns J. Hall, W. Hall, and C. H. Hall to be Lieuts. 8th: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Cadell, C. B., to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Cadell; Ensigns H. Lister-Kaye and W. Hall to be Lieutenants; Lieut. R. Robertson to be Ensign. 23rd: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Hall; Lieut. R. A. M. Lloyd to be Captain, vice Hall; Ensign C. Fry to be Lieutenant. 24th: Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. C. E. C. Kipp to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Y. Hall. 27th: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Hall; Ensigns J. St. Quentin and W. Hall to be Lieutenants. 29th: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. G. E. Singleton to be Adjutant, vice Hall; Ensign W. H. Atkinson to be Lieut. 30th: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. A. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Hall; Ensigns C. Graham to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. S. C. Justice to be Ensign. 33rd: Cadet W. Hall to be Ensign. 34th: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall; Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Hall; Ensign A. Lloyd to be Lieutenant. 35th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Ensign. 38th: Staff Assist. Surg. D. E. Graves to be Assistant Surgeon.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Ensign C. Collins to be Instructor of Musketry.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Lieut. Z. B. Smith to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surgs. J. Rinaldi and R. Adams to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

ARMY CLOTHING.—To be Commissaries: M. Prior to be Colonel; Brevet-Major R. B. Farney to be Major; Senior Apothecary G. Halsted, Madras Medical Establishment, to have the rank of Assistant-Commissary.

There was a review, on Wednesday week, at the Curragh, in presence of the Irish Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose. General Bailey had charge of the troops. A short table was provided for refreshments.

The Chatham division of Royal Marines had a field-day drill on the Great Lines, on Thursday week, under the command of Colonel Hayes Marriott, the senior Colonel-Commandant; that of the Portsmouth division, about 100 bayonets, and executed a number of manœuvres.

The Himalaya has screw troop-ship, Captain T. Lethbridge, arrived at Portsmouth, last Saturday, from Quebec, with the 62nd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, C.B., and the following officers of Major B. F. Harrison, Captains Wilbury, Hunt, Dumaresq, Morson, and Armstrong; Lieutenants Crowther, Knowles, Atkinson, Hall, Bell, Hall, Thackray, and Smith; Ensigns Foster, Burne, Edwards, Ward, Burton, and Wright; Paymaster Pearson, Quartermaster Gaynor, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. H. Kinahan, Surgeon Hanbury, 47 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 471 rank and file. The Himalaya also brought home the head-quarters of the 109th regiment. The Himalaya also brings home 100 invalids from Malta: Major Lumsden, 1st battalion, 7th Regiment; Captain Hall, 69th Regiment; Surgeon Fairfield, 2nd battalion, Rifle Brigade; 18 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 79 rank and file. The invalids for Belfast, Nigg, and 77 time-expired men, 16 women, and 22 children belonging to different regiments.

The steam troop-ship Hydaspes, chartered by the Government for the conveyance of reinforcements to the garrison of Gibraltar, with troops from Government-quay, Gravesend, yesterday week:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bellairs, Captain J. E. B. Keane, Lieutenant W. Hall, Lieutenant W. W. Murdoch, Lieutenant W. A. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon R. Cufford, 14 non-commissioned officers, 2 women, and 3 children, wives and children of the 4 Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; Captain C. L. Tremayne, Lieutenant G. F. W. Morrison, Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Pevior, Assistant Surgeon W. Tanner, Veterinary Surgeon C. G. H. Bailey, 146 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 8 children of the B Battery; a Brigade Royal Horse Artillery: Colonel the Hon. R. Bourke, Lieutenant G. S. Harvey, Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Fraser, Assistant Surgeon A. Chesher, Veterinary Surgeon B. W. Browning, 2 sergeant-majors, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 1 shoeing-smith, and children of the Battery; A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery: 3 non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant A. Hill and Assistant Surgeon, 3 non-commissioned officers and 1 man of the 2nd (Queen's); and three men of the second battalion Rifle Brigade.

Major-General Lord Clarence Paget, Adjutant-General of Cavalry, has finished an inspection of the cavalry regiments at Aldershott, those being the last in the Southern District. However, the 14th (King's) Hussars (the Royal Irish) Hussars. The regiments were put through the customary manœuvres, which were performed very efficiently. The inspection concluded much pleased with the soldier-like and clean appearance of the regiment on parade. Lord Lucan frequently mentioned the improvement in the men's drill, and said he was highly satisfied with the manœuvres of the regiment in skirmishing. The troops of Artillery attached to the brigade, Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., had a field-day on Wednesday week. They were formed up in two lines, with a strong body of contiguous columns, at ten o'clock, supplied with ten rounds of ammunition per man, and marched to the ground selected for the attack. The movements seemed to imply that the enemy were retiring from the north-west. After preparations had been made to dispose for action, the mounted troops were directed to be in front, and the infantry in the rear, to march past. This over, the enemy was discovered strongly posted in Pickley-copse, and a series of manœuvres were gone through with considerable skill. This proved a work of some difficulty, and for a considerable time the battle seemed to hang in favour of success. At length the enemy, out-manœuvred on all sides, was thrown into confusion, and the cavalry completed the discomfiture by a succession of brilliant charges. The troops on the field were the 2nd and 7 batteries 9th Brigade, R.A.; D battery R.H.A.; 3rd, 9th, and 14th Hussars; 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards; 1st battalion 3rd Regiment; 1st battalion 57th Regiment; 1st battalion 61st Regiment; 1st battalion 71st Royal North British Fusiliers; 30th, 35th, 50th, and 98th regiments.—The 20th (Dorsetshire) Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, C.B., marched from its quarters at Aldershott, on Thursday week, to the North Camp ranges of the South-Eastern Railway, where it encamped under the special train to Dover. The 4 battery 3 Brigade Royal Horse Artillery left Aldershott Garrison, on Tuesday, for Dorchester. The 3 battery 9 Brigade Royal Artillery left Aldershott Camp, on Thursday, for Hilsea.—The prizes for some of the best-kept gardens around the camp have been awarded. A silver medal has been given to Sergeant-Major Parker, 2 battery 9th Brigade, R.A., for the greatest improvement; to Sergeant Smith, married to Corporal Price, 50th Regiment, for the most attractive flowergarden.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHANNEL SQUADRON FOR CHERBOURG.

The Channel squadron, Commander-in-Chief Sir Alexander Milne, Monday morning, for Cherbourg, with the Duke of Somerset, K.G. (Post Lord), Admiral Hon. F. W. Grey, K.C.B., and Admiral Hon. Keith Stewart Fanshawe, Lords of the Admiralty; Captain Hall, Secretary to the First Lord; the Earl of Lucan, Lord and Lady Rivers, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Mayor, Chief Commissioner of Police. On leaving the harbour the Admiralty flag received the customary salute from the Admiralty Pier, Dover. The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, Staff-Commander Petley, with Lord Clanricarde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Chichester, Colonel the Hon. Keith Fitz Gerald, Captain Hon. F. Pelham, Commander Paul, conveyed the new Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. Sir Sydney Herbert, Bart., Sir Frederick Smith, Assistant Secretary, Sir Thomas Fremantle Lockyer, Bart., the Surgitity, steam tender, Admiralty Superintendent of Steam Machinery, Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., and Mr. Rendel, Engineer-in-Chief. Also, carrying the Admiralty seals and mace, Mr. Thomas Bilton Sandwith, Captain Henderson, also left the harbour about eleven, having been appropriately saluted by all naval and other officers. The Admiralty steam barge-ship, Captain Herbert, left Spithead on Monday for Cherbourg.

The Channel squadron left Portland Harbour, Weymouth, on Sunday evening. The vessels of the Channel squadron, under the command of Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., are the Royal Sovereign, 3, flagship, Captain Hon. Edgar, C.B., Captain Hon. Geoffrey T. R. Hotham; Achilles, 20, steam-frigate, Captain Richard W. Vansittart; Black Prince, 41, frigate, Captain Hon. Frederick H. Kerr; Defence, 16, armour-plated steam-frigate, Captain Prince Consort, 91, frontal, Captain George O. Willes, C.B.; Hector, 24, ironclad, Captain Arthur W. Peyton; Revenge, C.B.; Resource, 6, steam-sloop, Captain Wilmshurst; Liverpool, 26, screw wooden frigate, Captain Rowley Lambert; Octavia, 16, screw wooden sloop, Captain Hon. Arthur E. Gough-Calthorpe; Falcon, screw wooden frigate, Captain Edward K. Barnard; Trincomalee, gun-boat, Captain Hon. Arthur Duncombe; Wrangler, gun-boat, Commander Hon. Henry St. George. Sir Alexander was the first off; she was followed, in fine line, by the Achilles, Prince Consort, Hector, Black Prince, and Resource, which formed the first division, and was followed by the second division, Revenge and Constance, all being under plain sail, the rear being brought up by the Triarius and Wrangler, under steam. After rounding the breakwater, the fleet were divided into two divisions, all of them being under plain sail; the irondclads to leeward, and the rest of the fleet to windward. The departure of the fleet was witnessed by hundreds of people, the "Lord-out" and the "Notice" flags being hoisted on the Admiralty Pier.

It is announced that the French fleet will arrive at Spithead on the 26th inst., and that their stay will extend to the end of September, during which time the flag officers will be entertained on board the Osborne by the Duke of Somerset, as first Lord of the Admiralty. General invitations will be issued for a dinner at the Port Admiral's, and also on board the Duke of Wellington. A review of the troops will take place on Southsea-common, on the evening of which day the French officers will be the guests of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Pauler, and a banquet on a grand scale, to be followed by a ball from the Mayor, Town Council, and inhabitants of the borough generally, will probably close the festivities.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The following official circular with reference to the rules to be observed at review and field-days, &c., by officers commanding artillery volunteers to whom guns of position have been issued, has just been promulgated from the War Office, by order of Colonel Reeder, C.B., the Inspector-General of Volunteers:—"On these occasions a battery of position should consist of four guns, and a half-battery of two guns. The number in each battery, as the case may be, should be provided with the following number of artillerymen, viz., for a battery of four guns, 1 sergeant-major, 1 bugler, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 shoeing-smith, 1 collar-maker, 1 trumpeter, and 24 for the issue of ammunition, stores, provisions for the men, and forage for the horses for the day. This staff to be under the non-military volunteer to do with the drill of the battery, or the working of the pieces in action. 3. One officer per gun, who is to command the detachment, and will be held responsible for the working of the gun and the safety of his men. 4. Two non-commissioned officers, one to act as sergeant-major, and one to act as battery sergeant, the other assists the executive officer. 5. A farrier or shoeing-smith. 6. Two corporals to act as gunners, and to be responsible for the laying of the guns, under the direct the non-commissioned officer acting as battery sergeant-major. 7. One bugler, who will take charge of the drivers, the timber, and the ammunition waggons. 8. Two trumpeters to act as orderly men for the commanding officer, and the officers in charge of the guns. The use of the bugle or trumpet during the movements of the battery is not to be permitted."

The Marquis of Donegall, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 4th (Co. Antrim) battalion of the Queen's (north-east) Regiment, under which the new Irish National supply is to be contested from the English, Irish, and Scottish volunteers, has offered a challenge cup, to be competed for by eight of the best shots, to be chosen from each of English, Scotch, and Irish corps commanded by the Irish Inspector-General. The Irish Inspector-General of the Irish regiment in London is considered eligible to shoot; the match to be rifle-shooting, at distances 200, 500, and 600 yards, in the order of Position, Rhythm; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards, by shots at each range; the competitors to be selected by the Inspector-General, and to be of the Queen's National Enfield match. The trophy, if won by England, to be open; if by Scotland, to be held by the Scotch Volunteer Corps of Edinburgh; if by Ireland, in the hands of the Irish Corps of Belfast. The match to take place in Ireland, in the grounds of the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being; if by Ireland, in the charge of the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being; if by Scotland, in the charge of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the time being, and at the foot of the trophy for that purpose. The gentleman making the highest aggregate of points to receive a prize of the value of £10, or £20 in money, as he pleases. In other respects, the rules regulating this match to be the same as those governing the Queen's National Rifle Association Trophy. Power reserved to amend or alter the rules.

The Duke of Cambridge has graciously accepted in Regent's Park by Colonel Wright. Originally combined with the 6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, it is the last unit of the Metropolitan corps which has given it a separate establishment, and make it a battalion by itself. The wisdom of the step has been fully justified by the rapid increase of members since the accession of strength to the ranks. The enrolled strength of the battalion now exceeds 1,000 men. The Duke of Cambridge on inspecting the regiment highly addressed the regiment, complimenting them on the steadiness and correctness of their movements, and on the soldierly appearance they presented, as should make a favourable report to the War Office.

The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Queen Mary's company of the London Scottish (No. 7) took place recently at the Wimbledon ranges, when the prizes were shot for and subsequently distributed to the successful scorers. Among the competitors were some of the best-known rifle shots in the metropolis, and the scores made were consequently of high character in the competitions here, but have distinguished themselves at gatherings like the present. Private Ferguson, No. 1 company, was the winner of the Duke of Cambridge's prize, and the highest aggregate score

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY CAROLINE WOOD.

This lady, who died on the 16th inst., at Littleton, the seat of the Woods in Middlesex, near Chertsey, was second daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, first Marquis of Londonderry, by his second wife, Frances, eldest daughter of the illustrious Judge and Chancellor, Charles, first Earl Camden. She was born in 1793, and married, in 1814, Colonel Thomas Wood, younger son of Viscount Lumley, second Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., and nephew of the gallant General, Sir Charles William Stewart, K.G., third Marquis of Londonderry. Her husband was born on the 15th of June, 1781, and married, on Dec. 29, 1801, to Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex, and Gwernvaell, Denbighshire, who died on Jan. 26, 1840, by whom she had issue seven sons, of whom five survive her—viz., the present Major-General Thomas Wood, of Littleton and Gwernvaell, and of Middlecott, Castle, in the county of York, late M.P. for Middlesex; Charles Alexander Wood, Esq., of White Hall, Middlesex; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Wood, R.A., R.C.B.; Major-General Robert Blucher Wood, C.B.; and George Wood, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen. Lady Caroline Wood was a sister-in-law to the late Lord Lyttelton, and both of historic note, and her six sisters, all, like herself, highly accomplished, formed a remarkable family. One of the sisters married the late Lord Canning, Lady Selina Kerr and the Dowager Viscountess Hardinge. The present Marquis of Londonderry and the present Earl Vane are Lady Caroline's nephews.

MAJOR-GENERAL VETCH.

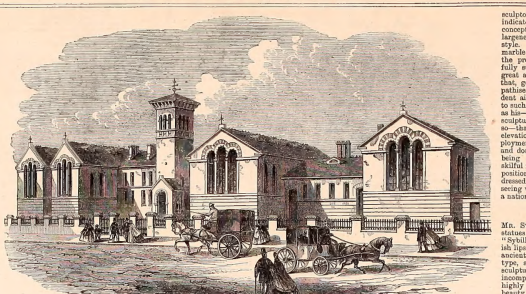
Major-General Hamilton Vetch, of the Bengal Army, who died at Deeca, East Indies, on the 14th of June, and was buried with distinction for many years in the 64th Bengal Native Infantry, one of the regiments which eventually perished in Delhi. General Vetch was born in 1788, and entered the Bengal Europeans. During his long military career he was in constant active employment, and in 1824 was in the field against the Burmese, and was present in Burmese Territory at the time of which he recounted the medal. He also was in the Deegulpur in 1825-26, and captured a standard in the attack on the Jeswuntgurh Hill, and Seetrug Kotrian, in 1826, being a lieutenant and adjutant. His son, Captain-Colonel in 1859, a Colonel in 1861, and a Major-General Nov. 7, 1862.

JOSEPH PARKES, ESQ.

Joseph Parkes, Esq., was of note as an eminent solicitor and a stirring and ingenious Whig politician. He was born in Birmingham, in 1796, and was well known at Birmingham and afterwards in London as the Radical University; and Mr. Parkes, who took a great interest in him, devoted much time to the private education of a body of following them to which young Parkes originally adhered. His reading was in the widest range, and comprehended many works that the elite end of the town jostled. He adopted the progressive principles of Bentham, after having gone through a course of training of the highest kind, started in Birmingham, first as barrister, and afterwards in partnership with Mr. Solomon Bray, the first town clerk of the corporation of Birmingham. At the time of the Reform Bill Birmingham Political Union was the active agent in the movement. He did not originate the movement, but he was the active agent in the movement. He did not originate the movement, but he was the active agent in the movement. He did not originate the movement, but he

CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS

THE Irish Board of National Education has caused a Model School for the Cork district to be established in that city. The situation, in Anglesea-street, is convenient and accessible from all parts. The building, shown in one of our Illustrations, was commenced in January, 1864, and finished this summer. The architect was Mr. J. H. Owen, and the work, according to his designs, was done by Mr. James Delvin, the contractor; Mr. P. Lynch being clerk of the works. The style of architecture is Italian, the materials are red and black bricks, with Portland stone dressings and sculptured capitals and limestone columns. The interior is divided into three compartments—namely, male, female, and infant schools—which are distinctly separated from each other. The entire length of the front line of the building is 251 ft., exclusive of yards or railings. A tower 60 ft. high rises in the centre, the upper story of which is intended as an observatory for the advanced classes of the male department. The boys' school is 60 ft. long by 30 ft. wide; the girls', 40 ft. by 30 ft. There is a maritime school, 40 ft. by 23 ft., with four class-rooms attached, with lavatory, cap-room, and court-room. The infants' school is 48 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, with one class-room, lavatory, cloak and bonnet room. To each school-room are attached large, airy sheds, with spacious play-grounds and every necessary accommodation.



MODEL SCHOOLS IN ANGLESEA-STREET, CORK.

"MINERVA REPRESSING THE WRATH OF ACHILLES."

THE group we engrave is by Mr. Leifchild, a sculptor who stands apart in virtue of the elevated aim and noble character of all he does. It is half bas-relief and in, we presume, a study for a larger work. The subject will be familiar to Homeric readers; yet we may, perhaps, be expected to recall the cause of

> Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
> Of woes unnumbered;

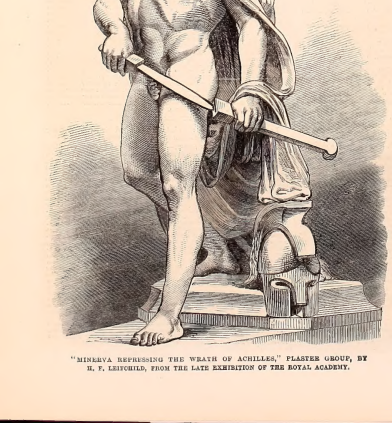
and we cannot do so more concisely than by adapting part of the argument of the opening book of the "Iliad." In the siege of Troy, then, the Greeks, having sacked some of the neighbouring towns and taken thence two beautiful captives, Chryseis and Briseis, allotted the first to Agamemnon and the last to Achilles. Chryses, the father of Chryseis and a priest of Apollo, thereupon went to the Grecian camp to ransom her; but his request was refused and he was insolently dismissed by Agamemnon. The priest then entreated vengeance from his god, who inflicted a pestilence on the Greeks. Achilles thereat called a council, and encouraged Chalcas to declare the cause of this pestilence, which is attributed to the refusal of Chryseis. The King, being obliged to send back his captive, then enters into a furious altercation with Achilles, and threatens to seize the loving and beloved Briseis of the latter. Whereat Achilles' wrath is uncontrollable, and he is—as represented—on the point of drawing his sword and forcing his way through the Greeks to punish their haughty and tyrannical leader, when Minerva, "sent by the sister and the wife of Jove," descends, and, concealed from the rest of the assemblage by a sable cloud, seizes Achilles, and prevails upon him to be guided by reason, in the confidence that heavenly power will revenge the outrage put upon him. The analogy of the moral of the pagan poet with that of the wise Solomon in one of his proverbs is suggested by the very apposite maxim of Sacred Writ appended by the artist to the title

> "Wisdom is better than weapons of war."

The intention in the action of the figures forming the group will require no comment after the preceding notes. Achilles stands in an agony of suspense, his terrible blade almost unsheathed. The Goddess of Wisdom, alighting, holds his arm, and, while repressing his wrath, lifts her mantle in a manner symbolical of the cloud which veiled her presence from all but the favoured Pelides—the almost invincible warrior, the great Achilles. The deeper significance of the sculptor's theme is worthily indicated by the dignity of the conception and the singular largeness and grandeur of the style. We trust that in the marble work the artist will fulfil the promise here afforded, and fully sustain the "height of his great argument." We would add that, generally, we sincerely sympathise with Mr. Leifchild's evident aims and aspirations. It is to such self-sacrificing endeavours as his—for in the present state of sculpture patronage they must be so—that we should look for the elevation of the art from employment for mere portraiture and domestic decoration, and its being esteemed purely for its skilful manipulation, to its proper position as a teacher of truths addressed to a nation; and through seeing which truths ever before it a nation must be the better.

"DELILAH."

MR. STORY showed us in his statues of "Cleopatra" and the "Sybilla Libica" that the thick-ish lips and heavy features of the ancient Egyptian and African type, as preserved in Egyptian sculptures and paintings, are not incompatible with a grand and highly characteristic style of beauty. Assyrian remains present us with a type somewhat similar to that of ancient Egypt, but still more massive and strongly marked, and without the same tendency to negro forms. Mr. Fuller, the sculptor of the statue we have engraved, from the last Academy exhibition, and who is one of our most distinguished artists in Italy, has apparently assumed, and with reason, as we think, that the ancient Philistines were a cognate race with the peoples bordering the Euphrates, and has given to his "Delilah" an Oriental cast of physiognomy wholly distinct from that of the pure modern Bedouin. Like Mr. Story, he has also shown that this type may coexist with a kind of Doric, large-moulded, and, at the same time, sensual, yet crafty cruel kind of beauty, such as would befit, according to the conception the imagination naturally forms, that Philistine harlot who fascinated the mighty Samson and at length betrayed him into the power of those to whom he had given such abundant cause to hate him. But the chief merit of this statue seems to us to reside in the expression. It will be seen by the scissors fallen at her side, and the locks of hair at her feet and clutched in her hand, that the moment intended to be represented is that when Delilah is watching Samson being led away, writhing in his bonds, unable to liberate himself, and, when seeing which, feeling satisfied that she has at last deprived him of the mysterious source of his strength, she betrays in her malignant expression the treacherous cruelty of her savage nature. This dramatic conception the sculptor has wrought out with much power and ability.



"MINERVA REPRESSING THE WRATH OF ACHILLES," PLASTER GROUP, BY H. F. LEIFCHILD, FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"DELILAH," MARBLE STATUE, BY C. F. FULLER, FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

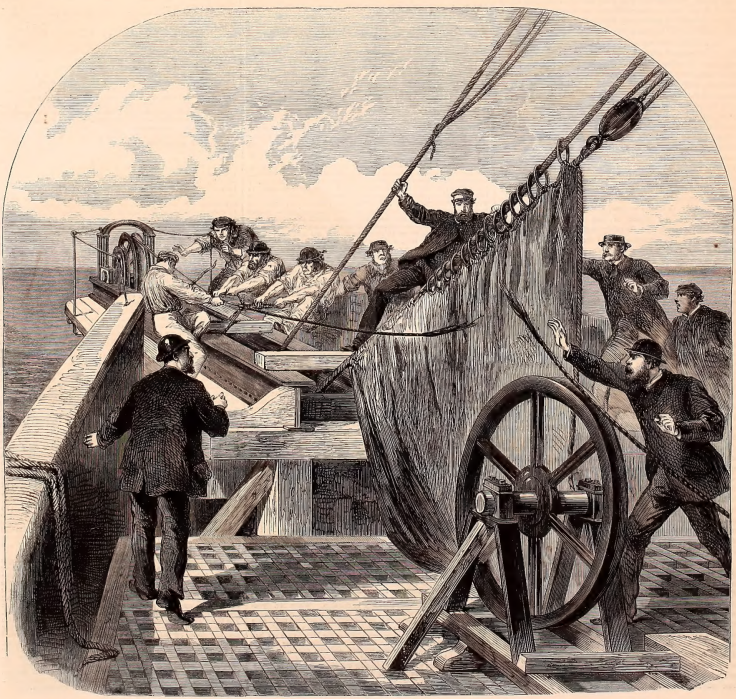
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1331.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE DIARY OF THE CABLE.

Who has not read it? Whose pulse has not fluttered in unison with the vicissitudes which its brief story exhibits? Who has not uttered a deep-drawn sigh at its mournful close—a sigh, nevertheless, having in it none of that bitterness with which we bury dead hopes out of our sight? What "sensational novel" ever swayed our emotions to and fro as this simple record has had power to do? It has been truly said that "truth is stranger than fiction," and this diary vividly illustrates the remark. Seldom, perhaps, in the annals of civilisation has a mechanical experiment been more graphically described—certainly never has any involved in its issue results of higher importance. As an instance of scientific insight and accuracy it raises our admiration to the highest pitch. As representing a grand and all-but-successful struggle of art



THE BREAKING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

with stupendous and seemingly invincible obstacles, it has its passages of intensest excitement. But every step of the narrative carries along with it hopes and fears which regard ends of transcendent moment—the linking together, by a kind of mystical marriage-ring, the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; the bringing them into daily presence with each other; and the successful assimilation of the one to the other in all that relates to intercolonial converse, commerce, friendship, mutual progress. This was the "consummation devoutly to be wished," the near prospect of which kindled enthusiasm, as from both sides of the Atlantic the experiment was looked forward to; and it is this which, ever in the mind of the reader, imparts to the diary such a thrilling interest.

Well, the failure is one which prophesies success. It is disappointing, but not disheartening. It must needs be accounted as "accidental," but it has its reverse side. It has severely rebuked carelessness, but, in doing so, has promised to greater care all that is desired. The price is too precious to admit of its being given at random. It can be won by desert alone; but then desert will win it. The grand but unfortunate attempt has taught us that, in more senses than one, nothing is stronger than its weakest part. The shackles of the wire-rope to be used for lifting the submerged cable had not been made to bear the strain to which they were subjected, on the presumption, probably, that they would not be required for use. The utmost precaution was exercised in the construction and coiling of the cable, with the single exception that, in addition to a few wire ends were allowed to remain in the tanks. Everything was successful which had been duly prepared with a view to success—nothing gave way but that which previous celebration and testing might have forewarned of the necessity of giving way. Science was not at fault. Art was not at fault where it did its best. It has been proved to demonstration that the process of laying a perfect cable across the depths of the Atlantic is not only feasible, but easy of execution, if duly considered a certainty as any mechanical process whatsoever. Human intelligence has gone up to Nature a third time with its well-studied task, and a third time has been turned down—but this time with a consciousness that one grand flaw has been demonstrated, and that it was prevented from passing only by a slip or two which it can readily guard against in future. Hereafter there need be no perad venture in the undertaking.

After a studious perusal of the Journal, we are not able to draw up an account of the pros and cons affecting the late, and calculated, if suffered to remain as they are, to affect every future expedition. The facts of an assuring character are both numerous and decisive; those which explain the failure are, happily, few and remediable. The Great Eastern has proved to be thoroughly competent to her work—steady in her course, easily steered, not materially disabled by any changes of weather, and roomy enough to allow of the necessary machinery and to carry with safety the enormous indispensable amount of tonnage. The cable itself is a triumphant success, sufficiently strong to bear its own weight, of the right specific gravity, when fitted when laid to the precise bottom of the sea, of its core, and likely rather to improve than to lose its conductivity by deep submersion. The scientific skill of the electricians has been so perfected as to enable them instantly to detect a flaw, and to point out the spot a mile or so the place in the cable where it will be found. The cable may be safely hauled in when necessary until the fault has been found and rectified, and when the machinery for that purpose has been sufficiently tested. Improved as experience suggests will probably do its work with the utmost ease and regularity. Should the cable actually part, its submerged end may be picked up from any depth and lifted once more on board. All these requirements have been proved, by actual trial. Yet the expedition failed. The failure, however, was due to removable causes. Injury to the cable during the process of paying out more than three hundred miles from the same end, whether attributable to malicious design or to ignorant negligence, may be certainly avoided hereafter. The repair of that injury on the last occasion of its occurrence was frustrated simply by the fact that the machinery provided for such a contingency had been less scrupulously passed as sufficient than it would have been had it been foreseen that the moment was coming when the success or failure of the whole enterprise would depend upon it. That, also, will be guarded against hereafter. Balancing the known elements of success against the known elements of failure, we are warranted by reason in looking upon a Transatlantic cable as not merely a possibility or a lucky accident, but as a result lying as clearly within the limits of certainty as any human work that is yet future can be. We now know all that has to be provided, and that it can be provided, in order to realise the full extent of our wishes in regard to this matter. We see clearly the whole process by which this most splendid of projects may be converted into an accomplished fact. In missing our way, this time, we have discovered the true way for the next time. The problem is solved. Henceforth nothing remains to be conjectured. Simple obedience to known laws is all that is required.

The elements of success being such as we have attempted to indicate, we congratulate our readers on the fact that the enterprise of the scheme have resolved to test them once more by actual experiment. They have lost none of their confidence, nor has a particle of their courage oozed away. What might have been their final determination if the Great Eastern had returned immediately on the severance of the cable can be matter of conjecture only. In that case, possibly, the experiment would have been considered as one surrounded by too many risks to invite repetition, and years might have glided away before another attempt would be ventured upon. Happily, such was not the case. The men to whose conduct the emergency rise was intrusted exhausted all their resources before setting their faces homeward, and, in their efforts to recover the lost end of the cable, demonstrated the practicability both of finding and securing it. The most thrilling portions of the diary have proved also the most useful. They record successes just where they were least expected, marred by failures just where they may be surely provided against in future. The effect of the whole narrative, in illustrating, during its revising proof, and in inspiring confidence. The various telegraphic companies interested in the completion of the undertaking wisely conceded to resume operations forthwith. Their first direction was to manufacture a fresh supply of cable appliances and send back the Great Eastern in October to pick up the broken cable, splice it with what remained on board, and finish the work which accident had suspended. On consultation with Captain Anderson, it was found impossible for this plan a much new one. The machinery of the Great Eastern needs repairs, the completion of which would delay any resumption of the enterprise until the season was so far advanced as to endanger the issue. It has, therefore, been resolved to wait till May of next year. Meanwhile, a second cable is to be manufactured, which will be laid alongside of the first; and, should the effort succeed, as is confidently anticipated, it is proposed to lay down a third cable in continuance paying out the unexhausted portion of the old line at Newfoundland, make for the spot where the fracture occurred, pick up the broken cable, splice it with the new, in mid-position, and so provide the public with two lines instead of one. The details of this plan will very likely undergo some modification; but, in substance, it may be looked upon as adopted.

"Done but the hearty answer has been. Courage, patience, and perseverance are the qualities which Nature most regards in those who woo her. In the end, she evermore rewards them. That they have been and are being conspicuously displayed in the conduct of the present undertaking will not be denied; that they may ere long receive the prize for which they are striving will, we are sure, be the hearty prayer of all who yearn for the onward and upward progress of the human race.

THE BREAKING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

The return of the Great Eastern, bringing news of the failure of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the broken end of which was nearly picked up, and the cable itself successfully submerged between the shore end in Foilhummeran Bay, was announced last week; and the intelligence was fully confirmed by the arrival, on Monday, of Mr. W. H. Russell on board the Great Eastern, from Monday, July 24, to Friday, August 4. He has since been published. We are now in possession of a few more sketches by the same artist, Mr. Robert Dudley, who furnished us with the illustrations of the landing of the cable at Newfoundland in 1858, and accompanied the Great Eastern on her voyage last year, and who, having been permitted to accompany the expedition, was able to obtain the following sketches of the principal incidents in the exciting scenes of this memorable enterprise.

It may be remembered that on Saturday, July 22, after starting from the Irish coast, Wednesday, July 26, a fault in the electric insulation of the cable was discovered when 146 miles in length of it had been submerged in the wake of the ship was picked up again in mid-ocean by means of the fault. The cable was then in very deep water, and the fault was effectually cured. The cable had again to be raised and submerged, and the splice, with which the fault was made, was in 2000 fathoms water, 600 miles from Valencia, and 1028 miles from Newfoundland, when the fault was discovered. "Another fault, as it is called, had been discovered about one o'clock that afternoon, [Friday, July 28,] and preparations to make a second splice up machinery could be put in gear, the end of the cable was hauled in again over the bow. An inspection of the outer covering of the hemp covering an external wire, and, on unravelling the strands so as to expose the insulated wire, evidence of injury to the outer wire was found. Then the gutta-percha covering so as to project round the wire, when to the extent of the diameter of the cable; one half was sliced off, and the operation of splicing commenced. The splice was completed, and the operation of submerging the cable as it was passed along from the bows of the ship, when it rose to the surface. The line was then tested to prove the insulating and screwed conviction that such an injury was the work of some fiendish enemy. Every precaution was accordingly taken. Canning showed the cable and the stab to the cablemen, who admitted that the wound was inflicted by a sharp instrument. Search was made for the man who was in the watch when the cable was injured, being of the same gang as that which was on deck at the time the cable was first paid out. The cable, when transferred to different dailies on deck. The coachmen on board the ship formed a corps of supervisors, who undertook to watch the men in their several gangs. "We employed gave their suspicions." We may add that the passes of the gentlemen in the performance of the voluntary duty were Mr. Field, Captain Moriarty, Professor Thomson, Mr. Varley, Mr. R. Dudley, Mr. H. O'Neil, Mr. C. Bright, and Mr. John Pender. The watch was kept night and day for two hours at a time.

We take from Mr. Russell's journal, without abridgment, his account of the fault in the breaking of the cable, on Wednesday, the 26th, which in the first instance was discovered by the electricians, but which at one time was jointly called "a sad and unexpected event." The cable had proved right the night before, but the ship scarcely felt it, and went on paying out cable, without let or hindrance, at a rate of seven miles an hour. At 3.30 a.m. on the 26th the electricians discovered "the well-known and dreaded clear" from, in fact, 8 a.m., Greenwich time, or 4 minutes later than the previous observation, and, on signalling to the nearest series of currents to the shore, the galvanometer detected a flaw of electricity which instantly disappeared. The fault was reported to the locality, for the fault was very varying, but it was generally believed to be not far from the stern of the ship. While Mr. Clapp-Field was on watch in the tank, a little before the time of the accident, a grating noise was audible as the cable flew over the coil. One dent, a grating noise was audible as the cable flew over the coil. One of the experienced hands immediately said, "There is a piece of wire," and called to the look-out man above to pass the information aft, but no notice appears to have been taken for some time of the circumstance. After the ship had been stopped, and the remainder of the flaw in which the fault was supposed to have occurred had been paid out, a piece of wire was seen projecting out of the cable in the flaw, and, on one of the men taking it in his fingers and trying to bend it down, the wire broke short off. It was nearly 3 in. long, and evidently of hard, ill-tempered metal, which had worn out through the strands of the cable in the tank. The fault in the cable which had gone overboard might obviously have been caused by such a piece of wire, and there could be no doubt that the wire of the outer covering of the cable was capable of inflicting injury on the gutta-percha it was intended to protect. The discovery was in some measure due to the man's mind, because it showed that one certainly, and the second possibly, of the previous faults might have been the results of similar accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred on the same watch as all the previous misfortunes had occurred.

"As the fault was too serious to be overlooked, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparations were made to go the picking-up apparatus and buoy the cable. In doing so, two wires were made in the cable, the first near the old splice, between the main and the fore tank (tank 4 and 5 right); the second (or the one broken), which showed the fault to be in that portion of the cable which was afterwards. The wire was in the chain were now secured to the cable forward, which showed a maximum strain of 23½ cwt.; and at 3.30, Greenwich time, the cable was secured and went over the bow. At 4.30 a.m. Greenwich time, the cable was buoyed, and when the steam was got up it was found that there was not strength in the bollers, and so the picking-up gravel altogether for some time, during which the ship lay becalmed and chafed against the cable.

"Let the reader turn his face towards a window, and imagine that he is standing on the bows of the Great Eastern, and then, of course, on his right will be the paddle-box, and on his left the port side of the ship. In front, fixed in the bows, is a large V-shaped, as it is technically termed, with a semicircular cut out in the same kind on the stern aft each side, on which the cable is drawn as it is pulled up from the sea by the picking-up apparatus, and which is secured to strong chain diameter and down to the bows till it has passed the hooks and is coiled down aft in safety. There are at the bows of the Great Eastern two huge hawse-pipes, through which project two large iron tubes beyond the line of the stem. After two miles of cable had been picked up the Great Eastern was found to be in the vicinity of her engines because the steam failed, while her vast broadside was exposed to the wind, which was drifting her rapidly to leeward. On board the ship the engineers on oblique strain was brought to bear on the cable, which came up from the sea at the bow on the right-side. Against the side of the hawse-pipes the cable now caught on the left-hand side, while the ship kept drifting to leeward. The engines were stopped and steamed for a considerably against the bow, for now it was held by the projection, and did not drag from the V-shaped. The Great Eastern could not go down but the cable was dragged up, and, whilst under strain was very true is no power of steerage. At this critical moment, too, the cable did not go on to prevent it. It was difficult to keep clear of the ship up in the cable. As the cable then chafed so much that in two hours damage was done to the hempen sheath and the engines belonging to one of the hoops were passed down the bow over the cable and round the bow under the bilge-keel. They were landed so as to bring the cable, which had been caught on the left-hand side by the starboard hawse-pipe, to the right-hand side, and the ship still drifting to the left, while the cable, now drawn directly up from the sea to the V-shoot, was straining obliquely from the right to the shackle on the starboard bow. It was necessary to let this instead of veering away, as we were near the end of the cut of cable.

"The cable and the wire rope were now over the bow, and were thrown in the groove in the larger wheel, the cable being wound upon a drum behind the wheel. Communication across the engine-room and the wire rope being taken in round the capstan. But the rope and cable, as I have before described, were not coming up in a line, but were being hauled in, with a great strain on them, at an angle from the right hand side of the bow to the centre of the capstan and in the bow. They were wound round on it, slowly, and were passing over the wheel together. As the cable came part being taken when a jar was given to the dynamometer, which flew up from 0 cwt.—the highest point marked on the dynamometer—to 2½ in. It was again checked and wire rope clambered, as it were, up out of the groove on the right-hand side of the wheel, got on the top of the rim of the V-wheel, and rushed down with a crash on the smaller wheel, tearing no doubt, a great portion of the cable to which it was attached. The machinery was still in motion, the cable and the rope travelled altogether, one towards the capstan, the other towards the drum, when, just as the cable reached the dynamometer, it parted, fell into the bow, and with one bound leaped, as it were, into the sea."

This is the account of Mr. Robert Dudley's sketch, engraved on our front page. Mr. Canning, the chief engineer of the work, was standing close by. On the cable giving way, he said, "It is a good omen for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed and the words were uttered. The instant the wire rope was let go, when a man came aft with the letter and still lashed to the chain, and we saw the tortured strands, torn from their natural core, in an encouragement to say that a strange feeling of pity, as though for some sentient creature mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, pervaded the hearts of the beholders. Not of what avail was sentimental abstraction, when instant, strenuous action was demanded? 'Alas! alas!' Here, according to Mr. Robert Dudley's sketch, engraved on our front page,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have visited Arenenberg, on the shore of Lake Constance, once the residence of the Empress's mother, Queen Hortense. At Arenenberg many of his Majesty's early years were passed, and it was there, after his escape from Ham, that he took the last farewell of his mother. Their Majesties arrived at Strasbourg on Thursday week, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The following day during the morning their visit to Arenenberg was varied from various sources. The Emperor reached the Castle of Arenenberg between five and six o'clock on Friday evening, accompanied by the Empress and a suite of about thirty persons. A special train, accompanied by the Baden Grand Marshal, took these Royal visitors to the Lake of Constance, whence they drove, in six or seven hired carriages, to Arenenberg. Notwithstanding the rain, the inhabitants had assembled in numbers along the route. On reaching the castle the Emperor was received with a hastily-erected triumphal arch, bearing the inscription, "Force, prudence, and fidelity!" presented by the municipality. A fête was given on high, with a salute of cannon. His Majesty, on the other hand, was compelled to dispense with the customary cheers of "Vive l'Empereur!" and to content himself with the more but respectful greeting proper to Republicans. At the entrance of the park, where a still greater number of people had assembled, the travellers quitted their carriages and traversed the remainder of the distance to the castle on foot, and the Emperor greeted several of the bystanders whom he recognised with a hearty shake of the hands. The first visit paid by his Majesty with the Empress was to the castle chapel, which contains the statue of his mother, Queen Hortense, in white marble. Subsequently a select couple retired to partake of the hospitalities of the castle. On Sunday they took a trip on Lake Constance, and touched at Schaffhausen. Their Majesties passed Monday quietly at Arenenberg, and on Tuesday morning left for Interlaken, Thun, and Berne.

The Princes Imperial returned to Biarritz from the Pyrenées-Orientales.

The English fleet arrived at Brest on Monday morning, after lying off Jersey on account of damage sustained by two of the vessels. The fleet, greatly diminished by the return home of the Channel squadron, consisted of only the following:—Hero, Captain Hewlett, bearing the Admiral's flag, Commodore Hornby; Revenge, Captain Phillimore; Research, Captain Powell; Achilles, Captain Vansittart; Prince Consort, Captain Wilkes; Black Prince, Captain Lord V. Kerr; the yachts Enchantress and Enchantress, and the despatch-boats Lively and Tracochs—in all, one wooden two-decker, five iron-clad frigates, two yachts, and two despatch-boats, manned by 3,000 men. The Admiral, Count de la Gueronnière, and the Prefect of the Department, landed the English flag, went out some distance to meet the squadron. It was about seven o'clock in the evening when passing the Pierre lighthouse, left the passage called the Goulet and entered the harbour. The exchange of salutes then began, and the first shot was the signal for a general rush of the inhabitants to the cliffs.

A lady, known of late years as the Countess of Beauregard, but better known as Miss Howard, died at Beauregard, her country seat, near Versailles, on Saturday last, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Count Walewski, the Government candidate, has been chosen to represent the Marne in the Corps Législatif, in the room of M. Havin, the Opposition candidate, has been elected deputy for Lyon.

The long-looked-for examination of the papers found at the correspondence of Napoleon I. has commenced the distribution of the eighteenth volume, the first two portions of which are now on sale at Tuileries.

Rear-Admiral de la Grandière, Commander-in-Chief of the Cochin-China squadron, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Count Gasparin, director of the arts and sciences, has received the grand cross of the Order of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

M. Berthenay, formerly Chef du Cabinet to M. Thouvenel, and now French Minister in China, has arrived at Pekin by the overland route from Pekin—that is, by the desert of Gobi, Khiachta, and Siberia.

From M. Dorny's speech at the Sorbonne, it appears that the number of free classes of superior instruction in Paris and some of the large communes is 800, while the number of young workmen who followed the evening classes in Paris in the year 1863 was 17,000. Of the former number, 14,341 learnt to read, 23,380 to write, 40,000 to cast accounts, and the rest to draw, model, and engrave in the course of four months. Only 6719 left the classes without having derived any advantage from them.

A new boulevard is to be opened in Paris from the Seine to Bagnolet, and another from the Quai de Javel to the Rue Lecourbe. Both of these boulevards are to be finished in 1867.

The spectacle of a bull-fight has been exhibited in the vast Roman amphitheatre at Nismes (Gard). Most of the spectators consisted of a proportion of whom were women—enjoyed the carnage for upwards of four hours. Five horses were engaged in the fight, and the lives of these latter were tortured with explosive darts, and then, when excited to a paroxysm of fury, dispatched with swords.

The Government is about to send out an engineer to Japan to establish an arsenal at Yokohama, on the model of that in Savoy.

The little unpleasantness between France and Panama arising out of the attack on the French Consulate, when the Spanish Envoy had taken refuge, in May last, has been amicably settled by the Government of Panama offering a satisfactory apology to the Emperor.

SPAIN.

The King's father is dead. His late Royal Highness Don Francisco de Paulo Antonio was the widower of Dona Maria Luisa Carlota, daughter of Prince L. King of the Two Sicilies, and died on the 10th of March, 1794. He leaves two sons—Don Francisco d'Assise, Convert of the Infanta Isabella; the Infanta Isabella, Queen of Spain; Duke of Seville, born on April 17, 1823, who espoused Dona Elena de Castellvi y Shelly, now deceased—and the Infanta Pilar.

A telegram dated Madrid, Aug. 21, reports that disturbances have taken place at Tudela, Uberuna, in Andalusia, and Cadiz, and that they were raised in favour of the Carlist party; but the authorities immediately took energetic measures for the suppression of the disturbance, and order was re-established.

The railway from Cordova to Malaga has been opened with great ceremony by the Minister of Public Works, the Governors of the two provinces, and other officials, in presence of a large number of spectators. Benediction was given by the Bishop of Cordova.

GREECE.

The Session of the National Assembly has been prolonged for forty days. The Minister of the Interior has resigned, and been replaced by M. Rumonidnos. M. Mavrocordato, President of the Council, is dead.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have had a meeting at Bohmen. The Emperor of Austria arrived on Wednesday, and was, we are informed, "most cordially met upon his arrival" by the Emperor, who had arrived there some days before. The interview immediately returned the Emperor's visit at the castle. Herr von Bismarck and Count Mensdorff, the respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs of previously, and "succeeded in coming to an understanding upon future basis." At an interview on the following day the King of Prussia sanctioned the points decided upon at Gastein relative to a new organisation of the provisional co-dominion of Prussia and Austria in the duchies, a convention was signed to that effect on the day on which the following are the points agreed upon:—

Prussia will have the administration of Holstein, and Austria that of Holstein.

The two great Powers will propose to the Federal Diet the establishment of a German fleet and the concession of Kiel into a Federal port. Until this is accomplished Prussia will undertake the command and furnish the police of Kiel, and will be empowered to fortify the port and guard it with Prussian troops.

Austria and Prussia will also propose to the Diet that Lauenburg be made a Federal fortress, and until this is decided Rendsburg will be garrisoned by Austrian and Prussian troops; the improvements to be subsequently incurred by each Power on the 1st of July of every year.

Prussia will retain two military and naval roads—namely, the Holstein portion of the road from Lubeck to Kiel, and from Hamburg to Rendsburg. On the completion the postal service will be carried on by Prussia, who will also establish her own telegraphic line between Kiel and Rendsburg.

The latter Power is authorised to construct the canal at Rattzeu, between the German Ocean and the Baltic, which will remain under Prussian control.

Austria will surrender to Prussia her claims to Lauenburg for a pecuniary indemnity, the duchy paying its portion of the Danish war expenses. The Prussian troops will evacuate Holstein, and the Austrian troops Schleswig, both the latter duchies will join the Confederation.

These articles, and also some other measures agreed upon at Gastein, among which is the question of the Federal Government and the treaty, will, it is expected, be carried out on the 15th of next month.

UNITED STATES.

A discussion has taken place in the Cabinet, at Washington, on the subject of mission reconstruction, and the President has expressed his determination to allow to the Legislature of each State to which Congress has directed.

The United Army is being shorn of its large proportions with marvellous rapidity. Since May last 700,000 men have been mustered out of the service, leaving on the pay-roll about 250,000.

At the late elections in Kentucky the Opposition voters are said to have been driven away from the polls by violence.

General Palmer, of Kentucky, had addressed to President Johnson a memorial against the abolition of the institution of slavery in Kentucky. He says that, in order to relieve the towns into which the negroes were flocking, he was obliged to grant them passes to cross the river into Ohio. The number of negroes who had passed through in eleven days left out of the 250,000 at the beginning of the war.

The municipal authorities in various localities are adopting measures to bring their claims to the suffrage before the people. A call for a national convention to settle the question has been adopted and circulated in South Eastern Virginia.

In Illinois a Republican convention has been held, at which resolutions were passed favourable to negro suffrage, and making the abolition of slavery a condition for the admission of the re-united States into the Union; also urging the prompt trial and punishment of Mr. Davis.

Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas, in a proclamation, admonishes the Texans to dispel the prevalent delusion that slavery still exists.

The Secession party in North Carolina are again raising their heads. Holding out the hand of fellowship to the Secessionists, they have lately proposed by them to fete the returned soldiers of the Confederate army, and compliments have been made for the same purpose at Raleigh. The authorities were, however, on the alert, and the festivities were forbidden.

The Shenandoah is still exciting the apprehensions of the Americans. In the Mercantile Gazette, one of the London papers that, as soon as the news of the termination of the war reached this country, instructions were dispatched to the Confederate cruisers not to take his ship into the account—to capture her and have her forthwith disarmed. Mr. Mason "presumes therefore, that her future cruise has been engaged."

A dreadful accident occurred on Lake Huron on the evening of the 9th inst. The steamboat Atlantic, from the Saginaw, collided with a vessel while running at full speed. The former vessel sunk almost instantly, carrying down with her between 150 and 200 passengers of these on board, numbering seventy-five persons, were rescued by the latter.

The caterpillar has appeared on several of the Louisiana plantations, "ravaging," says a New York telegram, "the destruction of the cotton crop."

The Sumner Twins write to the New York journals that they have been raised to the rank of Lieutenants in the exhibit thunderer once more, accompanied by several of their children.

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Monck, Governor-General of British North America, went to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building, at Quebec, on the 8th inst. The members of the Legislative Council being ordered to the Legislative Assembly chamber, the members of the Legislative Assembly, and, that House being present, he opened the Fourth Session of the Eighth Provincial Parliament of Canada with the following speech from the Throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Assembly,—In conformity with the announcement which I made to you at the last Session of Parliament, I have visited England, and have had the honour of meeting there to confer with her Majesty's Government on questions of importance to the province. I am happy to inform you that they have been considered since after the return of the deputation, in order that you may receive the report of their mission, and that the Bill for the confederation of the British provinces of the last Session, was left unfinished. I have directed that the correspondence relating to these matters be laid before you for your consideration.

The disastrous termination of the civil war, which has for the last four years prevailed in the United States of America, has caused much suffering and loss to the commercial and industrial interests of this province; and we have to deplore the assassination of the late head of the Union and a considerable increasing development of friendly relations between our people and the citizens of the United States.

The circumstances which rendered it necessary to place a portion of the volunteer militia on active service during the present year have ceased to exist, the force has been reorganised, and I have to express my feeling of satisfaction at the readiness with which the militia generally, during the whole time, evinced a good conduct which they exhibited during the period of their service.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I have directed that the estimates for the current year and the statement of expenditure, which has been incurred, chargeable on the revenue of the province, since the last Session of Parliament, be laid before you, and I rely on your cheerfully granting such sums as may be found sufficient for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, I have not failed to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty, the addresses to her Majesty which you passed during the last Session, and also the federal union of the colonies of British North America. I have desired that a copy of the Bill which was introduced into the Legislature may be laid, and I trust that mature examination of the project will, ere long, induce the Legislature of the other provinces to adopt the same course. I have the satisfaction to announce which has been adopted on a great feature of imperial policy, and which will, I trust, be productive of great benefit to the provinces from the Throne.

The following is the new Cabinet arrangement: Sir Narcisse Belleau, Premier and Receive-General; Hon. John A. Macdonald, Minister of Militia; and Hon. M'Dougall, Minister of Education.

INDIA.

By the overland mail we have Bombay papers to July 24. The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that the Secretary of State for War in India this reason, as far as can be judged, decidedly less than in recent years. The reinforcements sent to the Straits of Malacca, and with the intimation that, if its terms were not accepted, a British force would be dispatched to his capital. Very unfavourable accounts are given of the health of the troops in the Andaman Islands. The doings of the Brassins in Khelan continued to excite attention in Parsi and the *Bombay Gazette* in the meantime that the agents of the Cruz had made over the city of Khelaun to the King of Bokhara, remarks that the Russians have left Khelaun, and that the Khan, who are establishing cantonments and otherwise settling down there.

The Indian Government has appointed Mr. Lushington Director of Indian Telegraphs, and rejoined his corps—the Artillery. He is succeeded by Colonel C. G. Robinson, R.E., of the Survey Department.

A fatal cyclone has occurred in the district of Delhi, by which fifteen natives were severely burned, and two of them are since dead.

Major-General Outram has gained, by private contributions, a number of letters and documents relating to the fatal march from Meow, on the Jumna, to Cawnpore, which he intends to present, through the Government, their publication for general use was forbidden.

Several cases of the Bengal Famine Fund weather have taken place among the military in the Punjaub.

An important suit brought against the Government by the widow of the late Dyce Sombre and others to recover compensation for land and buildings taken for public purposes has just been heard at Delhi. The judgment is against the plaintiff on all the issues.

A disturbance has taken place on the north-west frontier, caused by a tribe, called the Adunanlies, giving refuge to Syed Ameer, the hostile emissary of the Akhound of Swat. The territories of the former have been ravaged by the latter.

Cholera is raging in Nursinpore and Sonepur, in Central India; and the latter district some villages are nearly depopulated.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The restorations which have been going on for a year past in the cathedral of Durham Cathedral are finished.

On Tuesday week the Archbishop of York held a Confirmation in Bilsdale parish, and consecrated a piece of ground given by Lord Feversham as the churchyard.

Yesterday week the pretty little chapel built by Miss Coutts Trotter at St. Germains, near Paris, was dedicated by the Bishop of Jamaica, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess de Bassano.

On Wednesday week the carpenters' workshops at King's College were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at somewhat exceeding a narrow escape, being only separated by a small passage.

At a special meeting of the Ancient Druidical Order of Queen's College, Birmingham—at which the Earl of Lichfield presided—the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.A., Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxon, Vicar of Rudleigh, has been appointed Resident Warden.

Stanthorp Church has had a tenth stained window added to its decorations. It is by Ward and Hughes, and bears this inscription:—"In memory of Henry Parke—of Girton, who died Dec. 18, 1864, aged seventy-five, this window is placed by his sister, Augusta Mary Parke."

The nave of All Hallows Church, Pitmoglen, in Buckinghamshire, lately re-opened, was re-consecrated on the same occasion by the Bishop of Oxford. The chancel was also re-opened, having been restored under the superintendence of the Rev. W. E. Scobell, the Rector of Ditchley.

It is intended to add a transept and a vestry; the reredos, with the stone and the credence, being at present placed at the east end of the nave.

At the recent laying of the centre-stone of a new church at Chilton Buccaple with some dedicated to be erected at, by the patroness, Lady Colonel Bruce, M.P., the first of the names; and the other by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, the Rector of Chilton Buccaple. The church is to be of the religious order Decke—Gothic, which, it is stated, will be designed given by Mr. Wailes, a Leighton gentleman, who has restored the most chancel at the parish church.

A tender has been accepted from Mr. Bladwell for carrying out, under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, the grubbing of the roof of the nave in the Abbey Church, Dorchester, which has been in a state of decay, owing to the leaking of the roof and to fallen timber, for some years. The work is to be done for the sum of £2200. In order to preserve the ancient character of the work of restoration, look for increased help from the public. During the recent renovations, it was found that the timbers of the original roof were so much rotted in the west front was that it had no foundation to support it. It is now proposed to take down the whole of the west front, and to rebuild the reparation of the west front by the masonic body to consecrate.

On the 16th inst. the parish church of Cowley, near Oxford, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese. The cost of the restoration, from designs by Mr. Street, will be defrayed by the Right Hon. Lord Jersey to the extent £700; the Bishop of St. Asaph £50; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £40; the Rev. Dr. Pusey, £30; the Rev. Mr. Bennett, £20; the Rev. Mr. Mackarness, £20; the Rev. T. Chamberlain, £20; the Rev. H. Randolph, of Marcham, £20; and the sum has been divided mainly to the beautiful reredos to the altar of which the marbles and alabaster are the gift of Mr. Thomas Combe, and to Sir Morton Glenbuckey left a legacy of £100, £50 of which will be devoted to a small organ, and the remainder to the restoration of the tower and the bench. The basis funds, however, have been received from the Rev. A. Barrow.

The following preferments and appointments in the gift of patronage have been made:—The Rev. J. O. Miller, Vicar of Tamworth and Rural Dean, to be Honorary Canon of Lichfield Cathedral. The Rev. J. Bell, Rector of Bulwell, Notts; Hon. and Rev. C. Finnon, Rector of Hunstall Kilware, Staffordshire, to be Honorary Canons of Ely. The Rev. W. J. Allen, Curate to Rotchelsop, London; Rev. W. H. Trevelyan to Mongeon and Martin, Cornwall; Rev. J. Bell, Curate to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. J. Bell, Curate to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. Wm. Tingle, Curate of Ely; Rev. Thomas Bell, Curate to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. E. Seymour, late Vicar of Wanstrow, Cornwall, to Bratton-Clovelly; Rev. J. W. Awdry to Irthlingborough; Rev. F. Courtenay to Clovelly; Rev. Charles Chapel, Plymouth; Rev. L. Taylor to St. Matthias, Bethnal-green. *Perpetual Curates*—Rev. C. Bell to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. Nathan Hellaby to Bulwell; Rev. J. Hoss to Wentworth, Rotherham. *Curacies*: Rev. T. Batchelor to Button-on-Trent; Rev. Collins to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. C. P. Grandpre to Rotchelsop; Rev. J. L. Gurney to Rotchelsop and South Carlton; Rev. H. T. Hore to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. Wm. Tingle to Bulwell, Notts; Rev. Thomas Bell to St. George's, Birmingham; Rev. G. Todd to Holy Trinity, Wicker.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Claudet, F.R.S., the photographer, is one of those who have been awarded a prize medal by the Emperor, on the occasion of the Emperor's fete, according to the list given in the *Moniteur*.

We are requested to state that the picture No. 166, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, entitled "Sunset on the Coast of Africa, as the British Institution, is not the work of Sir A. W. Calcott, but an original picture by Mr. Calcott, R.A., the son of the late Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A.

"The Sub-dean," in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Visitation.

A telegram from the Danish Government that the floodgates of the Suez Canal have been thrown open, and a vessel, (it is not stated of what size) has passed through the canal from the Mediterranean Sea into the Red Sea, on the 18th inst. Intelligence of this event was telegraphed, on the same day, to the Emperor Napoleon, at Vichy, and to Europe. The vessel has anchored a passage is reply congratulating the company on their success.

The Japanese Embassy left Paris on the 19th of July for Marseilles. The Portuguese were in possession of South Ezzo. A column of 10,000 men was sent to Hakodadi, and the Russians had erected fortifications at Nabyl, in front of which a force is already posted. A partial engagement between the vanguard of these forces had ended in the defeat and rout of the Portuguese with loss, especially in horses. Ometsu had apparently declined to take any part in the hostilities with Russia.

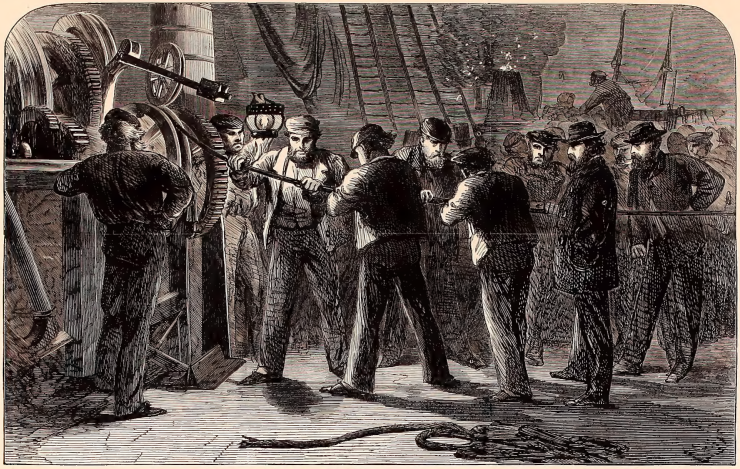
The annual fair of Nijni Novgorod began on the 27th ult., as was going on the usual activity and business. The Russian Government Calico is said to be twenty per cent below the rates of last year. Sugar is dearer, on account of the duty having been raised. The first vessel that has been so prevalent of late have necessitated stringent measures of precaution for the protection of the public. No vessel from infected ports whatever is allowed to keep their lighting, but at night. The order is extended to vessels from Constantinople, Odessa, Taganrog, and Kertch, and also to the ports of the Sea of Azoff, in consequence of a case of plague having occurred.

The two ships of the Russian ironclad squadron which were wrecked on their way to Sweden are the Smertch, a monitor with two turrets built on the Galernoi Island, and the Grigori Bogatyr, which left the Neva ran aground in Baer Sound, and sprung a leak. Endeavours were made to get her off, but she was found to be so much injured that it was thought best to run her on shore. Every necessary apparatus was accordingly brought to the spot from Helsingfors for raising the vessel out of the water. The Schooner-yacht Standart, in which the Czar and Czarina left Peterhof for Abo, took, but it now appears the only result of the accident has been a slight delay, which it is hoped will be remedied before any grounds.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, while on a tour in Switzerland, visited the battle-field of Morgarten, on the shores of Egeri to inspect the remains of the intrenchments and fortified stocks, and the graves of those who fell in the memorable occupation. A letter from Sonderburg gives the subjoined further particulars of the Royal visit:—"At the suggestion of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, the Crown Prince Royal Highness the Crown Princess formed a large garland of some field flowers which they had gathered, and which they placed on the bridge on which the monuments are situated, and bound the flowers together with a blue sash which the Princess wore. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the church of the Abbey, where the graves of the soldiers were also visited; and then the Prince and Princess returned to Lucerne, where they arrived in the evening. On Tuesday last they left Lucerne, their Royal Highnesses returned to Sonderburg to the castle of Vienna."

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY HOTEL AND TERMINUS AT HARWICH.

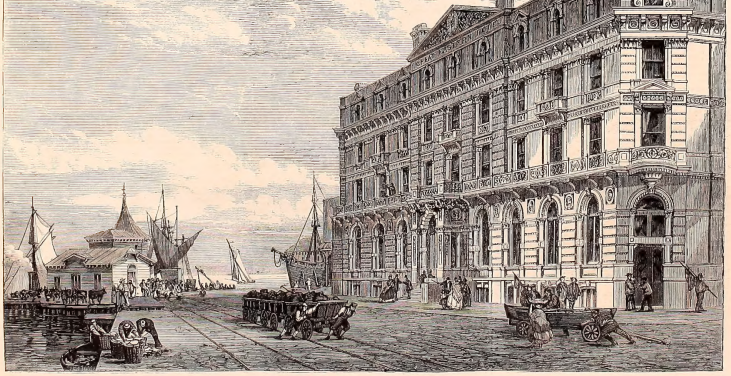
THE town and port of Harwich, seventy miles from London, is now undergoing the most important alterations and improvements with Holland, Germany, and other countries of Northern Europe. The passenger traffic, also, by the line of Harwich and Rotterdam steamers, having to deal with a large increase, the accommodation has now considerable. We give an illustration of the noble pile of buildings which the Great Eastern Railway Company have erected close to the harbour and steam-boat pier, for a grand hotel in connection with the railway station. The style of the architecture is Italian. It has a frontage of about 120 ft., is 67 ft. high, and covers an area of something like 24,000 square feet. The façade is very handsome. It is built of white brick, relieved by stone and Portland cement dressings. The elevation to the first floor is of stone, handsomely carved, and in the panels below the windows of this floor are likewise heads of the various Kings and Queens of England who have either visited the town or granted it some especial favour. The front is broken in the centre with an elaborate portico, with open doorway and glass door-lights on each side. The cornice of this portion is very rich in carved stonework in the shape of ram' heads and bosses of fruit, surmounted with a balcony and balustrade. At each end of



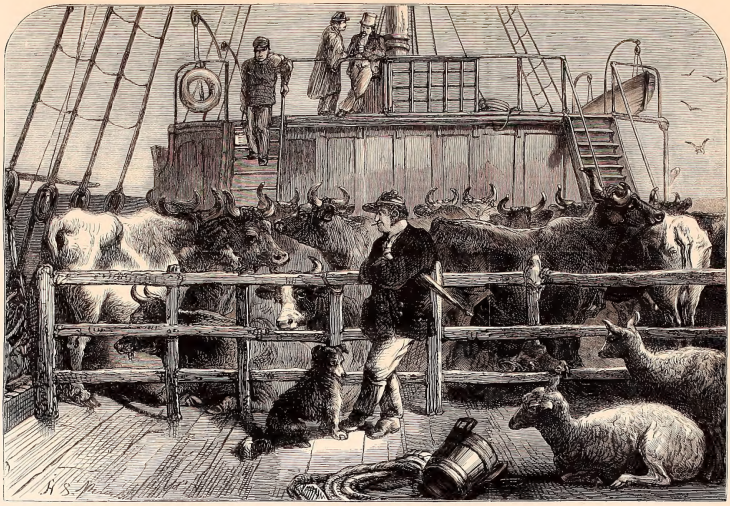
EXAMINING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, AFTER RAISING IT, ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 183.

angle of the building are two other breaks, which form, at an angle of forty-five from the main front, two distinct features, with windows on each floor looking up and down the river in different directions to the main front. Fixed to the first-floor windows of these parts of the building, in the same line as the portico, are two very handsome circular balconies, with stone balustrades. The centre compartment of the building is crowned by a pediment, in which is an illuminated clock supported by stone dolphins. The hotel is entered by a flight of stone steps, ornamented on each side with globular lamps on massive bronze standards. The interior is most conveniently and handsomely arranged. On the ground floor is a large and elegant dining-room, with a coffee-room separated from it only by an ornamental screen, a smoking-room and public billiard-room; all spacious, commodious, and tastefully decorated. The tavern department, with a separate entrance, is at the other end of the building; and the kitchens, with other domestic offices, are behind. On the first floor which contains also seven large private sitting-rooms and four best bed-rooms, are a large occasional dining-room, a private billiard-room, and two other rooms, which can be used as one when required, for the use of the Harwich Yacht Club; besides which there are six bed-rooms, baths, and linen-closets, at the back of the building, on the same floor. The second floor is very pleasantly situated, the rooms commanding extensive views of the harbour, the River Orwell and the Stour, with pleasant and varied scenery. At the north-west end of the corridor are two cheerful sitting-rooms; and on the second floor, fourteen bed-rooms, all fitted with stoves, marble mantelpieces, and other requisites, the same as on the first floor. On the third floor are fifteen bed-rooms, bath-room, and closets, neatly furnished. The three corridors are all of stone; the stairs ascending to each floor maintain the same width throughout. The roof of the hotel is covered with lead, giving a promenade about 70 ft. long by 10 ft. wide. This will be protected by neat iron railings, and seats will be provided for the accommodation of hotel visitors. From this point an extensive view is obtained. On the one side is the German Ocean, with Dovercourt in the distance; and on the other the River Orwell, the harbour and piers of Harwich, the Stour, Shotley, and Landguard Fort. At the back of the hotel lies the town of Harwich. The cellars, which are provided with a lift or hoist for raising heavy stores to the upper floors of the hotel, are very extensive, and include bonding warehouses for the storage of wine, spirits, or tobacco. An engine has been provided to pump salt water up to bath and washing rooms, from a well sunk by the company. This water runs through a bed of sand, and will always be found clean and cool. A courtyard surrounds the entire building.

The architect of the Great Eastern Hotel is Mr. T. Allom, of London; the builders are Messrs. Lucas Brothers, of London and Lowestoft; and the work appears to have been most substantially carried out, under the direction of their manager, Mr. W. R. Lacey.



THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS AND HOTEL AT HARWICH.



FOREIGN CATTLE ON BOARD THE BATAVIER, LONDON AND ROTTERDAM STEAMER.



LANDING FOREIGN CATTLE AT THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN WHARF, NEAR THE LONDON DOCKS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE TRADE IN THE PORT OF LONDON.

THE importation of foreign beef and sheep for the immense consumption of London has lately been a subject of no small discussion, and the spread of the cattle disease has occasioned no much anxiety as to the condition in which they are brought to our market, that we have thought it opportune to give one or two illustrations of the manner in which this trade is carried on in the Thames. A considerable share of the foreign cattle trade—especially from Holland, the Elbe, and Schleswig-Holstein—comes by way of Harwich and the Great Eastern Railway, and some of it by way of Hull; but the greater portion of the cattle imported for the London market are disembarked at three London wharves. One of these, the British and Foreign Wharf, is near the London Docks; the other two are lower down, at Blackwall—Brown's Wharf, which belongs to the General Steam Navigation Company; and the Brunswick Cattle Wharf, which belongs to the Blackwall Railway. During the summer months nearly the whole of cattle are disembarked at the two latter of these landing-places, where we also receive, per week, peril, veal, and mutton to the extent of 1800 pigs, 750 calves, and 10,000 sheep. These London docks are brought over by three thirty-knot steamers chiefly from Rotterdam, Rennon, Tonning, Antwerp, Harlingen, Middelsbaak, Helvoet, Hamburg, and Ostend. Only a few years ago we fitted up exclusively for the transport of cattle. Of the thirty London ships in the trade, many are passenger steamers, which bring over a few beasts on their decks besides the general cargo. Of this class is the Batavier, belonging to the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, and plying between Rotterdam and Blackwall. Four or five ships, belonging to the General Steam Navigation, belong to the same trade, according to a private shipowner, whose vessels come to the British and Foreign Wharf, are cattle-ships and nothing else. The Hull and Hamburg trading between Rotterdam and Brown's Wharf at Blackwall, was built a year or two ago for the single purpose of carrying cattle and sheep. She can accommodate 300 beasts and 1200 sheep, and even then find room for a good many calves and pigs. When the vessel is full the animals cover the upper deck completely on the intermediate deck, and fill the lower hold, so that they are to three tiers, without counting an extra tier of sheep constantly on deck. Each beast, however, has standing room, and the cattle are all tied athwartships, some being left between each pair of the stanchions to pass along with water. Each deck is connected with that above and below by sets of perforated planes called "shoots," through which the sloping platforms, with battens nailed across them to afford footbold, and stout wooden balustrades to prevent the beasts from falling as they go up or down; for no slings are used, even in the act of export or during the disembarkation. The animals are driven up or down the planes in an orderly manner, and with no difficulty that could be supposed. From the upper deck they pass on shore along a gangway, and are at once hauled at any time at the dock. This operation is performed in two or three hours; and on Saturday or Sunday's, when large cargoes of live meat arrive, the whole consignment is ready for the Monday's market, there is need of the utmost dispatch. One of our Illustrations shows the process of unloading a whole cargo of sheep and cattle from the Magnet, a regular cattle-ship, at the British and Foreign Wharf. There were 1600 sheep on the upper deck, crowded into several pens; in the lower hold were a number of cattle standing on the ship's ballast. These poor beasts, which were sadly dirty from their stalls, show any signs of suffering from sea-sickness, or some, to scramble up the steeps connecting the upper with the lower decks of the vessel, as each was led by a rope from the latter. Not only in one case, when an ox slipped down on the short landing-up from the lower hold, was there any difficulty in getting the animal up. Even in this instance, though the drovers had some trouble, the ox was not twisted with any great roughness. On all these wharves they are kept well in order, so far as it is possible to do so. If they come ashore in the middle of the night, or between the hours of five and ten on Sunday they are kept at the wharves, which are sufficiently capacious. The Brunswick will accommodate 300 beasts, the British and Foreign 1200, and Brown's about 600 more. Here a large piece of open ground is attached to the wharf where thousands of animals might stand. Every beast is examined on its arrival on shore by veterinary surgeons appointed by the Board of Trade, who wield a despatch power of life and death over the cattle, and have always to spare a bullock who is any way diseased. A slaughter-house is attached to each wharf, and the condemned animal is killed there before leaving the premises. The foreign cattle are again inspected as they enter the Metropolitan Market, in the Caledonian-road, Islington, where they pass into the hands of the butchers.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 17, Fyfield-villas, Richmond, the wife of Francis Prattent, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Clifton Hall, near Preston, Lancashire, the wife of Edward Bicker, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Beckenwich House, Surrey, Mrs. Arthur W. Jaffray, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Rahlo, Brazil, the wife of Charles W. Comber, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Cheam, by the Rev. Wm. Walter Kirby, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph's-in-the-East, the Rev. W. Taylor Jones, M.A., Principal of Sydenham College, to Charlotte Augusta, second daughter of the late Mr. William Stokes, of Highgate.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of St. James, Taunton, by the Rev. Thomas Hancock, Rector of Bishop's Hull, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Boyd Hancock, Edward, third son of L.H. Trevelyan, Esq., of Nettlecombe, Somerset, to Fanny Burge, eldest daughter of W. B. Helbert, Esq., Clement's-lodge, Taunton. No cards.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Henry, Esq., of Mortimer-street and Upper Norwood, to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. A. Mallock, of Millbank-street, Westminster. No cards.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Bury, Lancashire, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. T. Brooke, M.A., senior Curate, Rector Rev. John Henry Lestrange, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Anne Hocking, of Moss Grove, Bury. No cards.

On the 16th inst., at Christ Church, Portland-place, by the Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., incumbent of 93, Patrick and Jessie, Hoyer, Esquire, William Thomas Hoyer, Esq., of Ashton Lodge, Ashton-on-Mersey, to Mary Anne Brownrigg, second daughter of Reginald Blunsdell, Esq., late of Bury, Lancashire, barrister-at-law, and daughter of the late John Lancie, Esq., of Hyde Park-place.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Cousins, Cavendish, John, Esq., manufacturer, Greenbanks, to Annie, second daughter of Geo. Thompson, Jun., Esq., of Pitsmoden, Aldershottsh. No cards.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Elmeston, by the Rev. Henry Geary, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Herne Bay, assisted by the Rev. W. Graham Keeling, M.A., Captain Dyer, Madras Staff Corps, to Mary, only surviving daughter of Alfred Geary, Esq., of Bay Side Elmeston. No cards.

On the 11th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. J. Sergeant, Alfred Edward Clark, fourth son of Alfred Clark, Esq., of Northampton-square, to Ditch Mary Coddington, eldest daughter of Richard Davies, Esq., of Jersey-in-Pennines and Modesty.

At Upper Walmer, Kent, G. B. Maurice, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers, of Ind Lady Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Augusta Mary, daughter of the late Lady G. Townshend.

On the 17th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Norden, near Rochdale, by the Rev. E. Jones, Ali Saints', Cardiff, assisted by the Rev. J. Earnshaw, of Norden, Henry William Rea, Esq., of Rosbie, to Clara Leslie, youngest daughter of the late Richard Hutchinson, Esq., of Monton House, Eccles, near Manchester. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at her town residence, No. 8, Boulevard St. Hilaire, Rouen, Eloise Therese Sewer, wife of the late Captain Sewer, R.N., and only daughter of General Liger de Bonfligny, aged 56. Amsterdam papers please copy.

On the 18th inst., in London, William Davidson, Esq., of Teneriffe, aged 72.

On the 21st inst., at Beckbrook, near Liverpool, Anthony Swainson, Esq., in his 68th year.

On the 21st inst., at Birkwood, Lanchester, Durham, aged 45, John Gregory M'Kindy, Esq., of Birkwood.

On the 21st ult., at Eastbourne, Robert Selby, of 124, Fenchurch-street, and 121, Kensington Park-road; late of 2, Albert-square, Clapham-road.

At Brighton, Charlotte, widow of J. H. Blakeney, Esq., of Albert-Castle, Blakeney, Galway, and daughter of Sir R. and Lady Elizabeth Mahon, of Carrigoy, in the same county, in her 79th year.

On the 21st inst., at Pisa, Colonel Sir F. Doyle, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Consul at the Sublime Porte, Constantinople, and Minister Resident at Florence.

On the 16th inst., at her town residence, No. 8, Boulevard St. Hilaire, Rouen, Eloise Therese Sewer, wife of the late Captain Sewer, R.N., and only daughter of General Liger de Bonfligny, aged 56. Amsterdam papers please copy.

On the 18th inst., in London, William Davidson, Esq., of Teneriffe, aged 72.

On the 21st inst., at Beckbrook, near Liverpool, Anthony Swainson, Esq., in his 68th year.

On the 21st inst., at Birkwood, Lanchester, Durham, aged 45, John Gregory M'Kindy, Esq., of Birkwood.

On the 21st ult., at Eastbourne, Robert Selby, of 124, Fenchurch-street, and 121, Kensington Park-road; late of 2, Albert-square, Clapham-road.

At Brighton, Charlotte, widow of J. H. Blakeney, Esq., of Albert-Castle, Blakeney, Galway, and daughter of Sir R. and Lady Elizabeth Mahon, of Carrigoy, in the same county, in her 79th year.

On the 21st inst., at Pisa, Colonel Sir F. Doyle, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Consul at the Sublime Porte, Constantinople, and Minister Resident at Florence.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2.

SUNDAY, Aug. 27.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Tarlton surrendered to the British, 1781. Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth, 1816.

MONDAY, 29.—St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, died, 420. Mr. J. W. Brett's Submarine Telegraph Experiment from Dover to Cape Grisnez, 1851.

TUESDAY, 30.—Beheading of St. John the Baptist. Independence of the Empire of Brazil recognised by Portugal, 1825. Messrs. Brett quarter 11th, 6in. Rain.

WEDNESDAY, 31.—Death of Sir Richard Westmacott, sculptor, 1845.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—Birth of Henry, Prince of England, 1422; of John Bunyan, 1628; and of E. A. Duncombe, Archbishop of Dublin, 1867.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—St. Giles, Egidius, Abbot and Confessor. The planet Juno discovered by Harding, 1804. Death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1830.

SATURDAY, 3.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Great Fire of London, 1666. Alfred Lord executed for sheltering a fugitive rebel, 1685.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
12 50	13 20	13 50	14 20	14 50	15 20	15 50

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS		WIND.			
	Temperature in the Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Sun's Rays.	General Direction.	Resultant Direction.	Resultant Velocity.	Mean for 24 hours.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.	Miles.
13	29·674	59·5	59·7	7·4	51·8	69·9	SW. WSW.	SW.	242	9·07
14	29·770	58·9	60·0	7·6	50·7	68·8	W.NNW.WSW.	SSW.	251	9·04
15	29·943	54·9	54·9	5·7	45·3	69·1	W. WSW.	W.	346	9·81
16	29·922	47·9	51·8	4·9	42·8	70·3	E.	E.	69	9·07
17	29·772	53·7	64·1	7·1	45·3	70·3	W.	W.	258	9·07
18	29·728	49·2	54·1	7·4	45·2	72·0	W.	W.	258	9·28
19	29·883	54·1	62·3	7·4	47·3	72·0	WSW. NNW.	NW.	101	9·07

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in a cistern, reduced to 32° Fahr., and corrected for capillarity and temperature of the air ..... 29·744 29·774 29·716 29·737 29·813 29·847 29·870
Temperature of the air ..... 62·6° 62·2° 61·7° 62·2° 61·2° 62·6° 61·3°
Temperature of evaporation ..... 59·7° 59·6° 59·4° 59·8° 59·4° 60·0° 59·4°
Direction of Wind ..... W. W. NNW. CALM. CALM. W. WSW.

POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONSISTING OF A SHEET AND A HALF.

AT HOME.

Copies having the impressed stamps carefully cut must be exposed to view; circulate FREE within the United Kingdom during three days from the date of publication, to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, including Heligoland, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, and to all places in which there is a British Consul, or a Packet Station (except such, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp). The free delivery of the Publication is limited to the parties to whom such places only as are within the limits of the regular Post Office.

Unstamped copies should have Two Penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

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Austria—Via France—Two Stamps. Via Southampton—Two Stamps.
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Egypt—Penny Stamp. This paper. United States—Penny Stamp.
France—Penny Stamp. This paper. West Indies—Penny Stamp.
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An edition is printed on this paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this Publication to the United States, and to all parts of Europe is double to those places which require a prepaid in the above list, for the paper affixed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
OF SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3,
will contain the following ENGRAVINGS, from Sketches by the Special Artists of the Illustrated London News:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.
The Attempts to Find and Raise the Broken Cable.
Chart of the Position and Movements of the Great Eastern during the Search.
The Paying-out Machine Marking the Site of the Cable.
Preparations on Board for the Last Attempt to Grapple the Cable.
Return of the Great Eastern: Arrival off Brighton.
The Paying-out Machine Marking the Site of the Cable.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL FESTIVITIES AT CHERBOURG.
The Channel Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet in Cherbourg Harbour Saluting on the Emperor Napoleon's Fête Day.
The Ships and Yachts Dressed with Flags.
The Ball at the Prefecture de Ville.
The Officers Returning by Torchlight from the Banquet.
The French Ironclad Magenta Illuminated.

View of Salerbay, the Place of Meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Russia.
The War in New Zealand:—The Surrender of the Maori Chief William Thompson to Brigadier-General Carey. (Two Illustrations.)
Attack on the Chinese Pirates near Hong-Kong by the British Gunboat Opossum.
Portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. Jacobson, the New Bishop of Chester
Paris Fashions for the Month.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

"WE don't expect no good grammar here, but you *might* shut the door to." Such was stated by the late Mr. G. A. a Beckett to have been a criticism which he heard publicly addressed by a gentleman of the chimney-sweeping persuasion to the manager of one of the infernal theatres. One feels singularly inclined to adopt the remonstrance to present circumstances, and address it to such of our American friends as are grumbling and murmuring against England, and looking jealously because we are exchanging courtesies with France. With such a press as that of the States, and with universal suffrage in the hands of persons who are led by such a press, it would be unreasonable to expect argument, or even patient attention to the arguments of others. But considering that five years ago all the inhabitants of the States were "Americans," and that to censure one of them, North or South, was to offend all; and considering that since that time a very large portion of these Americans declared their belief that it would be a good thing to divide the country into two parts, we may almost be allowed to suggest that American gentlemen should settle matters among themselves, and somehow induce the minority to assent to the views of the majority before flying at strangers and threatening to fight them because a few thousands here thought that seven millions there had something to say for themselves. The American manager should "shut the scenes to."

Will our friends over the water forget the war and all its glories and miseries, for a few minutes, and just reconstruct American society and reproduce American feeling as they existed a year before the Southern row was fired. May we ask them, in all good nature, whether at that time an English writer who should have said of the smallest Southern State what all the Northern organs are now saying of the whole Confederacy would have been received with all the force of the press and of public oratory in all parts of the Union? Is it not notorious that no American ever could bear to hear a single syllable against any other American? There was never a community like it, except, perhaps, Scotland; but there are but three millions of Scottish people, and they are supposed to be all more or less related, so that to insult a Scot is to abuse a family. In America there were thirty millions all bound to "treat one another well," and they did it. In travelling, could anything be more unlike than the mode in which an Englishman and a Yankee spoke when a country man of either had disgraced himself. "A smoothfaced rascal, Sir, John Bull would say, and enough to have heard three quarters up the table-d'hôte, "and I'm glad he's come to grief. His father got his peerage by jobbery, and the whole family is no better than it ought to be. It is a good thing that a man should be cleared out of the public service." And he gave a kind of Rhadamanthine nod of approval of his own stern justice. Not so the American in similar circumstances—"The kind of treatment necessary in such cases. Such is not right by apprehended law, and those who live in the localities, and the gentleman you name has made his way to affluence from very humble beginnings, and we do not judge such a man harshly, and he has much influence with the people." Such were the different ways in which Englishmen and Americans were accustomed to deal with their fellow-citizens. We do not offer an opinion as to which was the wiser course, or whether it is better to be perfectly frank and honest and ignore all accidental ties, or whether we should wash all our dirty linen at home: we only wish to remind the Americans that it was only the other day that we were all united, and could speak, not to one of them that another was in the wrong. And now they talk of quarrelling with us because, at a couple of thousand miles distance, and with no information on which we could absolutely rely, we have not run and ready at the slightest notice to call six or seven millions of Americans thieves, rebels, traitors, murderers, and miscreants. We simply put the matter on the ground of fair play.

Then, again, let those charge us with cowardice if they will; but we perceive another awful peril from which we have escaped. Only suppose that things had taken a different turn, and matters had been arranged without an appeal to the sword. Suppose that the people from Sumter had awakened not rage, but common-sense; and that men who spoke the English language had unanimously exclaimed that they were not going to kill one another for tariffs or niggers, and that a convention should settle all disputes. We heartily wish that such a solution had been tried. But suppose, also, that John Bull had at once given way to all those feelings which he is now abused for lacking; and while things looked like war, had opened his mouth in denunciation of the wicked slaveowners and traitors;—why, as soon as peace had been made, both sides would have turned upon the insolent Bull, and demanded how he dared to expect anything but a calm and rational line of conduct from American citizens. Nations ruled and schooled by a savage aristocracy might go to war for red and white roses, for lovelocks and roundheads, for states of sovereignty and Popish warming-pans; but enlightened citizens were not so to be dragged into bloodshed. And it would have required all the civility possessed by Earl Russell to frame despatches to avoid a castigatory war. Such is the state in which we are now amused because a section of our upper ten thousand believed what the American press had been so long saying about the aristocratic character of the slaveowner.

We certainly should be exceedingly sorry if the hatred which is stated to be prevalent against us in the States should take the form of actual hostility. Should it do so, we believe that it will be in opposition to the wishes and feelings of the Government of the States and of educated citizens. But if a nation will give universal suffrage to the scum of all lands, that nation must be prepared to find the intruders troublesome, and moreover, disposed to fraternise with the lowest and most ignorant part of the home population. It is chiefly among politicians from these classes that the anti-English feeling is kept up, and we could hardly wish that such a population did not hate English institutions. We are content, for the present, to believe that the hostile sentiments, of which we hear so much, are mainly those of the classes whom all cultivated persons hold in contempt, and whom statesmen endeavour also to hold in subjection. And, believing this, we have, in all good-humour, appealed to the real American citizen to look back to what he now calls "old times," but which are not so very old, and to remember our relations as they then were. He was so astute in teaching us that we were not to suppose any American ever in the wrong that he ought not to be angry with us for being slow to believe that

seven millions of Americans are such atrocious monsters that they ought to be exterminated, and their property (over £4000) given to other American gentlemen of more correct views. But if menace and accession go on, we may be sure pipeclay will have an importance in learning to express counter-sympathy.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the members of the Royal family, continues at the Riversion, Cobourg.

On Tuesday her Majesty received a deputation, consisting of the Ober Bürgermeister Medor and three magistrates of the town of Coburg. The deputation expressed to the Queen the satisfaction of the citizens at her Majesty's arrival at the Rosenau, and also received the Queen's commands respecting the inauguration of the Prince Consort's statue.

On Wednesday week the Queen visited the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg at the Kallenberg. In the evening her Majesty received the Duchess of Coburg at dinner.

On Saturday last Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg (her Majesty's cousin) visited the Queen. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Sunday Princess Helena and Louise attended Divine service. The General Superintendent Meyer officiated. Prince Alexander had gone to Reinhardsbrunn for a few days with the Duke of Coburg, returned to Coburg, and visited the Queen at the Rosenau.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, rides daily, walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Rosenau.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, General Baron von Alvensleben (Master of the Horse), Baron von Wangenheim (Chief Secretary to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg), Baron Löwenfels, and Earl Kinnoull have dined with the Queen.

The Coburg Choral Society had the honour of singing before the Queen, on Thursday week, at the Rosenau.

Prince Alfred is visiting the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg at the Kallenberg. The Prince pays daily visits to the Queen.

The statue of the late Prince Consort, which the Prince Consort will take place to-day (Saturday). The programme of the ceremonies is as follows: The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg will receive Queen Victoria, before the commencement of the ceremony, upon a platform erected close to the monument. Immediately upon her Majesty's arrival the English National Anthem will be played, and the Burgomeister of Coburg will address the Queen. The monument will then be unveiled, an anthem will be sung, and the ceremony will terminate with the playing of bells and the discharge of cannon from the fortress of Coburg, while young girls will deposit garlands at the foot of the monument. In addition to the guests at the ducal court, with their suites, the participators in the ceremony will be the local authorities, officials both in active service and retired, the clergy and members of the schools; the town is decorated throughout the streets through which the ceremony will take place. Cards of admission will also be distributed by the Court Marshal to the inhabitants of houses who may apply, so far as the seats will admit. Places will be reserved beside and behind the monument for the Royal Princes, in accordance with the executive, artists, and mechanics and the members of the respective guilds. The ground will be kept by the Coburg soldiers. The statue differs only in a few details from that of the Prince Consort which is to be erected in front of the Albert Hall. The Engraving of which was given in this Journal for the 17th of June last.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Cambridge have been enjoying during the past week with the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary at the Grand Hotel, Scarborough, near Frankfort. The Royal party and suite attended Divine service last Sunday at the English church in Frankfort. Mr. Stanley Leighton, the Chaplain, officiated and preached. Sir A. Mallet, Bart., his Majesty's Minister at Frankfort, was in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. A crowded congregation assembled to hear the sermon.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, were to-day to arrive at Kronberg, a country residence, in order to be present at the inauguration of the Prince Consort's memorial.

The Prince and Princess, according to present arrangements, will leave Cronberg to-morrow, en route for Homburg.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, before returning south at the close of the season.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur attended by Major Elphinstone, left Blackheath, on Monday, en route for Coburg, to join the Queen. The Prince travelled via Westbeck Dock to Harwich, where a twelve o'clock, on board the Admiralty steam-vessel Vivid, for Antwerp. Colonel Ley held.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have arrived at Kissengen.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador has left Clandon House on leave of absence, and is gone to join Countess Appony at Ischl.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Scott have gone to Badminton, Northamptonshire.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Ashburton, at their residence, the Grange, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have gone to Air-la-Chapelle.

The Countess of Clonmel and the Ladies Scott have arrived at Sir Harmore's Hotel from Llandudno, North Wales.

The Earl of Dunmore has left Dunmore Park for his seat in the Isle of Harris.

The Earl of Pectlow, M.P., has left Grafton-street for the Lodge, Yarpole, Leominster.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived at Brocket Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Campden have left town on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Londesborough left town on Saturday last for Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Arabella Stewart have arrived at Surrenden-Dering, Ashford, Kent, from Belgrave-square. Mr. Stewart has taken Surrenden-Dering for August.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., has left his seat, Falloden, Northumberland, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., has arrived at his seat in Lincolnshire.

The opening of the Croatian and Sclavonic Diet has been adjourned to Oct. 5.

The Wittemberg Chambers, which have been in Session since the 19th of December last year, were closed yesterday week, by the Minister of the Interior, Herr Boettcher, in the name of the King.

The late Earl of Charlemont's curious library of books and manuscripts has dispersed by auction. Amongst the lots was a curious old edition of Shakspeare, which fetched £465. The entire proceeds of the sale were £2,000.

The London and South-Western Railway Company has adopted the plan of electric communication between passengers and guard which was brought lately under the notice of the public by Mr. Preece. The carriages of the Exeter express are now fitted with the apparatus.

We are requested to mention, with respect to Mr. James Parker's discovery of the remains of the ancient Church of St. Pancratius at Rome, of which we gave two illustrations a fortnight ago, that Mr. S. W. Tracy, of Bedford Chambers, made the drawings which we engraved, to show no a ground plan of the church, having surveyed all the accessible portion of the underground structure.

We have to thank the Lords of the Admiralty for granting our Special Artist a passage from Portsmouth to Chichester and back in the Inland R.M.S. Urgent, which conveyed a large party of naval and military officers to the International Football match played there. Through the kind attention of the commanding officer of that vessel, Captain Hen ry Bedford, we are particularly acknowledgi.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A DREADFUL thing, a melancholy thing, that military murder at Chatham! The almost preternatural atrocity of Scotland's crime may throw the Brompton-Harrods tragedy into the shade; but it is not the less an event which, for a length of time, will be remembered with softness and pity by all military men. Major De Vere is dead, although for a few hours hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was shot through the lungs. Well, men with knots as dire have been ere now made whole by the leech. In Monsieur Henri de Pene, editor of *La Gazette des Etrangers*, walking the Boulevard des Italiens, a prosperous gentleman: and did he not, in the Bois, receive shots at the extreme point of death, with two sword-thrusts right through his liver? But the Major has succumbed. To the distinguished corps of Royal Engineers—an arm of the service whose officers are not more remarkable for their practical scientific knowledge, than, as a rule, their men for intelligence, sobriety, and probity—it may be a kind of consolation to know that the Major's murderer, Private Flynn, was not a plot on the whole body of soldier-artizans was not bred a Sapper. He came originally, I believe, from a marching regiment. He may mean a small matter; but the Sappers and Miners have always borne proudly of the good name of their non-commissioned officers and men. *Noblesse oblige*: and there is that saying that an honest as a Sapper" a proverb. The noblest form of *esprit de corps* that I know of. Better even than with the French *Service Sapeurs-Pompiers*. They are the best vain, but the proudest, men in the French army, simply because they are the bravest. Brave, indeed, I never saw anywhere." I remember once in Paris reading a curious instance of their sensitiveness. It was at the opening of the Grand Opera House, the largest theatre in France—be they balls, theatrical performances, or concerts, public or private entertainments, the Opera House is the largest theatre-room in case of accidents. At a certain ball in the Faubourg St. Germain there chanced to be several officers from the Sapper-table, and, in spite of the unsuitest ranch, could not be found. *Pompiers* who had attended the fête were returning at break of day to their barracks, when a sergeant of the corps, Pierre Thibaut, the Corporal, who had reason to suspect one of his men of the theft, taxed him with it. He denied it. Then the Corporal ordered his head to be searched, and the missing spoons were found upon him. "Now, you rascal," said the Corporal, "I'll report you to the guilty *Pompiers* to the guardhouse? Not at all. He held a council of officers upon the circumstance, and gave the culprit the choice of either jumping off the parapet of the Pont Royal into the Seine, or of being reported to the Minister of the Interior. The most curious part of the story is that the thief saw the force of the very choice that was given him, and preferred the water to the land. When a *sergeant de ville*, who had watched the group unperceived, came up and arrested him.

The "enormous gooseberry" season has set in, but it is of course not to be compared with the "enormous gooseberry" of the celebrated fruit. Possibly the imminence of real and momentous things leaves little for the mind to dwell upon in the matter of fruit. Who's the "Hinderpet"—which in old-fashioned English used to be called a nonnuine—the clothes, the Atlantic telegraph cable, the reconstruction of the Government, the state of Ireland, the Egyptian loan, the news papers have enjoyed infinite a tolerably sufficient pabulum, and the ordinary subjects of conversation, without bothering about the fruit. When a *sergeant de ville*, who had watched the group unperceived, came up and arrested him.

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Of the



LADY GERTRUDE FITZPATRICK, PAINTED BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF OLD MASTERS AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"LE PETIT MINET," BY W. L. THOMAS FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE MATTERHORN, FROM A SKETCH BY MR. EDWARD WHYMPER.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Whymper, one of the survivors of the late disaster, for a Sketch of the mountain which has acquired such a sad notoriety during the past month. The Matterhorn forms part of the main ridge or backbone of the Pennine Alps, and stands at the head of the valley of Zermatt on one side and of the valley of Val Tournanche on the other. It is in height inferior only to five other peaks—viz., Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, the Mischabel, Lyskamm, and the Weisshorn, and is itself no less than 14,705 ft. high. In apparent height it is greater than any; and when viewed from the direction of Zermatt, from which the sketch we have engraved is taken, it is difficult to believe that it stands only sixth on the list of the peaks of the Alps. Zermatt itself is 5500 ft. above the level of the sea, and therefore more than one-third of the height is lost; but the remaining 9469 ft. rise in slopes so rapid, and in precipices so steep, that the impression produced, on the minds even of the most careful observers, is that of perpendicularity.

It is impossible to look on the Matterhorn without being impressed by its majesty and apparent inaccessibility: the boldest climbers have looked and longed, but have not dared to try to reach its summit. So entirely and hopelessly impregnable does it appear from a distance that scarcely anyone has approached to make a nearer survey, and it is, doubtless, on this account that it has hitherto remained unscaled. Professor Forbes, who, in years gone by, accomplished much difficult work in the Alps, speaks in his writings of "its unapproachable precipices, which will for ever prevent the geologist from a nearer survey." De Saussure, a pellast although not a great mountaineer, stood at its base, and exclaimed in wonder, "What power must have been required to break and to sweep away the fragments from this pyramid!" and all who have viewed it employ the same language, "overhanging, smooth, flawless, unconquerable!"

Thus years went by, and the Matterhorn remained unscaled; but no mountaineers grew more bold and virgin peaks less numerous, the wistful eyes of many were directed towards its summit, and some even wandered to its base. First, some guides of Val Tournanche tried on their own side, but they stopped when yet a long way from the summit. Then, in 1860, Professor Tyndall and Mr. Hawkins made an attempt, but were beaten in like manner. In 1861 Mr. Whymper tried, but scarcely got as high as the last-named party. Returning again in 1862, he made five different attempts, getting on one occasion to a greater height by himself than had ever been attained before; but all his expeditions were defeated, without exception, by bad weather. In 1862 Professor Tyndall again attacked the mountain, with an extraordinarily strong body of guides, and got higher than Mr. Whymper; but he, too, was forced to return when within a thousand feet of the summit. Again, in 1863, Mr. Whymper tried, and was defeated by weather. The mountain was then left alone until the present year, and on the 13th (all the previous attempts having been made from Val Tournanche), and 14th of July it was attacked for the first time on its northern side with the result which is too well known. Mr. Whymper's narrative of that fatal expedition has been given to the public. We desire now to

recommend to our readers the subscription which has been set on foot by Mr. Wyngate and Mr. W. Maclure for the benefit of the mother and sister of Michel Cruz, of Chamouni, the brave and faithful guide, who perished on that sad occasion.

The manner in which this wonderful obelisk has been produced has been the subject of inquiry and of astonishment to all observers. It is almost impossible to believe that it retains its original form: and the Saracens seemed to feel this in the language we have already quoted. But what, then, has become of the fragments? Are they to be found? Are no great heaps of ruins around its base? Not here curious is the material of which it is composed! Sandstone, mica slate and chloride slate. Smooth and flawless as its cliffs certainly appear at a distance, when approached closely the mountain on one side appears covered with a heap of ruins; for, under the combined action of sun and frost, disintegration is rapidly proceeding, and huge masses are probably thousands of tons fall from its sides on every day; but so enormous is the mass that the accumulation at its base are but as mole-hills compared with the whole.

We conclude this brief notice of the celebrated mountain with one of the finest passages in the works of a great English writer:—"It is not this a strong type," says he, "in the very heart and height of these mysterious Alps—these upheaved hills which, in the midst of their baired old age, at first so silent, then, as we keep quiet at their feet, muttering and growling to us querulously in their deep voices, and then, as it were, about their childhood—is it not a strange type of the things which—not of weakness nor age—but of power, are of a race whose little flakes of mica-sand, hurried in tremulous spangles along the bottom of the meanest river—too light to sink, too feeble to float, almost too small for sight—could have had a mind given to it as it was at last borne down with its kindred dust into the abysses of the seas, and laid (would it not have thought?) for a hopeless eternity in the dark ooze, the most despised, forgotten, and feeble of all earth's atoms, what would it have thought had it been told that one day, knitted into a strength as of imperishable iron, rooted deep by the sea, unfeasible by the flame, cast of the substance of it, with its fellows, the eye of God should bow that Alpine tower that opposed—power, helpless and blind, to the wild north winds; should rage in vain; beneath it—low-fallen mica flake!—the emery hills should lie heaped like flocks of sheep, and the white walls of earth fade away in rampaded blue; and around it—weak, wave-drifted mica flake!—the great war of the winter clouds should rage in thunder, and yet stir it not; and the fiery arrows and aggry meteors of the night fall blunted back from it into the air; and all the stars in the clear heaven should light, one by one as for a new constellation, upon the points of snow that fringed its shaking place on the impenetrable pure?"

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The West London Exhibition, which was opened about three months ago in the Kensington Hall, Commercial-road, was closed on Saturday night, with a monster concert. The total number of persons who visited the exhibition was 26,753, and the amounts received from the sale of tickets was £1407. The receipts from all sources were about £1800, whilst the expenditure amounted to nearly £2000. Although the exhibition was not, ever, the committee expected to realise £200 from the sale of stalls, and the remainder would have to be met by the guarantors.

The several boards of the companies interested in the Atlantic telegraph have held meetings during the past week, principally under the temporary dispositment which has occurred. No specific result was settled, except that the utmost confidence is expressed as to the success during the spring of next year prevailed. The necessary overhauling of the great line of cables, the examination of the core, and the entire re-manufacture of new rope, and other work would. It is found, occupy too much time for the present autumn expedition being sent to sea with any certainty of success; but not the slightest doubt exists as to finding the cable perfect next year, or of reaching the shores of the United States early in May of that year. Immediate and complete action will be taken to complete during the present year the laying of the proposed line from one shore to another by the Agamemnon, the unanimous opinion of the directors of the Construction Company, and of those who have had the management of the affair entertained.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat, &c., was held, on Monday, at the residence of Mr. Babo. The report stated that the dispensary was instituted in 1816, and has received the patronage of the late King of the Netherlands, the late Duke of York, the Duke of York and Kent, and also of the Prince Consort. It now enjoys the patronage of the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Cambridge, and many illustrious others. During the past year 3120 patients had been entered on the books, of whom 1764 only were again relieved, and 1356 discharged cured; the corresponding weeks of ten years—1852-61—the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1891. The deaths registered in London last week were 1192. It was the thirty-third week of the year, and the average number of deaths during that week in the previous ten years was 1000. Deducting 10 per cent for increase of population, 900 is the number that ought to be the average; hence the mortality from diarrhœa in London exhibits a great decrease. During the past two years of pestilence, the average number from this disease was above 300; in the last week they declined to 116. The average number for the corresponding week of the ten years was 100. The person last reported dead in London, 29th, is the woman that died, Aug. 29, in 1859, the deaths from diarrhœa were 240; in the same week of 1854 were 242. Besides the deaths recorded as caused by diarrhœa, there were others which fear occurred to adults, were referred to cholera or cholera diarrhœa. Four deaths by heroes and intemperance were registered in London during the week.—In the week that ended last Saturday the births registered in London and the other towns of the United Kingdom were 1192. In the deaths registered 1026. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons living in London; in Edinburgh, 20; in Glasgow, 22; in Manchester and Salford, 26; in Liverpool, 29; in Birmingham—births 259, deaths 209; in Salford—births 82, deaths 72; in Bristol—births 101, deaths 69; in Hull—births 70, deaths 52; in Leeds—births 178, deaths 89; in Glasgow—births 313, deaths 251; in Edinburgh—births 176, deaths 116. The rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 in London, 27 in Edinburgh, and 25 in Dublin; 32 in Liverpool, 31 in Manchester, 24 in Salford, 23 in Birmingham, 22 in Bristol, 27 in Hull, and 21 in Glasgow.

LAW AND POLICE.—A jury has taken a merciful view of the case of one John Howard, who is described as an oft-convicted thief, on a charge against his employer was one of pocket-picking, and when before the police magistrate Howard pleaded guilty. The magistrate, however, considered that there was a case for a jury, and committed the prisoner for trial. Howard was tried the case to trial, and to trial it ensued the Middlesex Sessions on Monday. Howard now pleaded not guilty to the charge, and said "It was my employer's fault, being warned that it would meet with an impartial consideration at the hands of so distinguished and enlightened a jury as he was then addressing. The "enlightened jury" acquitted him; and he left the court, saying that he had expected as much.

We have to record another appalling crime. A married woman, in a miserable hovel in Kentish-town, on Wednesday morning, was found with her throat cut, and her children with their throats nearly cut. The woman was alive, but the neighbours had not the courage to enter the house early enough to save her life. She was conveyed to the workhouse infirmary, and died there on Thursday morning. The husband, a labourer, was arrested on the charge of murder. He is a man of very violent temper, and has been frequently in custody for assaults upon his wife. The children are recovering.

Some of the inhabitants of the Eastern Pyrenees, intending to erect a statue to Arago, invited his son, M. Emmanuel Arago, to assist at its inauguration. The latter refused the invitation, on the ground that the statue committee has not taken cognisance of the services of his father as a deputy, as Minister of War, as Minister of Marine in 1848, and as President of the Executive Commission; but intends only to honour him as a savant.

The arrangements in connection with the Wakefield Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition, which is to be opened on the 30th inst., are rapidly approaching completion. More than a thousand persons have intimated their intention to exhibit articles, and the space committee have begun their duties. Lord Houghton, the president, will deliver an address at the inauguration of the exhibition, and the Archbishop of York will take part in the opening proceedings.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A new iron screw-steamer, called the Natal, belonging to the Cape of Good Hope Mail Packet Company, was launched, on Tuesday, from the shipyard of Messrs. Day and Co., at Northam, in Hants.

Mr. Adam Gifford, advocate, has been appointed Sheriff and Steward of the Sheriffdoms or stewartries of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Professor Balfour, deceased.

The local papers state that Lord Dacre has been appointed to the hall Hereditary of Rose, rendered vacant by the death of Viscount Maynard; and that the vice-lieutenancy has been conferred on Sir Thomas Webster Rose Webster, Bart., of Battle Abbey.

A meeting of the committee for the erection of the Manchester Cotton Memorial was held on Monday, at the Townhall—Mr. W. Fairbairn in the chair. After some conversation it was resolved that the time be limited to the end of the year for the receipt of designs to complete the memorial satisfactorily.

A town meeting of colliers was held, on Monday, in a field near the banks of the Hollingworth Lake, to consider the question of ascertaining the amount in wages and the hours of labour. There were about 4000 persons present. It was resolved that a Miners' Association be formed for the purpose of obtaining 7s per day as the minimum, and that the Association should be dissolved. It was also resolved that "We, the colliers of Hollingworth, do not belong to that association, and will not join it by any means to ensure the advance of wages and lessen the hours of miners to eight per day, or forty-eight per week."

The Devon and Cornwall life-boat harvest was held, a few days ago, at Plymouth. Lady Carew and other interested ones from the county took charge of stalls, which were well filled with needlework and the usual articles for sale on such occasions. The sum of £1000 was the day's sale yielded between £600 and £700, including subscriptions and donations. The Mayor of Plymouth presided over the life-boat, and was supported by a considerable number with which he organised this banner. The National Life-boat Institution has expended between £2000 and £3000 on its fourteen life-boat establishments on the Devon and Cornwall coasts. All the life-boats on the list belong to that institution.

On Tuesday week, while it was blowing a strong gale from S.S.W., the Lowestoft life-boat was launched to the assistance of a small steamer, bound from Hartlepool to Woolwich with a cargo of coal) was observed to be in distress, and apparently labouring in that direction. On coming up, the vessel proved to be the timer breaking over her. The Lowestoft life-boat in consequence, ran for her, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting her to the mouth of the river, and brought four men safely on shore. Two of the crew of the steamer, with the captain, left the ship's boat, and were picked up by a Yarmouth fishing-boat, and landed safe, and was safely brought into Lowestoft harbour by means of the steam-tug. The vessel was yesterday week, in Lowestoft harbour, one of the life-boat working at the pumps.

At a public dinner at Bradford, yesterday week, Mr. Jacob Behrens stated that the commerce of Bradford had been created during the last thirty years, and within a period of twenty years the population of the Bradford trade. He remembered a time when there were only two or three merchants in Bradford who were in the habit of importing foreign wools, and now there were hundreds in the aggregate, and at present he had reason to believe the yearly transactions in foreign wools amounted to between seven and eight millions sterling. Not only the dyers, but the fuller, were very much short of twenty millions sterling. The manufacturers of Bradford had also increased in a similar proportion. Not without occasional and anxious checks, but each prevent, as it were, only a stepping-stone to greater prosperity. Bradford had now a population of 150,000 souls, and was capable, for exercise, he might confidently assert that trade of Bradford had increased in a greater proportion than that of any other town in the kingdom.

The arrangements for the annual congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are nearly completed. The week, beginning with Monday, the 22nd inst., and ending with Saturday, the 27th inst., will be occupied by the meeting, which will be opened by the inaugural address. On Tuesday and Friday there will be sittings of the sections, excepting the latter day, and on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the whole of there will be excursions to Worcester and Malvern, to Shrewsbury and Wenlock, to Hereford, Ross, Tintern Abbey, and the Wye, and to Cheltenham. The concluding business meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and the meeting will terminate with a special excursion to attractive places in the neighbourhood. Among the latter, Gloucester, Berkeley Castle, and Thornbury Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ducie, will be visited. A special provision shall be made for the visitors. The mines and large manufactories of Dowlais, Merthyr, and Cyfarthfa, in Glamorganshire, will be visited on the occasion of a scientific excursion on the 19th and 17th. A geological excursion will be made on the 18th, and the meeting in Aberdare will be held on the 19th and 20th inst. The meeting is expected to be very largely attended, in consequence of the proximity of Birmingham to the place of meeting. The local committee there is greater than that at Bath, where the meeting was held last year. The Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Ryland, M.P., is the president of the committee. The archæological attractions of the city and county of Durham, Thanks, were visited, on Wednesday, by the Archæological Institute. Durham Castle, the seat of the Bishop, and the Chancellor, on behalf of the University, met welcomed the resolution to Durham. The Castle, which was built by William the Conqueror, and the Cathedral, the finest of which is ascribed to the reign of William the Conqueror. The whole of the Castle, with the exception of the chapel, and the grand staircase, which is the work of Bishop Cosin, was inspected

THE FARM.

A VERY interesting gathering took place in the Vale of Alford last week. After some athletic games, a dinner was given to Mr. Wm. M'Combie, the champion polled breeder, by the farm servants, tradesmen, and crofters in the Vale and the surrounding districts, as "an expression of their gratitude to him for the interest he has taken in the elevation of the working classes." With the exception of a few farmers and invited guests, the whole 450 were farm servants, from the stripling of sixteen to the lads full man of harvesters and men who had helped to hand down the tale of how "the powerful, pushing, and progressive Mr. M'Combie" contended with Lords and Dukes and Globulis; and how the "great M'Combie," at the head of the lowlands, even kept the Queen in check. Many "Auld Acquaintance" were called for, and we are now in the era of

The sacred market toon,
The out and ness of stouy,
Knows all his name by heart.

Mr. Joss, cattleman to Mr. M'Combie and secretary to the dinner, opened the after proceedings very appropriately by reading a letter of Mr. Lamond (one of Mr. M'Combie's friends), who, while he holds a high agricultural office under the Emperor of the French, during from the Tuileries, he does not forget the days of "auld lang syne" that his friends will not know, I believe, without a great pleasure that, when you sit to at dinner at Bridge of Alford, another dinner will be given on the same occasion, to the honour of Mr. M'Combie, in France, more than 800 miles from Alford. The chair of Mr. William M'Combie will be empty, but his mind shall be amongst us. I owe to his example what I have done for agriculture in France, what I have done for the improvement of the labouring population (erecting of numerous cottages given to agricultural labourers, award of agricultural gold medals of honour every year to the best agricultural servants and crofters of the Crown estates, &c. &c.)

In the course of a very excellent speech, Mr. M'Combie observed how much he would like success to the new Vale of Alford society; and then, dwelling with much feeling on the confidence he reposed in them, he added these pregnant words: "Long may peace and plenty be the lot of your native land! Long may each and all of you enjoy the blessings that their servants have feelings perhaps as sensitive as their own, and they should treat them as men like themselves. He cannot be expected that a servant will be as much interested in the prosperity of his master if he sees that he is respected by that master, and is treated as if he were an evil thing. It was with much heartache sneering, and toasts were given going. "Life is short and why should anyone be long" and "Auld Lang Syne" and a plentiful number of toasts in three hours and a half, winding up with "Farewell, and may Tyrnale Servants, Crofters, and Tenantry, "Skippers of Cattle," "Wives and Families," "Agricultural Societies," "Bridge of Alford Hotel;" and concluded a very pleasant evening for the Vale with a ball.

This has been one of Mr. M'Combie's most successful years, as he only took the stools to the Aberdeen show and was first in every class, and won two out of the three challenge cups, a feat never accomplished before. At Inverness he gained the first prize for the best fat cattle. five first prizes the was placed second as well as first in the row class), the gold medium handed to him by the Queen as breeder of the best bull.

The breeders about Aberdeen are greatly alarmed about the cattle plague, and it has been resolved to assess the county at 2d. in the pound, to be raised one half by the landlords and the other half by tenants, to reimburse the unfortunate sufferers. It has broken out in three places, at one of which sixteen out of twenty-two cattle in a byre at Cove were destroyed and buried 5 ft. deep. Professor Dick, who has now been fifty years or more in the profession, does not, evidently, incline to the belief that it was the Russian plague, but rather a bad case of a low typhoid fever. "It depends," he considers) chiefly on atmospheric causes and the diet of the cattle, which is sometimes of an irritating and occasional changes of diet." He adds—"When any case of even suspicious nature he would at once give the most powerful medicines to every beast in the herd, say of 1 lb. common salt, 1 lb. treacle, and 7 oz. of ginger, and that this dose might be repeated in 12 hours if the case manifested itself, he thinks "the best plan to adopt will be to give 1 lb. of linseed oil in the first place, and after it has operated, 1 lb. of common salt, and plenty of distilled water. On the following day, if purging has set in, 2 oz. of laudanum should be given in linseed tea, and, as soon as the purging has ceased, 1 lb. of Epsom salts and 1 oz. sulphate of iron should be given night and morning. If the animal is weak and refuses food, a quart of gruel per day, with an egg in it, may be given, the back rubbed with yeast (barm), and a mustard blister well rubbed in below the extremities of the ears and the tail."

The attendance of buyers at Messrs. Girdwood's August wool sales at Edinburgh was the largest ever known, upwards of 200 buyers were seen from the Yorkshire districts. It is said that nearly 18,000 bales were offered by the different brokers; 14,000 bales were sold on the first day. A fair clearance was effected in hoods, half-breds, crosses, and Cheviots. For Southdowns there was but little demand. The quality of the whole combing wools realised satisfactory prices, but not equal to what was obtained at the end of June. Laid Cheviots have fetched good prices, best principally for private at the rates of 1s. to 1s. 2d. Laid mixed wools the market, which has been rather drooping of late, closed firm. The highest fair laid Cheviot was sold for 1s. 2d. Combing and combing Bunions Ayes made 1s. 8½d., and the highest price reached was 2s. 3d. for two bales of the Rev. Mr. Cockburn's wool from Berwickshire.

There were about 25,000 head of lambs at Lockerby Lamb Fair, against 28,000 last year. 42s. was paid for a hundred half-breds from Whitestanhope, long 5s. 6d. more than last year. A pen of ewes from Cheviot wolder lambs from Burnhill made 26s. At the Melrose Lammas Fair from 60,000 to 70,000 sheep were yielded; but the good prices in the morning fell considerably, and many were left unsold. Mr. Oliver, of Hawick, put up 9000 lambs on the Saturday after, and his own half-bred ewe lambs made 30s. Mr. Scott, of Bowden, the Border type at Beattock on Sept. 14. There will be about 150 of them from shearlings to aged ewes.

There is no especial shorthorn news, except that Mr. Thomas Booth's fine Talisman, the last drop of Bates's blood, was shot at Mr. Mitchell's, of Alton, not by *ringdroyal* or any other disease, but fairly worn out. Very few of the new shorthorn pedigrees of late were about from the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland's show at Clonmel; and a run of Sir Colin was the all first-prize bull. The Lamp of Lothian blood also came out well at the bulls' Richards, which is quite the Irish "Rosetta," was head of the cow class; and so was Woodhelm, another of the late Captain Bates's breeding in the two-year-old class. The Shrops were remarkably good; and, although the Hereford breed has been recently much introduced, twenty shearling tups were shown. There seems no doubt that it is there destined to become the sheep of Ireland. There was only a small class of Herefords and Devons. In a sweep stakes a gem of a Hereford bull calf, by the celebrated cow, and bred by Mr. G. M. Kearsey, whose bull and cow were both sent by Mr. Feathers tonhaugh from Herefordshire to the show, and at the cattle plague kept them away, Mr. Duckham's celebrated cow Carlisle has made him her stall, as she has taken every first prize at one of the Smithfield gold medal on of 1863. When he bought her, at Lord Berwick's first sale, he was told that she would not breed, but he ran the risk and the renowned cow has proved a rare breeder. The veteran Mr. Monkhouse has not been so lucky in his speculative purchase from Sargeant, Bella, the first cow at Oxford, is now barren and general debility could never be got over, and size has gone the way of all flesh. Mr. Philip Turner, of Sleaford, has sold the well-known prize-bull Chieftain the Second from Mr. Hollings as he likes his prize scale. In the Lincolnshire Wolds generally the Herefordshire harvest—as it is, in fact, everywhere else. The corn is very good on the heavy soils, but there is only a moderate outlook with roots. Those who travelled from this white-and-mottle-faces county to the Irish Show, describe the roots as "horribly bad from Ross to Holyhead, and again from Dublin to Clonmel." Mr. James Menzies, the well-known Devon breeder, and the winner of short sixty prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society and elsewhere, retires from business, and is going to sell his entire herd of sixty-one, of which thirty-two are females, seven males, and the rest young steers, at Brinsworthy, near North Molton, on Sept. 8. The well-bred pure-bred Exmoor sheep form the flock, of which 160 are store ewes.

YORK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Zetland Stakes—Audelton, 1. Betrothed, 2. Fitzroy, 3.
Ebor Handicap—Lord Lyon, 1. Lever, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap—Peerless, 1. Red Rat, 2. Brother, 3.
Yorkshire Oaks—Kitchener, 1. Alberta, 2. Gardevisure, 3.
Selling Stakes—Sylph, 1. Our Van, 2. Saxon Beauty, 3.
Convivial Stakes—Jerlish, 1. Strathcoman, 2. Tranquilla, 3.
Old Three-year-old Produce Stakes—Broomstairs walked over.
Ninth Triennial Produce Stakes—Rosewood—Zouaved, 1. Lilon, 2. Dove, 3.
Dungeon Stakes—Fly walked over.
Juvenile Stakes—Primate walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Tilly Stanley Stakes—Jocko, 1. Mouitress, 2.
Rosehill Stakes—Voyageur, 1. Chapel Royal, 2.
Peach Stakes—Lord Lyon, 1. Lever, 2. Pitt, 1. Blue Ribaud, 2. Chilton, 3.
Great Ebor Handicap—Verulam, 1. Claymont, 2. Lady Hylda, 3.
Great Yorkshire Stakes—Alberta, 1. Voltaire, 2. Split the Difference, 3.
Londesborough Cup—Cyclorin, 1. Reindeer, 2. Vidda, 3.
Nursery Handicap—Kitchener, 1. Our Van, 2. Pitt, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate—Brown Bread, 1. Cadet, 2.
Clear Sir, Clear Sir—Jocko, 1. Fly, 2.
Glasgow Stakes—Macdonald walked over.

Tyro Stakes—Kingfisher, 1. Naiad, 2.
Great Metropolitan Handicap—Peerless, 1. Split the Difference, 2. Rhea, 3.
Sapling Stakes—Mr. Pitt, 1. Blue Ribaud, 2.
Great Yorkshire Stakes—Lever, 1. Brown, 2.
Great Yorkshire Stakes—Kitchener, 1. Rosemicina, 2. Nightwatch, 3.
Post Produce—Lever walked over.
Members' Plate—Effie, 1. Jupiter, 2.
Fly Stakes—Fly walked over.

GREAT YARMOUTH RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Great Yarmouth Nursery Handicap.—Miss Roland, 1. Belmontina, 2. Rapped Out, 3. Miss Hilton, 4.
Cavendish Handicap.—Mentelon, 1. Camillus, 2. Lifeboat, 3.
Bankgeers' Plate.—The Turner, 1. Beveridge, 2. Water Lily, 3.
Victoria Gardens Handicap.—Mentelon, 1. Camillus, 2.

PLYMOUTH RACES.—THURSDAY.

United Service Plate.—Antelope, 1. Ace of Trumps, 2. Rosier, 3.
Hunt Handicap—Mr. Jones's Jingo, 1. Lady, 2.
Saltram Stakes.—Pearl Diver, 1. Mosez, 2. Salpeter, 3.
Second Hunt.—Kingsley, 1. Replay, 2. Effie, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 11.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with both British and foreign grain, and the trade was very dull at Monday's quotations. Good dry samples of wheat sold steadily, at full quotations; but other kinds were disposed of at barely previous rates. Barley was in limited supply, and fully as dear as on Monday last. Malting qualities were in good demand. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Oats moved off rather slowly. Malt was quite as dear as last week, with a fair demand.

Wheat—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d. per 8lb. loaf.

Barley—Mash, 20s. to 22s.; grinding, 18s. to 19s.

Oats—Potato, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch feed, 21s. to 23s.; Scotch feed, 24s. to 25s.; Scotch potato, 25s. to 26s.

English Grass Seed Last Week.—Wheat, 43,742 bushels; 322 sacks; 226 quarters.

Irish Grass Seed Last Week.—Wheat, 11,567 bushels; 1,000 sacks; 1,000 barrels; 1,000 barrels; 1,000 barrels.

Liverpool.—There is more business passing in raw qualities, at quite last week's quotations. Flour is dull, at 24s. to 25s. per barrel. Indian corn is steady, at 32s. per quarter; flour, 20s. to 21s. per barrel. Oatmeal is steady, at barely stationary prices.

Hull.—There is a fair demand for grain for sale, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. Flour is dull, at 24s. to 25s. per barrel.

Hull.—Imports are very large, and prices, generally, are well supported. Stock, 20,110 quarters. Flour is dull, at 24s. to 25s.

Provisions.—There is a steady business doing in nearly all kinds of butter, at full prices. Bacon is in moderate request, at 56s. to 58s. for Waterford, and 60s. to 62s. for Limerick. Hams are in good demand, at 70s. to 72s. per cwt. Lard is dull, at 56s. to 58s.

Tallow.—The market is firm, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. to 41s. Rough fat, 2s. 4d. per 8lb. Soap, 36s. to 38s.

Oils.—Linseed oil, 29s. 6d. per cwt. Rape, pale, 42s. 6d.; brown, 41s. Cocoa-nut oil, 42s. 6d. for foreign refined. In value of other oils very little change has taken place.

Spirits.—Rum, 1s. 10d. per gallon.

Seeds.—Cloverseed, 40s. to 60s. per cwt. Linseed, 40s. to 44s. Canary, 50s. per quarter. Brown is held on former rates. British rape is selling at 44, 10s. per pipe.

Wool.—The imports of new hops in good condition have been disposed of, at from 80s. to 110s. per cwt.; new duties, £2 10s. to £3; pockets, £3 5s. to £3 10s.; new Sussex, £3 10s. to £4; new Kents, £3 to £4 10s.; new Mids, £3 10s. to £5; and new, £3 5s. to £7 10s. per cwt.

Potatoes.—Kidneys, 70s. to 80s.; Regents, 80s. to 90s.; Shaws, 60s. to 70s.; Yorks, 70s. to 80s.; Scotch, 80s. to 90s.; Jerseys, 90s. to 100s.; Cork Reds, 60s. to 70s.; Whites, 70s. to 80s. per ton.

Covent Garden Market.—Thursday, Aug. 14.—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with fruit, and the trade was very dull at Monday's quotations. Vegetables were in good request, and prices ruled high. Strawberries, the last few very large, at 4s. to 6s. per lb. The show of cherry was rather limited, increasing in quality, but not in value, on former terms. The best Bowns and bull breeds realised 6s. and 7s. per 8lb. The best lambs on offer were disposed of at 6s. 6d. per 8lb. Pigs, 5s. per 8lb. Raspberries, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per half-sieve. Plums, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ½ lb. The new apples are not to be had as yet, but they will soon be very dull.

Per ton, to sink the offal—Inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; coarse woolled sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; and small pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 20s. each. Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. each. Milch cows, £16 to £20 each. Quarter-old store sheep, 30s. to 35s. each. Horses and cattle, 70s. to 80s. each.

Newcastle Corn and Seed Market.—Prices must rule freely, at full quotations. Inferior grades are very dull. DOWNEY HUDSON.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

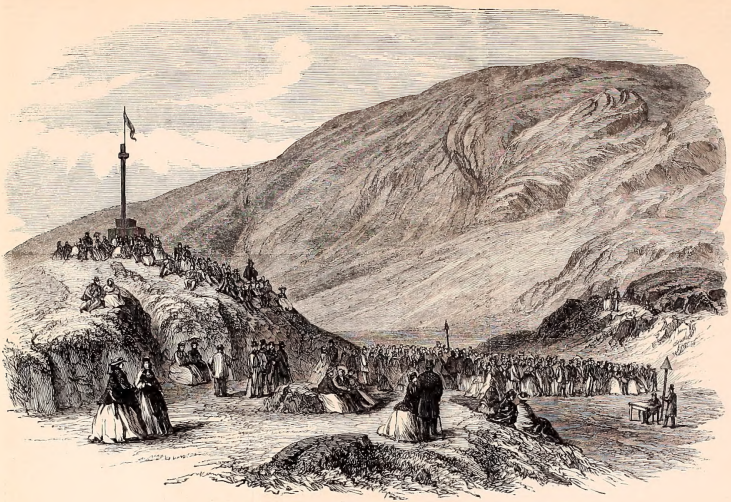
FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

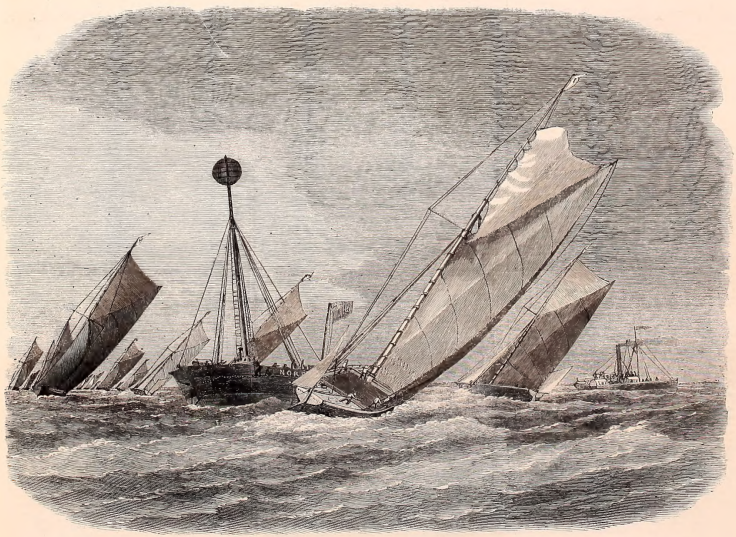
J. SPRINGETT, Cement-clase, City, and West Hackney, scullion.—J. S. COX, 7, Great Tower-street.

BANKRUPTS.

H. ALLEN, Bethnal-green, horsedealer.—C. CHATTERIS, Hemsprepel, builder.—S. CLARKE, Bristol, tailor.—J. COLLINS, Bristol, tailor.—J. DAVIES, Bristol, tailor.—J. DAVIES, Bristol, tailor.—J. DAVIES



MEETING OF WELSH BARDS AT LYNN GEIRIONYDD, IN THE VALE OF CONWAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SAILING-BARGE RACE ON THE THAMES: ROUNDING THE NORE LIGHT-SHIP.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

vegetables. The musical and athletic portion of the festival was more expressly instituted for the encouragement of vocal and instrumental music, systematic physical education, and athletic exercises amongst the volunteer corps in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland. The pavilion on the Tuesday was well filled with a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, but the entire number of visitors on that day did not exceed 2000. On the Wednesday there was a great improvement in the attendance, between 4000 and 5000 persons being present. The weather each day was fine, and nothing happened to spoil the enjoyment of the visitors. A vote of thanks to Mr. Ripley and another vote of thanks to the committee, but especially to Mr. Sly, were passed by general acclamation.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, D.C.L.

THE late Sir William Jackson Hooker, the eminent botanist and Director of the Royal Garden at Kew, though born at Norwich, in 1785, belonged to the same Exeter family which produced "the judicious Hooker," author of the "Treatise on Ecclesiastical Polity," in the sixteenth century. From his early youth he devoted himself to the study of natural science; and, having finished his University studies, joined an exploring expedition to Iceland, some account of which he published, in 1811, under the title of "Journal of a Tour to Iceland," with a particular description of the flora of that country. By this work, and by a "Monograph," published in 1813, on the "British Jungermannie"—cryptogamic plants somewhat resembling mosses—the reputation of Sir William Hooker as a botanist was soon established, and he was offered the Regius Professorship of his favourite science in the University of Glasgow, which he accepted and zealously discharged. In 1818 he published the "Musci Exotici Britannici," which was the first complete treatise on British mosses; it was followed by the "Musci Exotici," a description of the foreign species of moss then known. In 1821 he produced the "Flora Scotica," and in 1823 the "Flora Exotica," which contained a valuable description of many new plants susceptible of cultivation in this country. He also contributed the botanical portion of the work to Admiral Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Arctic or Polar regions. From 1830 to 1833 he edited the *Botanical Miscellany*; and, about the same time, extended his "Flora Scotica" to the whole of the United Kingdom, forming the comprehensive view of our native botany entitled "The British Flora." A series of plates and descriptions of ferns, under the name of "Icones Filicum," was brought out by him during the ten years from 1827 to 1837. In 1836 he published a new edition of Smith's "Introduction to Physiological and Systematic Botany." Before this date, in 1835, he had received the honour of knighthood as a reward for his scientific and literary labours, and he also obtained the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. He was then removed from Glasgow to Kew, and intrusted with the management of the Kew Gardens, for which he had shown great practical qualifications, having previously managed the Botanic Gardens at Glasgow. He has, with the assistance latterly of his son, Dr. Joseph Hooker, a botanist of no less reputation, made the collection of living plants, and the museum of botanical specimens at Kew, the most extensive, and in every way the most perfect, in the world. As editor of the *Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany*, Sir William Hooker has described and classified a great number of new plants, and placed the results of his more recent experience on a level with his former contributions to scientific literature; while his little manual, the "Guide to Kew Gardens," has been of equal popular usefulness to the multitude of inquiring visitors. Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, born at Halesworth, in 1817, was educated for the medical profession, but, as a naturalist, was engaged, in 1839, to accompany Sir James Ross in his expedition to the Antarctic regions. On his return, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, he produced the fruits of his researches, in six quarto volumes, comprising the "Flora Antarctica," besides an account of the vegetation of Tasmania and New Zealand, with some valuable remarks on the distribution of plants over the earth. In 1847 Dr. Hooker went on a botanical mission to the Himalayas and to other regions of Northern India, of which he has given an instructive account in several publications. Since 1855 he has held the office of Assistant Director at Kew. Our Portrait of Sir William Hooker is from a photograph by Mr. Ernest Edwards, of Baker-street.



THE LATE SIR W. J. HOOKER, DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW.



FLORAL, MUSICAL, AND ATHLETIC FESTIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD PARK, LANCASTER.—SEE PAGE 191.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

We have again to notice considerable inactivity in most departments of the Stock Exchange. The Railway Settlement in Consols, both for Money and Time, have been much restricted, and the quotations, owing to the absence of business, have varied but little. Home Railways, also, have changed scarcely anything. The total fall in them, however, has been trifling. The Unlisted Debt has been much depressed.

The imports of the previous months have been large. They have comprised £16,000 in gold from Australia, £120,000 by Australian Bank, £50,000 from the Cape, and £30,000 from other sources. The current demand has been very moderate.

On Monday Consols, for Transfer, left off at 95⅞. Bills, for Money, 2½ per Cent. Bills, for Account, 2½ per Cent. Three Months' Bills, 2¾ to 3. Six Months' Bills, 3¼ to 3⅜. Bills, Five per Cents, 99½. Bills, Four per Cents, 99½. The transactions on the following day were on a restricted scale. Consols, for Transfer, left off at 95⅞. Bills, for Money, 2½ per Cent. Bills, for Account, 2½ per Cent. Three Months' Bills, 2¾ to 3. Six Months' Bills, 3¼ to 3⅜. Bills, Five per Cents, 99½. Bills, Four per Cents, 99½. Transfers-at-Bank per Cent, 197½. Bills, Indian per Cent, 99. On Wednesday Consols, for Transfer, left off at 95⅞. Bills, for Money, 2½ per Cent. Bills, for Account, 2½ per Cent. Three Months' Bills, 2¾ to 3. Six Months' Bills, 3¼ to 3⅜. Bills, Five per Cents, 99½. Bills, Four per Cents, 99½. Transfers-at-Bank per Cent, 197½. Bills, Indian per Cent, 99. On Thursday the Settlement in Consols, for Money, was very moderate. Consols, for Money, were left off at 95⅞. Consols, for Account, 95⅞. Rentes and the Account were left off at 95⅞. Bills, for Money, 2½ to 2¾. Bills, for Account, 2½ per Cent. Three Months' Bills, 2¾ to 3. Six Months' Bills, 3¼ to 3⅜. Bills, Five per Cents, 99½. Bills, Four per Cents, 99½. Transfers-at-Bank per Cent, 197½. Bills, Indian per Cent, 99. On Friday Consols, for Transfer, left off at 95⅞. Bills, for Money, 2½ per Cent. Bills, for Account, 2½ per Cent. Three Months' Bills, 2¾ to 3. Six Months' Bills, 3¼ to 3⅜. Bills, Five per Cents, 99½. Bills, Four per Cents, 99½. Transfers-at-Bank per Cent, 197½. Bills, Indian per Cent, 99.

Shareholders in Canadian Railways have been in liquidated Consols, Telegraph 7½, Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance, 5½, Scotts 5½, Australian Agency, 6½, Bank of Australasia, 10, Bank of Victoria 10, Bank of New Zealand, 10, Queensland and National Banks, 8, Union Bank of Australia, 10, Commercial Bank of Australia, 10, Commercial Bank of Sydney, 10, Mercantile Bank of Sydney, 10, Bank of New South Wales, 10, Australian Joint Stock, 10, Australian Deposit and Mortgage, 10, Australian Estates and Mortgage, 10, Australian Investment, 10, Australian Trust and Agency, 10, Australian Widows' Fund, 10, Australian Provident Investment, 10, Australian Alliance, 10, Australian Insurance, 10, Australian Mutual Provident, 10, Australian Provident, 10, Australian Trust

NEW MUSIC.

LA MURSKA WALSE. This elegant and fascinating Waltz, composed and dedicated to Madlle. Ilma de Murska by Charles Coote, is published with a Portrait of the Siren, in new polished, coloured style. Price 24 stamps. Also, by the same composer, a charming Melody founded by herself. Ball for Beauty.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

E. L. HIME'S PARFAIT AMOUR, Reverie for Piano. Played by Madame Otilia Hagen before the Prince and Princess of Wales. "An extraordinary effect has already run through the provincial orchestras."—Era.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

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Euston Station, July 31, 1865.

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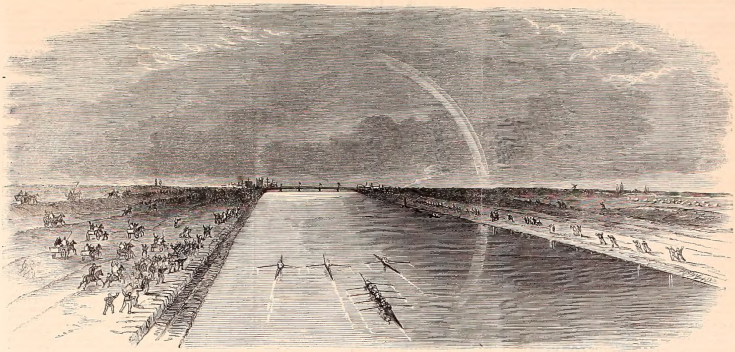
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SCULLING MATCH FOR £20 BETWEEN KELLEY, CHAMBERS, AND COOPER, IN THE EAU BRINK CUT, KING'S LYNN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS IN THE INNER HARBOUR OF CHERBOURG, IN HONOUR OF THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON.—SEE PAGE 212.

GREAT SCULLING-MATCH AT KING'S LYNN.

THE great aquatic sweepstakes for £250, between Robert Chambers, of St. Anthony's, the champion of the Tyne; Henry Kelley, of Putney, the champion of the Thames; and Robert Cooper, of Redheugh, near Newcastle, came off on Friday, over the Ouse championship course, in the Eau Brink Cut, King's Lynn, a distance of 3300 yards. Of the £250, the King's Lynn Regatta Committee gave the sum of £100 (on condition that three should start), Kelley, Chambers, and Cooper each staking £50, the first man receiving £200, the second saving his stake. The championship course is a beautiful piece of water for a boat-race, being perfectly straight for two miles, and 350 ft. wide. Being above the bridge, no steamers can interrupt the course. Kelley and Chambers, on this occasion, both used the same boats in which they contended with each other, two or three weeks ago, on the Thames; while Cooper rowed in a new skiff which has been built by Jewett, of Newcastle, and is named after the builder. It is a perfect model of lightness, as the following dimensions will show:—Length, 32 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 10¼ in.; depth, 5½ in.; and weight is only 29 lb. The banks of the Ouse had never presented such a sight as on the day of the race. The Great Eastern Railway Company brought about a thousand excursionists from the metropolis; but many of the Tynesiders were prevented from seeing the race through being compelled to put into Lowestoft harbour in consequence of bad weather. The weather cleared up and was beautifully fine, and, the wind dropping, there was scarcely a ripple on the water. The referee was pulled in an eight by a picked crew of London watermen. After several false starts, in which Robert Cooper showed a great anxiety to get away, a good start was effected, Cooper getting away with the lead, followed by Kelley, and Chambers last. At 150 yards Cooper had obtained a lead of a quarter of a length, and soon commenced rowing across to Kelley, but still maintaining a lead; at a quarter of a mile Kelley was challenging Cooper, and closed Chambers; but Cooper, sputting, put a half length between himself and his antagonist. At 700 yards Kelley bored his man, but gave way, giving Cooper the advantage. Kelley then drew up dead level at half a mile. The scenes of the partisans were now vociferous. Chambers was now three lengths in the rear, but pulling a very good stroke. At 1000 yards Cooper began to bore Kelley into the west shore. At three quarters of a mile it was a splendid race, probably the most wonderful ever rowed. Cooper was in front, but Kelley spurted and drew up dead level; Cooper responded to a spurt. Chambers falling still more in the rear. There was no alteration in the relative positions of the men, except that Cooper bored Kelley to such an extent that loud cries were heard of "Pool him, Harry!" At the mile and a half, Cooper, about half clear, tried to take Kelley's water, and fouled. Kelley at once gave way, and, taking the middle of the stream, rolled gallantly along, Cooper passing the judge a length in front of Kelley, who was three lengths before Chambers. The referee disqualified Cooper for the foul, and Kelley was therefore declared the winner—a result that was hailed with great cheering by the Londoners and their party. The conditions were that, if there occurred, the winner should receive £200, and the second £50; but that if only two came to the post a first prize of £150 should be given. The Mayor of Lynn (Mr. W. H. Monument) was final stakeholder. The match excited very general interest, and the day was observed, to a considerable extent, as a holiday at Lynn. Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Robert Elwes, of that place.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

THE annual regatta of this club, at Ryde, was brought to a close at the end of last week, terminating on the Saturday with boat-races and other aquatic sports. The race for the Commodore's cup, on the Friday, was rather a spirited affair. We have engraved a representation of the cup, which was given by Mr. Charles Thellusson, the Commodore, value £100. It is a burnish tasked in silver, parcel-gilt, "as in olden time," illustrative of the favourite sport of the Wild Huntsman." In the front of the cup is a stag, the Badminton or champagne to be poured through the "antlered monarch's lips. On the handle is a crouching hound, and on each side a hound ready to spring, watching the stag. The cover is surmounted by a finely-executed prancing steed bearing "Diana of the Wild Huntsmen." The work was executed by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bondstreet, who also designed and manufactured the handsome group in silver representing Venus and Adonis. The Commodore's prize was open to all yachts belonging to the Royal Victoria Club, was, starting westward, round the Isle of Wight; a time race; half Aiders' scale; 3 yards to class as cutters, with one clear deck of their tonnage deducted. Seven yachts were entered, but only four appeared at the start—namely, the Marina, cutter, 61 tons; Mr. J. C. Mercer; Witchcraft, schooner, 224 tons, Mr. T. Broadwood; Osprey, cutter, 62 tons, Mr. F. T. Stanley; Pearl, yawl, 163 tons, Mr. J. S. Dunnage. The wind, N.W., blew fresh and strong, the sky being clear. At starting they had a strong weather westgoing tide, which set them well up to windward and accelerated their progress to the Needles. The Witchcraft had a good weather berth when the gun fired, the Pearl under her lee quarter of a mile, the Witchcraft reached across the mouth of Southampton Water to Hillhead, but following in her wake, both passed out of much of the weather tide, and were headed by the wind that drew down the river. The Witchcraft, under a good full, was reaching astonishingly fast, compared to all her previous performances—weathering the Pearl on every tack; and at 10.56 the yawl, trying another course, went about short, a little southward of the Pool buoy, under the lee of the Witchcraft, as that vessel was standing out from Old Castle Point; and she was still the leading vessel when they sailed out of sight from Ryde Pier, at ten a.m., on their course W. by S. for the Needles; wind W.N.W. The Marina kept on the weather of the Osprey, in working towards Cowes; the latter vessel, however, forereached her upon every tack, and was kept up to windward, like the Marina, she still kept astern. Neither stood so long to the north shore as the Witchcraft and Pearl, in working down; and it could be seen, by the distances that separated them upon their going out of sight, that they, by making shorter boards, had shared the wisest course. In the best for the Needles the yachts changed positions, the Osprey overhauling the Marina and the Pearl; and they passed outside of the Needles about noon—the Witchcraft still leading Osprey two, Marina three, and Pearl last. After getting outside the Needles, the wind, coming before the wind at a squarish, gradually shifted over the rolling sea. Off Ventnor the Osprey carried away her gaff, and was obliged to set her topsail; the Witchcraft also carried away her jib tack, and took in her topmast staysail. Reaching across Sandown Bay the Witchcraft was still leading, Marina second, and third Osprey a long way astern, off Dunnose, the accident putting her out of the race. At 2.20 the Witchcraft, with the Marina, rounded Ryde, the Pearl appearing next, half a mile astern. The former vessel reached through Spithead, but, as she stood in for the mark-boat at 2.55, on the starboard tack, the east-going tide set her down, and she made considerable leeway, having to make another tack before she weathered the mark. The Pearl did the same; but the Marina, holding better wind than either, fetched the mark with one tack, and shortened the distance of separation considerably between herself and Pearl. The match was terminated thus :—

	H.	M.	S.
Witchcraft	3	14	39
Pearl	3	21	39
Marina	3	22	39

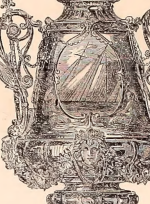
the Osprey, as the Marina was passing the boat, being at the Warner, three miles astern. The Witchcraft thus won Commodore Thellusson's cup; and Mr. Broadwood two years ago won, with the Guinea, the Commodore's cup in the match to Cherbourg.

The prize given by the inhabitants of the town of Ryde, open to



THE TOWN CUP OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB

all yachts belonging to any of the Royal yacht club, was won on Tuesday week by Mr. Maudslay's yacht, the Volante, 50 tons; her only competitor being the Meteor, 104, belonging to Mr. T. Brassey. The weather was most unfavourable. We give an Engraving of the cup, which is a vase of embossed silver, on a pedestal, with the figure of a yachtsman leaning on a rudder, a yacht in full sail displayed on the shield above; the handles formed of tridents, and the lid sur-



THE COMMODORE'S CUP OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

mounted by a pair of banners, with other subordinate features. Its value is £100, and was furnished by Mr. Barnard, silversmith, of Ryde. The other town cup, won the previous week by the Aline, schooner, belonging to Mr. Thellusson, was manufactured by Mr. Thurtell, of Ryde; it was given likewise by the inhabitants of the town, but only open to yachts belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club.

Countess Danner morganatically married to the late King Frederick VII. of Denmark, has caused a monument to be erected, over the chateau of Jaegerspriss, destined to perpetuate the memory of that Sovereign. It is a marble bust, placed on a granite column about five metres high.

The *Nord* of Brussels states that a duel has taken place between Captain Chazal, Aide-de-Camp to the King of the Belgians, and Baron de Prat, who, at a musical entertainment at Ostend, blamed the national air of "Brabonçonne." Captain Chazal received a slight sword wound in the fore-arm.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Henri de Bohrn. By Francisca Ingram Cuvry. (Bell and Daldy.) This is a story, in one volume, of the times immediately succeeding the act whereby Louis XIV. revoked the memorable Edict of Nantes, and evil days came upon the Huguenots. Henri de Bohrn, the hero, was descended "from a younger branch of a noble French family, honoured by more than one Royal alliance, but honoured far above, as he considered, by numbering among its members the great Protestant leader, Henri, Duc de Bohrn." He, therefore, after incurring peril and hardship in Louis's dragoons, obtains those rewards which Protestants deserve beyond all other denominations—he marries the lady of his love, and "lives happily ever after," if one may place dependence upon the assurance that "their united lives began in sunshine, and went on without any dark cloud for a lengthened period." The most prominent character in the book is Arnold Delsblaise, a Christian minister, with the accomplishments of an ancient knight-errant, the innate powers of the fabled son of Maia, at the sound of whose melodious voice savage beasts forget their nature and at whose gentle presence even three-headed Cerberus wagged his tail, and with more virtues and piety than a Bampton Lecturer, ever on the look-out in the lofty lanterns, amongst a whole bench of bishops of the present day. The incidents are sufficiently numerous, consisting chiefly of ambush robbing, smuggling, attempts at violent conversion, falling in love, battle, murder, and sudden death. The style of writing, however, is scarcely graphic, energetic, and sparkling enough to keep up the reader's interest; the art displayed in the tale-weaving is small; and no care has been taken to avoid anachronisms and things the charming air of antiquity and romance which the date of the scenes depicted seems to open to the author. In fact, the story reads, so far as it is narrative, as a jejune statement delivered in the matter-of-fact style which an unpractised schoolboy delivers would adopt in the witness-box.

The Marathon and the Mediterranean. (Hatchard and Co.) For a summer or an autumn holiday it is difficult to imagine anything more exhilarating than a cruise, and, of all cruises, the most delightful, perhaps, to contemplate, is a cruise in the Mediterranean. A person of very correct tastes would probably prefer to make the cruise in a sailing yacht, but even "a fine ocean steamer of 1300 tons burden" is better than nothing; and such a vessel was the Marathon. How she behaved on a cruising voyage in the Mediterranean during a period of eight weeks, from the 1st of June, 1863; how the passengers spent their time, sleeping out of the two nights during that time; what places they visited, what adventures they met with, what they hoped and what they feared, and how they disappointed and how they were relieved, and how, on their return, they steamed up the Mersey to "the sound of Knight Bruce's bugle," are all matters of the pleasant little volume, published anonymously by one of the passengers.

How We are Governed. By Albany Fonblanque, Jun., Esq., (Frederick Warne and Co.) The title of this useful little book must not mislead the reader into supposing that it contains matter of an argumentative kind, with the object of proving that we are well or ill governed: the author treats of the machinery whereby our government is carried on, but carefully suppresses any personal opinions of the results attained. He, in a series of letters to his son, traces in outline the rise and progress of the Constitution; points out the powers possessed by the different estates of the realm and the manner of exercising those powers; devotes one letter to the national debt and another to local self-government; pays considerable attention to the Church, the Army, and the Navy; describes with as much fulness as can, from the limits proposed, be expected the different courts of law and equity, and the methods of procedure in both civil and criminal cases; and, in fact, offers much information in a handy form as everybody requires for the proper understanding and discussion of questions which are daily agitated in the House of Commons and general society in little wisdom.

Little Arabel's Catechism. By Emily G. Nesbitt. (Hatchard and Co.) As the writer herself declares that this is not a story, it would be rude to say the least to maintain that it is; however, it is very like one. Arabel is a little girl who is sent from India to the Isle of Arabel who finds—ahi no wonder—his catechism very hard to learn and understand; but, at last, with the assistance of his aunt and a young angel (of the feminine gender) with a spiral complaint, succeeds better than could have been anticipated. Whether it be right to give a little boy such loose ideas of the meanings of words as he is likely to acquire from the following (p. 184) "you are learning something which has two parts," is questionable; per should we like to meet pupils who could not find the little book entertaining; but they will probably think it an improvement upon the catechism, if only because they will not be required to learn it by heart.

Have Training or School Exist? By the Rev. John R. Pretyman, M.A. (Aylott and Son.) This is not the place for discussing the respective advantages of education at home and at a public school. Mr. Pretyman advocates the former; and his advocacy deserves attention, because, by his own showing, he is an unobtrusive, let alone objectionable, young man, become a most objectionable boy; for the younger scholars cannot but instinctively perceive that he has no claim to the rights of the elder as the junior schoolboy perceives that he is deprived of the privileges of his seniors. A homebred boy runs the risk of becoming a pig, or something worse.

Short and Slave Life. By Thomas Hughes, Watford, and Fenny Hodder; A Reading intended for "what are called 'Penny Readings.'" Mrs. Ellis has found that "the inequality of our social circumstances, with regard to riches and poverty," has caused "a sense of injustice in the minds of those whose portion in this life is one of incessant toil and hard labour, and, sometimes, no bread at all;" and so she has written this little story "to help to reconcile the hardship of poverty by taking off something from its seeming injustice." It is a little hard that she should represent those whom she wishes to comfort as living in the village of Grumbleton, situated in the parish of Discontent," for surely it is rather too much to expect hymns of thanksgiving and praise to burst from those who live where discontent has got "its sometimes no bread at all." They might, at least, be allowed to grumble in peace. The story is neatly told and simply enough written, but it contains no very original arguments or sources of consolation; it is the old recommendation that they who are on the bottle of starvation should take no thought for the body, but congratulate themselves upon the redemption of their souls, leaving the rest of the world to enjoy the sensible pleasure of eating. Of course, the problem is a difficult one to solve; but some people think it would be a great deal more likely to be cheerfully solved if by "charity" be meant yellow breeches and muffin-caps, perhaps it would be well if those who undertake to say more than "good-day" recondy reads oddly beside the command, "Tell all that thou hast and give to the poor." It is better to lean on hard political economy than on the broken reed Mrs. Ellis offers.

One with Another. By Edward Wilberforce. (W. H. Allen and Co.) A novel (in two substantial volumes)"exhibiting some spirit, some grace, some humour, and some command of language. It is, however, on the whole, rather of a brawniess than of a substantility in harmony with the bulk of the volumes. There are two pairs of lovers, but they conduct themselves in such singular fashion that one is more astonished than amused or interested; there is a description of an Arctic expedition, but it could easily have been dispensed with, and appears to have been "lugged in;" and there is a "secret" which borders upon the absurd, and makes "much ado about nothing."

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

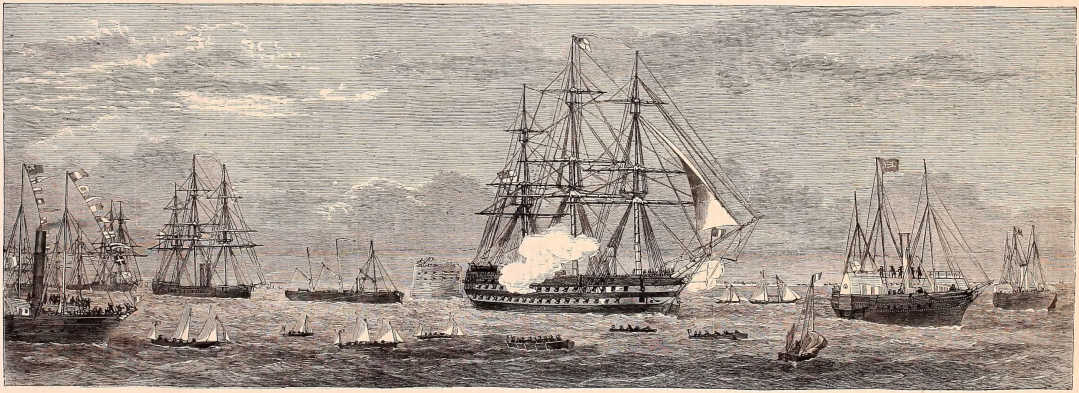
The progress of this record of the new Parliament brings us in due sequence to the borough of Maidstone, which has undergone a change in its representation, owing to Mr. Charles Buxton, who was one of its members since 1859, having transferred his services to East Surrey. Upon this a contest was founded, in which Mr. Wardlaw, a Conservative, struggled hard, but unsuccessfully, with Mr. Whitman, a county gentleman, who sat for this borough from 1852 to 1857, and for West Kent from 1857 to 1859, and who therefore is no Parliamentary neophyte, though a new member in a certain sense. His late member, Mr. Lee, had a fight for his seat with Mr. Betts, another Conservative, and in the result the Liberal candidate succeeded before the election. The electioneering annals of the borough of Maidstone are written in large letters in the history of the county of Essex; for here was the citadel around which Liberalism rallied, and the Reform cause was remarkable for never having to return a step, and the county represented by a Liberal. Fortune has changed this time, and Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, who was one of the members for Essex, first before a new candidate in the person of Mr. Ralph Anstruther Barke, who is noted, if not distinguished, for having been private secretary to Mr. Disraeli in 1858-9, and therefore a seat which he had gained for Berwick in the latter year rather than go through the ordeal of an inquiry before a Parliamentary Committee. Thus Mr. Peacocke, one of the late members, will have a member akin to himself in politics, which will no doubt be a great relief to that rather pragmatical member. The election at Maidstone at the last election was remarkable in that the borough chose Mr. John Bright from the representation of that town in 1857 still greater; for, when it was proposed that the Liberal Reform Act was a candidate, a section of the Liberal party united with the Conservatives in the effort to prevent that Liberal member's return, by bringing out for a candidate of moderate politics, they lighted on the very thing in a Q.C. of eminence on the northern circuit, but who had never filled a seat in Parliament. Mr. Hall Caine, then, succeeds and supplies the place left vacant by Mr. Aspinall Turner, and sits on the same side of the house with the late member for Berwick. Mr. James is himself a Manchester man, being the son of a merchant of that city. He will be an accession to the Liberal party in the House, will add to the very limited number of barristers on that side from whom, in an emergency, a law officer of the Crown could be taken, and will be

Amongst the representative anomalies of the last Parliament there was one which was remarkable—namely, that the whole metropolitan constituency of Marylebone had fallen into the hands of two Irishmen—one an Irish Peer of very recent creation. It would be out of place to enter on the topic, to account for this circumstance, and to show why the seat for this borough have in a manner gone a-begging; but it may suffice to say that a vacancy, and a very large one, in the representative system to have awakened at the last moment to a sense of their unrepresented state; and evaluated themselves of a distinguished member of the House which had arisen in that gin-and-beer interest which has had the return of members for Marylebone at its command for many years. Accordingly, a candidate was sought and found in Mr. Thomas Chambers, Common-Serjeant of the city of London, a gentleman who sat for the borough of Hertford from 1852 to 1857, and was occasionally now in regard to the interest of the metropolis in Parliamentary matters. He is an able man and a good speaker; and though, perhaps, not exactly of the calibre that ought to characterize at least one of the members for Marylebone, he is a great improvement on the hybrid late member whom he so soundly defeated. The other, Sir Harvey Lewis, sought to make a sort of hereditary beneficial section of the constituency. In the Welsh county of Merioneth, which has been a stronghold for the Tory section, a difference; for Mr. William Wathin Edward Wynne, the late representative from 1852, retired, and his son, Mr. Robert John Wynne, was elected in his stead, as a Conservative, though not without a contest. Mr. Wynne is young, having only just left Eton, where he has been an officer of the Guards; and he comes of a family which belongs to the county for which he has been returned.

In the list of members since 1857 the name of Mr. John Handley may have been found attached to Newark; but beyond this no one except the newest whippers-in probably know much of him. But at the last election he disappeared, leaving his place to be taken by Lord Arthur Henry Pelham Clinton, the eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, who will vote in the same interest. There was a triangular contest at Lichfield at Newcastle on Tyne, in which, as in



THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON IN PORTLAND ROADS.



THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON ENTERING CHERBOURG HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 202.

REVIEW OF HENRY THE FIFTH'S TROOPS ON THE PLAIN OF AGINCOURT, AT SHERBORNE—SEE PAGE 202.

THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON TO CHERBOURG.

ANNOUNCED the Naval and Military Intelligence in our last week's Publication we gave a complete list of the ships composing the Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres, which left Portland Roads on Sunday week for Cherbourg; and our Foreign News contained a brief account of the reception of the British squadron when it arrived, on the Monday, at Cherbourg, where it was met by three of the French ironclads, the Magenta and two others, while the celebration of the 15th August was in progress. The first on the Tuesday was to be marked by more than usual rejoicing at Cherbourg on this occasion. We now present four Illustrations of these proceedings, from sketches made on the spot by our Special Artists. The first gives a view of the squadron lying at anchor in Portland Roads, on the Sunday immediately before its departure. The ships are seen from the Nodes, at Weymouth. The ironclads Black Prince, Achilles, Defence, Prince Consort, and Hector, are in the foreground, at the end of the promontory, on the left-hand side; the flagship, Edgar, occupies a central position, with the wooden screw-steamers Immortalité, Liverpool, Octavia, and Constance, and the ironclad Research; the gun-boats Cygnet and Cracker are to the right, and the paddle-wheel despatch-craft in the harbour. The Engraving on the opposite page shows the arrival of the British squadron at Cherbourg, on the Monday in the afternoon of the Monday, having left Portland at seven o'clock on the Sunday evening, and crossed the Channel in spite of a violent gale, which lasted most severely the making manifest the fine qualities of the ships. The breakwater stretching across the mouth of Cherbourg harbour leaves at each extremity an entrance for the passage of vessels; the western passage it was arranged that the English fleet should steam into the roadstead. Coming from a point almost due west, it was their best down on the fort which marks the middle or elbow of the breakwater, and then, skirting its western side, dropped its anchors at the point terminates on that side, and entered the harbour in single file. The first to round the point was the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, at the same moment, a salute was fired by the guns of the fort. Immediately afterwards followed the Admiral's yacht Black Eagle, right-hand corner, with a French Government steamer beyond. At the extreme left corner, in the first part of the view, is a steamer with a party of excursionists, her rigging gaily decked with many flags. Having reached their appointed moorings, the squadron of the captains were dined with Admiral Dacres, on board the flagship. Next morning (Tuesday) the weather was unfortunately so bad as to spoil, in a great measure, all the festivities of the day. The subject of our Illustration on page 201 is a military, not a naval, display—being the review of the French troops forming the garrison of Cherbourg, who were paraded and put through the usual manœuvres on the Place d'Armes. The officers of the English and French squadrons paid frequent visits to each other's ships in the course of the day, and exchanged many official compliments. The Prince, the Achilles, and the Royal Sovereign were examined with particular curiosity. On the other hand, the Magenta—the French Admiral's flagship—received no less attention from the English visitors. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks from the French vessels in the inner harbour. One of our Illustrations gives a view of this scene, as beheld from the Victoria and Albert, near the equestrian statue of the first Emperor.

A banquet was given, the same evening at the Hôtel de Ville, to the British Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Dacres, and the chief officers of his squadron. The chair was occupied by M. Chasselaup-Laubat, French Minister of Marine, who proposed the toast—

Gentlemen,—I propose to you the health of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is a great honour and a real satisfaction to me to have to propose this toast to-day. It is a very great honour, for I come here in the Emperor's name to welcome the representatives of the British Navy, and I think, then, with the French Navy, for having joined us on the 15th day of our august Sovereign. It is a great satisfaction, because it is the first time that we have had these splendid tournaments to which we by turns invite the world. It is still a greater satisfaction to see this cordial and fraternal union in a port which has already witnessed the visit of the Queen and the Emperor. Gentlemen, I am a gentlemen, the time of hostile rivalry is past; emulation alone remains in all that can advance the welfare and prosperity of the two first nations of the world. Believe me, that will be a grand and noble page in which, narrating the reign of our Emperor and your Sovereign, history shall tell how, entering upon an entirely new era, our flags no longer met but to open in union new and warmer horizons to human activity; and how, in the accomplishment, we commenced all nations to share the reward of our efforts. That will be a noble page, also, which shall show old prejudices eradicated, the mutual esteem of the two nations, and their unanimous hand in hand, advancing unceasingly to the accomplishment of the great work of civilisation. Gentlemen, these splendid tournaments to which we by turns invite the world—and the world, Yes, gentlemen, freedom of the sea, the pacific contests of labour, and the be ardent competition of commerce—such is the glorious task which our united flags to-day unfurl before us. May God ever protect them! and for you, gentlemen, may they preserve to you your glorious traditions! Such is the wish of the Queen of Great Britain!

After the toast, which was received with applause, the Duke of Somerset said:—

Gentlemen,—I have heard with great pleasure the toast proposed by the Minister of Marine, as well as the speech by which it was accompanied. All Englishmen will feel a strong sentiment of gratitude for the kind terms in which this auspicious day, in the midst of this select assembly, the first toast proposed by the French Minister was the health of the Queen of England. We accept it as a proof of the cordial amity the Governments of France, and, I trust, the entire nation, feel for our gracious Sovereign and her country. We reply upon the part of the British Government, and I feel confident that I also express the views of the great majority of my fellow-subjects, when I say that we are actuated by the same sentiment with regard to the Sovereign of France and the French nation. We wish that the good understanding which now exists between the two countries may be long duration. We wish that the ties which have been formed between the two nations may continue to augment. The alliance of England and France, we also trust, will tend to secure the happiness and the peaceful progress of Europe. We accept, with all our hearts, the statement of the Minister of Marine that the hostile rivalry have disappeared to give place to an epoch of generous emulation. Whenever the fleets of the two nations have been brought together, as have recently done in China and Japan, they have not been actuated by any egotistical feeling or aggrandisement, but have combined together to secure the faith of treaties respected, and to obtain for all other peoples the same advantages they secured for their own fellow-subjects. I may add,

Archæology of the Month.

ARCHÆOLOGY has been in the ascendant of late. The Institute Congress at Dorchester was an entire success; and will, it is to be hoped, furnish a more conservative feeling towards the antiquities of Dorset than they have hitherto received. In Mr. Warne's Illustrated Map may be traced the Celtic tumuli, pil-dwellings, locations, villages, and trackways; the sites of Roman remains, Saxon mints, and Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish camps. We trust that, from the antiquarian interest of Dorset, and make us regret that vandalism among railway engineers is not uncommon. The amphitheatre at Dorchester was chiefly rescued from destruction through the intervention of Mr. Warne. The Corporation had to bestow themselves to some handsome, beneath which the Great Western Railway now passes by means of a tunnel. But, very recently, that fine example of Roman castrametation would, the Celtic camp and the Roman villa at Frampton had been ruthlessly destroyed. The small British oppidum, Bu Bury, has been more than once threatened and is now in danger. Even the stone parts of Pyla Dun Camp and Conig's Castle are at this moment being carried away as materials for the repair of roads. To preserve such works from railway and other levellers should be a leading object with every archæological society, not only at its annual congress but whenever occasion arises. The Surrey Archæological Society have made their annual excursion: Godstone Church and Rectory-house; Mr. Cardwell's Elizabethan mansion, and Limpsfield Church; Titsey Park and Church—the latter with its fine monumental brasses of the Gresham family—were visited. At Titsey the president, Mr. Granville Leveson Gower, M.P., entertained the company (120 in number) at luncheon. The site of a Roman villa, partially recently discovered in the neighbourhood, was then inspected. The walls are to be traced, and much of the tesselated pavement is undisturbed. Titsey mansion is modern, but here are some fine oak carving; Sir Antonio More's portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange; and a medieval silver ring, found in the garden a century and a quarter ago—a material for the interesting memoir which the archæologists much gratification. The Sussex Archæological Society have also held their annual meeting at Arundel and Pulborough, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chichester.

The Brambletye estate, near East Grinstead, and in the most picturesque portion of Sussex, is announced for sale in October next. It comprises the manor, farms, mills, fine wood scenery; and, on the borders of Ashdown Forest, the ruins of Brambletye House, made popular with picnic parties, through Horace Smith's historical novel, which he wrote at an inn at Forest-row. A change of ownership may possibly cut up Brambletye, though we should be sorry to lose even the chimney-piece ruins, which bear the date of 1631; but we remember "Old Brambletye House," a fortified manor-house of the reign of Henry VII., in one of the glades in the wood of the Bishop.

Reverting to the tower just discovered in the wall of Old London, in the rear of Castle-street, Falcon-square (see the Illustrated Journal of last week), it may be interesting to note that Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., in his memoir on Roman London, read to the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 15, 1855, does not consider an Roman the lower part of the wall in which the tower is built—namely, from Aldersgate northward to Cripplegate. Instead of making that angle, Mr. Black proposed to continue the wall-line from Aldersgate eastward till it meets an eastern wall coming from Bridge-street along the western bank of the now Walbrook. The Archæological Institute are to hold their next congress in the metropolis, when the course of the wall of Old London will doubtless be traced. The "rummaging" by engineers and builders is, however, busily in progress. At Bishopsgate Within, Jones's picturesque entrance to Barber-Surgeons' Hall has disappeared, and the approach is now through the end of a lofty pile of buildings for commercial purposes, but enriched with ornamental work.

Mr. Samuel Sharpe has lately read some papers at Northampton on ancient and modern counterfeits of antiquities, a class of impositions largely on the increase. Some four years since, Mr. Charles Read called the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to the subject of coppers, when the subject scarcely received the attention it deserved.

In Devon railway engineers are not always so destructive than their English brethren. The Faric and Lyons company have commenced a railway in the principality of Alsace. The Roman villa at Bath-tile villa and gardens of the novelist of Emmanuel Gonzales are to be removed. This picturesque property belonged to the Bonaparte family ever since the reign of Charles V.

At Sarisbo the parishioners are restoring the massive Anglo-Norman tower of their church; but the money collected for the purpose being nearly expended, it was agreed by the vestry to sell four of the peal of five bells, and add the proceeds to the restoration fund. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on hearing of this, issued his prohibition, and the bells were either kept, or, if sold, only the four bells which the vestry agreed to sell are 1, 2, 3, 5 of the peal; the fourth is placed outside the church, upon the ground, and there only is tolled for Divine service. Each bell is inscribed "John Hodson made me, 1672; Wheeler and Pierce, Gloucester, 1856." The weight of the tenor is 1800 lb. The peal has done duty in the tower for 193 years; to make it complete it is proposed to add two bells by subscription.

Twenty years ago the bones of Gundreda, the daughter of William the Conquerer, were recovered from among the remains of Lewes Priory; and a few days since the coffin of the youthful daughter of the Danish King Canute was discovered at the Society of Antiquaries, Dorchester, during some excavations in front of the chancel arch. Beneath a slab of stone was found a leaden coffin, 5 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 7 in. thick, being raised, the form of the child could be distinctly seen. The figure was 3 ft. 9 in. in length, but the coffin has been reduced to a white dust, could be traced. No jewellery was found. Xmilliton had joined to that part of the Priory of Dorchester in the youthful Princess; but the niche in the north wall of the church, over a female sculptured figure, which was supposed to be Canute's tomb, being of a style not earlier than Edward I., led to the interment being questioned—a doubt which this discovery sets at rest, the tomb being of some 250 years later date.

In our Journal of last week we described the opening of the Castle Howard tumuli, but did not detail the low, pyramidal, flint barrows. The openings have revealed a distinct system of burial, generally of single bodies, deposited in hollows dug in the natural chalk rock, which seem to indicate the mode of burial of a distinct tribe or a particular section of the people of the pre-historic age. The form of these barrows a slight mound but been raised, but has been nearly obliterated, especially in the plough-land of the Castle Howard Park. The burials were all of the latest race of Britons who resorted to cremation. In no instance in these Castle Howard barrows was there any trace of the long-skulled tribes, who buried the body entire, been found. In like manner, no trace of cremation appeared in the Danish mounds.

The first opening of these barrows was made on the summit of a natural hill on Tyer's Field. The small tumulus was found to be formed of a slight ploughed down, and just below its tilled surface was a cap or dome of pure charcoal, beneath which in hollows dug in the chalk rock, the burnt bones had evidently been consumed on the spot; the skull indicated youth; there was no flint implement, nor guide to the age of the deceased, but the size of the ruched and most primitive description. In the next opening but little trace of burial was found. A few pieces of charcoal and burnt bones of the bones was met with, piled round with stones, in the cyst fashion. Below this the body of a female child was found, laid upon the natural surface of the chalk, burial, a deposit of charcoal. This body had been most imperfectly burnt, and the bones were consequently in a friable condition, crumbling into dust on the gentle touch of the finger. On the north side of the hollow with the first burial a perfectly plain incense-cup was found, with the mouth to the body. The vase was 4 in. high, 4 in. over, and had a marking beyond a groove on the bottom, and showed no velvet marks. The best idea of the hollow is obtained from the section of the first barrow opened to day. There was no flint nor any ornament. This barrow was peculiar for the number of bodies, nine upon the other. The next opening yielded no trace of any burial. Next, in a small mound 9 in. below the ground, was found a deposit of burnt bones, with the usual signs of burning; likewise two incense cups: one cup broken and above the interment; the other perfect and among the bones of the skull. The broken cup was of the usual form, but pierced near the bottom, and beautifully marked externally with triangles, having reversed lines. The fragments were nearly all recovered. The perfect cup was 3 in. in diameter, and resembled the base of a truncated cone. It was cord-marked horizontally, and was pierced with nine perpendicular lines of three holes, the upper eighteen being placed through on the square, the lowest row being oblique, as if to drain off moisture from the bottom of the vessel. This was the first instance where two vases had been found in a barrow. Another, the two differing in type also. The next opening was made in the centre of a mound thirty yards west of the last, on a rounded hill. In a circular hollow, about 12 in. below the surface, numerous examples of clam-cost were met with, some lumps being as big as a man's hand, and quite as perfect as if burnt yesterday, instead of having been buried over 3000 years. The deposit of calcined bones was made in the midst of the charcoal, and on the top of the burial, near the bones of the skull, on the south-west, a small globular incense-cup was found, grooved horizontally and profusely marked with the usual triangles below the groove. There was no cord-marks on the edge. Up to this point no trace of flint implements had been found, but with one peculiarly rude barbed flint. In the next tumulus fragments of a fine cinerary urn were found, with traces of cremated interment. The urn had been broken by the plough. The next opening was in an immense tumulus, but every trace of purpose was lost. The last opening for the present year was made in a small mound, where a deposit of burnt bones, in the extreme west. The "best" was 2 ft. diameter and 14 in. high. At the central hollow, 2 ft. wide by 14 in. deep, the burnt body was found in quantities of charcoal and bones. The urn was of the usual form, and the thumb-flint; thus in the last opening disposing of the theory that no flint implements accompanied the low barrow burials.

We are glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Greenwell intends publishing the results of these excavations, which have yielded much information; notwithstanding rabbit-burrowing and the plough have often defeated the searches. The large tumulus on Windmill-hill has, from time immemorial, served as a beacon for the fires of the 5th of November.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society took place at Amberley, near Arundel, on Thursday week, when a large number of visitors arriving from London, Brighton, Chichester, and elsewhere by the morning trains stopped at Pulborough station, and went to



PULBOROUGH CHURCH, VISITED BY THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

look at several objects of interest in the village of Pulborough, where the Rev. P. Royston kindly acted as their guide. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was first visited. The font of this church is presented by the accompanying Engraving. It is a very ancient structure, and has the peculiarity of its chancel being not parallel with the nave but at an angle of a few degrees northward. There is a monion-table a is very handsome stained-glass window, with a centre figure of the Saviour, the Lamb and the cross. The inscription, similar to the inscription tells us, is "In memory of the late Rev. John Austin, who munificently bequeathed £3387 to promote the education of the poor in this parish, of which he had been Rector more than thirty-four years." A small window in the side aisle of very beautiful stained glass was presented by Mrs. Gore, of Rusper. Behind the organ a fine window has been blocked up, and it would be a great improvement if it were restored. The brasses in the church are very good, and have retained their clearness very well. The largest is one of Thomas Reading, Canon of Chichester and Rector of Ringwood and Pulborough, who died in 1429. Another is one of the Mills family, of Gretham, dated 1452; and also of John and Judith Apsley, with coats of arms, 1706. The font is of massive stone, and of a period earlier than the church. In the inventory of the belfry we are informed that "William Ayling, William Harwood, Thomas Lucas, Charles Strodwick, Richard Andrew, John Marsh, Thomas Bunnes-Sawyer[ed this belfry in ye year 1735." Facing this is a notification of a practical sort, and, as the parish books will testify, a most truthful one. It says—

N.B.—All ringers that use this belfery, the sexton free do not deny, for if the bell play overtoyes, pay them 10 l. before you go. And if any bell be cut, and shevers by ay, or by down tol. immediately. And if you take God's name in vain, pay 1 s. by your pain. Never prophane the day whenever you ring.

God save the King!

The notice further states that "James Stace, aged 26, Harvey M. Tarrant, 23, Elias Wilson, 24, Thomas Hall, and Henry Rye, 22, beautified this belfry A.D. 1835." The tower in which the bells are hung is seventy-five feet high, and the spire fifty feet, and on the second bell is inscribed, "Sancta Catarina, ora pro nobis." There is a cenotaph to the memory of Sir Thomas Bloodworth, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, a portrait of whom, in the robes of office, is also preserved in the church, and also a monument to Matthias Bloodworth, Esq., Alderman of London, and full of archæological lore. Old Place, which is of the time of Henry VIII., was next visited, and the ancient hall of the Bishops, which a splendid view of the surrounding country is obtained. About half-past one the company left Pulborough, and arrived at Amberley, where not less than 600 of the members and other friends assembled in the extensive ruins of the walls of the castle, the site of the old mansion of the scene.

Illustration of the scene. This edifice dates from a very early period—somewhere about the year 670—and since a much later period it has been the property of the Bishops of Chichester. The Bishop of the present time the actual owner is the Right Rev. Diocesan of Chichester, the Hon. Rev. Vernon Harcourt being the lessee and Mr. Harwood sub-lessee. Through his kindness the society were enabled to explore the ruins within which some of the members had the best opportunities of examining every nook and corner of the ruins. Mr. Harwood's residence is a part of the castle, of course remembered to such an extent as to be suitable to the wants of the present age. The castle is built on a chalk formation, on the borders of the Weald of Sussex. Adjoining the castle is the church, which dates from 1230, the construction of which was supposed to have been commenced by Ralph de Neville, who held the great seal in the reign of John, and in that of Henry III. became Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor of England and Ireland. The Vicar is the Rev. G. A. Clarkson, M.A., and mainly through his exertions the church has undergone a thorough restoration. Due care has been taken not to destroy anything of antiquarian value, the work having been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Slater, of London. There is an ancient brass, with some other interesting objects in the church, which is now about the best arranged country of such we have seen. The improvement has cost £800, including the works undertaken by Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, and the sum of £80 is still wanting. During the day a bazaar was held in the kitchen of the castle, consisting principally of duplicates of seals, pictures, and other articles in aid of the fund. The church is of the Norman style, with massive arches, and the chancel is lighted by a lancet window. Returning to the castle, we find in the Queen's Room," a valuable collection of ancient keys, locks, ornamental iron and steel work, contributed by the Rev. James Beck, Rector of Parham. Here, also, was a capital "shield-bolt," so famed in song, a huge "black jack" of leather, and some rush candlesticks, which were formerly in use in the Weald of Sussex. The Rev. G. A. Clarkson and Mr. Gordon Hills were very hospitable entertainers, in conducting them to the chief objects of attraction. Mr. Clarkson also read extracts from a paper entitled "Notes on Amberley," which, owing to the lateness of the hour, was not read. At half-past two the meeting for business was held in the tenth-row Lord Bishop of Chichester presiding. On the motion of the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, the committee was reappointed, substituting Mr. Crossley for Mr. Walcott, who had retired; and, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Barnard Quaritch from the office of editor of the society's publications, Mr. Mark Antony Lower was appointed editor and secretary. Several new members were added to the society. A conversation took place respecting the recent discovery of the stone coffin containing the body of King Canute's daughter, beneath the floor of Bosham Church, and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Bosham, exhibited the circumstances under which it was found. A vote of thanks to the Bishop of Chichester, with thanks also to Mr. Clarkson for the reception he had given to the society at Amberley, concluded the proceedings after which the company strolled about the place, and then met for dinner under the auspices of Chichester being again in the chair. A number of toasts were proposed and duly honoured; and the retiring editor of the society's publications, Mr. W. D. Cooper, above named, was presented with a handsome silver salver, as a testimonial of his valuable services during several past years.

THE NORTH-EAST LONDON EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE opening, on Wednesday week, of the North-East London Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall Islington, was briefly reported in our last. It took place that afternoon at three o'clock. The trustees and committee met the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor at the grand pool-road entrance of the hall and conducted them to the platform, before a large and influential company was already assembled. The Hundredth Psalm was most effectively sung by the choir, which consisted of members of the National Choral Society, augmented by a thousand voices, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Martin, while Mr. J. G. Callcott, of the trustees, presided at the grand organ. The exhibition is well worthy of a visit, especially for its Fine-Arts Department.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

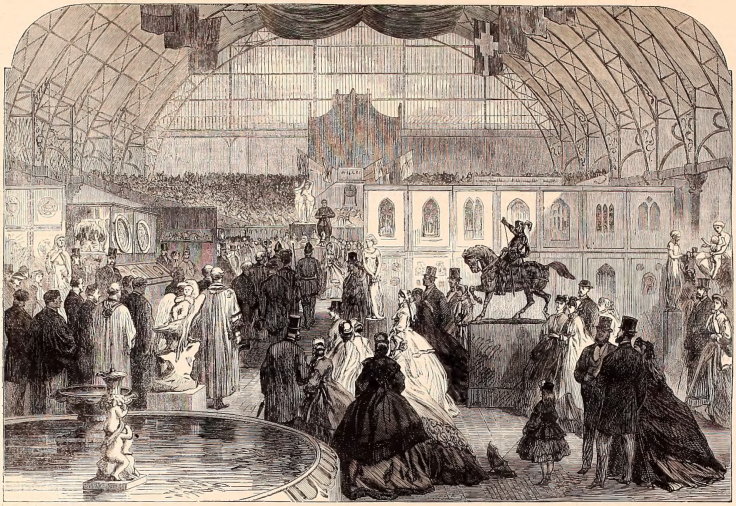
THE will of Sir John Hare, late of Hesketh Villa, Clifton, and of Rodigne-me-Mer, France, has been proved in London by his relict, Lady Hare, the sole executrix. Sir John was formerly consul-general at Bristol, and a magistrate for Somerset; was twice married, and died on the 2nd of February last, at the age of eighty-one, having survived his first wife, by whom he had issue, by his second wife, who survives him, and upon whom he chiefly bequeaths the whole of his property to his wife for life, and upon her decease to the children of his late son Augustus, between his two daughters.

THE will of Francis Williams, Esq., of Langhern-hill, Wichenford, Worcester, was proved, in the London court, on the 9th inst. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. The executors appointed are his nephews, Francis R. Williams (who alone is acting) and Edward J. Williams, the latter with the addition of R. Wall. The two latter executors, who are dated June 23, 1862, and there are five codicils, the last dated Dec. 29, 1855. The will is of considerable length, there are numerous bequests. The principal portion of his freehold property he has devised by his will to his nephew, Francis R. Williams, for life, with remainder to his children, and he has also bequeathed to him certain property, and, subject to this gift, he bequeaths the residue of his property to his wife for life, and upon her decease to his nephew, Edward J. Williams, and to Sophia Jones for her life, and after her decease to John Francis Williams. The will contains a power of appointment to his nephew, Edward J. Williams. There are also pecuniary legacies to these parties, and to other of his nephews and nieces, and to the children of his nephew, the late Rev. John Williams, Lagacies also to his servants. The residue of his property he has left, by a codicil, to be equally divided between the said nephew and nieces and his children.

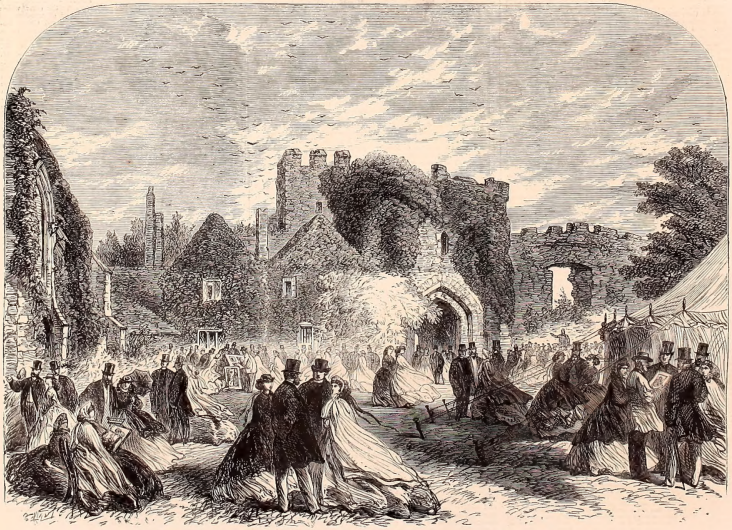
THE will of John Craven, Esq., formerly of Alexandrian House, Surrey, and late of 9, Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, was proved in London by the executors, the surviving executor, Henry Craven, and Thomas Martin, of Great Garden-street, the other executor, having renounced. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The will is dated the 19th of May, 1856, and the testator died on the 13th of May last. He directs his trustees to set apart the business of sugar-refiner, carried on until the 1st of February, 1873, and should he sell Thomas Martin can continue on the management, and he shall be to the power of the trustees to place his sons therein, who will be at liberty to purchase the stock, &c., at the expiration of that period. He leaves to his wife an annuity of £100, and £400 a year for the support of his children, except his daughter Ann, the wife of his executor, Mr. Sentance. The ultimate residue of his property is to be divided equally amongst all his children.

In the abstract of Sir C. R. Grey's will, given in our last Number, it ought to have been stated that he had apportioned £1800 (not £2000) out of a sum of money over which he had appointment to each of his two sons, Zervoise John Grey and Edward Grey.

The Great Eastern is safely moored in the Medway, where she arrived about mid-day on Saturday last.



OPENING OF THE NORTH EAST LONDON EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MEETING OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT AMBERLEY CASTLE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

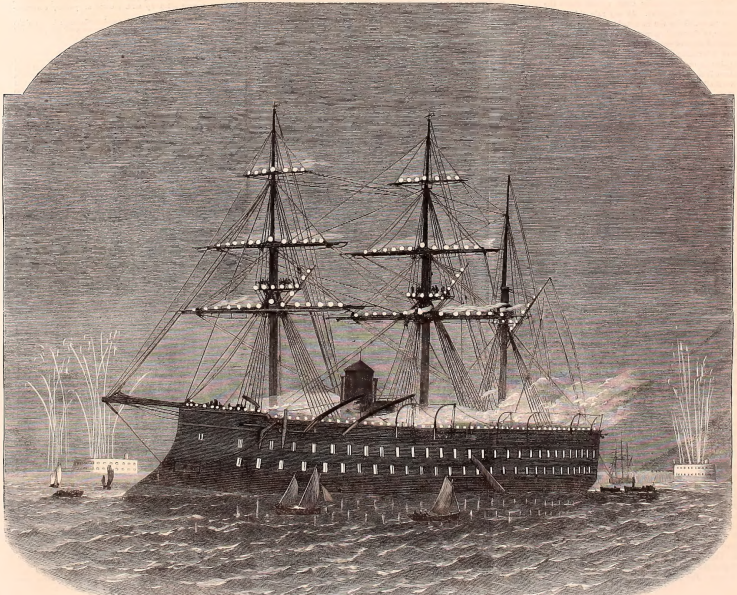
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1332.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FRENCH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

LIKE two great feudal lords of olden time, France and England—for we give precedence to our guest, as courtesy requires—have shaken mailed hands one with another in stateliest fashion. Fifty years have come and gone since they met as foes. The interval has not, it is true, been free from considerable differences of feeling. Mutual prejudices and rivalries have now and then kindled into passion which might easily have spread into a conflagration of war if it had not been instantly quenched by calm and forbearing statesmanship. Meanwhile, however, the two nations have become better acquainted. The antipathies which were born of ignorance have dwindled down in the light of knowledge. Common interests have occasioned frequent and friendly intercourse. Mutual respect has succeeded to mutual jealousy. At no former time have France and England so correctly understood each other's peculiarities; at no time have they more cordially reciprocated admiration of each other's excellences. "Confidence," said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." It has slowly grown in the present instance, not without having passed through several trying vicissitudes; but, having survived many political changes, some of them of a violent character, it stands now in its own strength, and gives trustworthy promise of yielding a steadily-increasing abundance of wholesome fruit.

The peoples meet and greet each other in warlike attire. They have met before as civilians. Their respective Sovereigns have exchanged visits. Themselves have interchanged courtesies at exhibitions of art and industry. In the Crimea, in China, in Japan, they have been associated in arms, and have fought, and bled, and triumphed together. They have no hostile, no judicial, purpose before them now. Their object is not to force a peace, not even to celebrate one, for that would imply reference to an antecedent war. Yet, representatively at least, they come together clad "in complete steel," partly to cement, chiefly to display, their unbroken friendship. When nations embrace, they usually doff their arms, as symbolising that pertaining to them in which they cannot take a sincere interest in common. France and England deem no such reserve necessary.



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT CHERBOURG: ILLUMINATION OF THE FRENCH IRONCLAD MAGENTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

They bring with them to their interview their deadliest weapons, which by turns they place, as it were, within each other's power, and subject to each other's fullest inspection, as if to assure the world that the relations of the two countries are such that they fear not to converse freely of each other's strength. They could hardly make a more impressive public demonstration of their belief that these weapons are not destined to be used against each other.

The belief is reasonable. It may be shattered hereafter by facts; but, at any rate, it rests upon a solid foundation. The truth is that the ties which bind together the two countries are of no artificial formation. Their multiplication has resulted from many causes, some of which have been operative for a long course of years. The chief one, perhaps, is also the most durable. Public sentiment both on this and the other side of the strait has undergone a slow and silent but complete revolution. Postal machinery, railways, electric telegraphs, free trade, and the consequent rapidity and enormous expansion of commerce and development of wealth, have produced a correspondent change of tastes. Insular pride and martial glory have lost, on the one, much of its antisocial reserve, the other most of its glitter. Experience has convinced the educated of both nations that the prosperity of one is not necessarily the depression of the other; that the most self-defeating method of striving after superiority is that of seeking it at each other's expense; that good fraudulently or forcibly taken from the one rather impoverishes than enriches the other, and that neither can grow great upon the other's losses. People of culture, who form public opinion, have come at last to understand that nations, as individuals, are the general welfare, best promote their own; and, especially, that they are not likely to extend their own commerce by crippling the resources of their customers. Hence, a common desire for the maintenance of peace: and the most casual glance of that national envy which has always been so provocative of quarrels. It is upon convictions of this sort that mutual confidence has been built; and it is to publish these convictions to mankind that France and England have panoplied into each other's presence, and display mutual trust.

An English ironclad fleet within the breakwater at Cherbourg or the harbour at Brest, and a French fleet lying peacefully off Spithead, are suggestive facts. They inevitably remind us of the panics of days gone by—we trust, for ever. They recall rivalries and competitions the expense of which we yet bear. We may well shrug our shoulders and forget them as soon as possible. The present and the future require from them a more pleasant illustration. "Let bygones be bygones." Perhaps both nations have been foolish, and perhaps out of their folly have incidentally come results which the afterwisdom of both will approve. At any rate, it is what France whispers to us. Like the mounted champion at the Queen's coronation, or the men in armour in the Lord Mayor's procession, these manikin ships of war appear at first sight out of place in the midst of international festivities. They seem to belong to a more gallantry or more usefully employed. The French ironclads have been warmly welcomed at Portsmouth as guests. We trust we shall never know them in a less friendly capacity, and that their guns may never speak back to ours with a long courteous or kindly meaning. We, their hosts, cannot vaunt ourselves much on our tact or taste, and frankly confess that we have much to learn of our visitors in these matters. We imagine, will have seen at a glance, and will acknowledge without hesitancy, that we can supplement that deficiency by our heartiness. The highest value of hospitality must be sought in its intent and our intent, which we trust our visitors can made itself visible enough, is to do unfeigned honour to our guests.

The reception given to the French fleet has been something more than that of ceremonious officialism. The private visits to M. Chasseloup-Laubat and the principal French officers by the Lords of the Admiralty, on board the Duke of Wellington, adequately expressed the desire of the British Government to do honour to the Imperial navy. Nothing in point of the absence of which might have suggested even the remotest idea of a parsimonious or frigid hospitality. On the contrary, the arrangements, the decorations, and the entire tone of the entertainment displayed the most studious and kind care, as may add, the most successful effort to give the visitors not only a gorgeous but a cordial welcome. But the best proof of the deep interest felt by the British people in this interchange of amenities appeared on the roadstead and the roadway when the Reine Hortense, followed by the rest of the squadron, rounded the headland and came within view of the magnificent haven formed by the north coast of the Isle of Wight with the south coast of Hampshire. The waters swarmed with craft of every variety of build, rig, and size. The beach and walls were alive with people. There was hearty gaiety fluttering in the breeze on every available point, both on sea and ashore: and, as was to have been anticipated, the French tricolour was everywhere predominant. Hurrahs from manned yards, from yachts and pleasure-boats more than could be counted, from the parapets of fortifications, and from broad living belts of humanity along the margin of the sea, filled the interstices of silence left by the roaring cannon; and, in the fullest sense of the word, France received from England a national salute. Nor has this first demonstration of joyous feeling been succeeded by any diminution of heartiness. "Let there be perpetual friendship between us," has been the voice of the host to the guest in accents which cannot have been mistaken.

The wish thus variously but forcibly expressed at Portsmouth has been echoed with unexampled unanimity by the British press. There need be, there can be, no rational doubt of the yearning of the national heart for permanently pacific relations with France. But we trust that the intimacy and mutual confidence of the two countries will not rest satisfied with being only occasionally and formally displayed. They may show themselves in other and not less appropriate ways. Suppose the rulers of both nations were to accept the facts before them as furnishing new but solid grounds for political and international action, and, instead of directing the inventive ability and engineering resources at the command of each to the construction of the deadlier weapons and the most impregnable defences, they were to take for granted, that further expense in that direction is unnecessary, and that the development of international commerce is the likeliest way to prevent mutual estrangement, would not such a sequel to these naval fêtes be as logical as it would undoubtedly be beneficial? The desired result—peace and plenty—has instantly arrived at; but surely it might henceforth be the aim of our policy. If it is thought that public opinion is not yet ripe for such a change on either side of the Channel, let us hope that the events of the next few days may help to ripen it and in this hope we close our observations on one of the most significant and grateful chapters of contemporaneous history.

VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET TO PORTSMOUTH.

The British squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Cyprey Dacres, K.C.B., arrived at Spithead from Brest, yesterday week, at noon. It consisted of the Edgar, 71 guns, flagship; Captain Geoffrey T. B. Hornby; the Black Prince, 41, Captain Lord F. H. Gore; the Research, 14, Captain G. W. Preedy; and the Achilles, 20, Captain E. W. Vansittart; the Prince Consort, 35, Captain G. O. Willes, C.B.; and the Defence, 10, Captain Augustus Phillimore; the whole of the ships, with the exception of the Edgar, being ironclads.

On Monday the Duke of Somerset left his residence at Whitehall for Portsmouth, accompanied by the whole of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Captain Paget, secretary.

The Osborne, Royal yacht, Captain D'Arcy, went out of the harbour on Tuesday morning (with the Admiralty flag flying at the main), having on board the Duke of Somerset and the other Lords of the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Captain Paget, C.B., private secretary to the First Lord, to await the arrival of the French fleet at Spithead.

The French fleet hove in sight at 11.15. It comprised the Emperor's yacht, the Reine Hortense, Commander Gicquel des Touches, C.B., Chasselop-Laubat, the Minister of Marine, accompanied by his Staff, Captain Chevalier, and Commander Verron; the Duperré, Captain M. de Flay, flagship of Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Villaumez (in command of the fleet); the Magenta, Captain Lafaille; the Solferino, Captain Reis, flagship of Rear-Admiral Baron de la Roncière de Noury; the Normandie, screw steam-ship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fabre de la Maréstrie; the Couronne, screw-steamer, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rigodit, flagship of Rear-Admiral Saisset; the Invincible, screw-frigate, Captain Lacombe; the Océan, screw-frigate, Captain Lapierre; the Ulm; the Provence, screw-frigate, Captain de Surville; the Heroine, screw-frigate, Captain Lafaille; the Guyenne, screw-frigate, Captain Bachine; the Cuzon, screw-frigate, Captain Guivet; the Friedland, screw-frigate, Captain Bonnefoux; the Revanche, screw-steamer, Lieutenant Guys.

The Flying, screw-tender, immediately proceeded towards the fleet, having on board the master attendant, Captain Mainprise; the second master attendant, Captain Stuckey; and a number of masters of her Majesty's Navy, who being especially appointed to the charge of each of the French ships and place her in the position appointed—Captain Mainprise taking charge of the flagship of Captain Hornby, the Edgar. The Solferino, on approaching Spithead, at 12.15, the French Admiral's ship, Solferino, hoisted the Admiralty flag at the main, and saluted the Admiralty flag flying on board the Osborne, which was duly acknowledged from the Admiral's ship. The Solferino, at 12.30, came to anchor, anchored at 1.30 in two lines, within that of the English fleet, the Solferino leading the French line, and the Edgar the English line, which was returned from the garrison; after which the Osborne proceeded to the Solent to visit the Reine Hortense, when the Minister of Marine and accompanied her into the harbour, followed by the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, with Rear-Admiral Hoskins, the English ships having their rigging manned. On sounding the Spit the Reine Hortense was saluted with nineteen guns from the Victory, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the French flag being hoisted at the fore. The salute was returned from the French admiral's ship Solferino, the English ships, and the forts at the main.

After the Reine Hortense had anchored the harbour, the Duke of Somerset and the Lords of the Admiralty, with Admiral Sir M. Seymour, and the officers of the dockyard, left the yacht; Rear-Admiral Sir G. Buller, commanding the south-western district; and Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, commanding the Channel squadron, proceeded on board the yacht to pay their respects to the Minister of Marine at half-past three. The Minister of Marine, attended by his Staff, and accompanied by Admiral Count Bouet-Villaumez, proceeded from the state barge in the King's stairs in the dockyard, where they were received by the Duke of Somerset, Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Sir G. Grey, Rear-Admiral Charles Eden, Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. R. Drummond, Captain of the Admiralty; Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence E. Paget, First Secretary; Captain Hall, private secretary to the First Lord; Vice-Admiral Sir G. Buller, and Admiral Superintendent. The whole of the officers, both French and English, were in full dress uniform. A guard of honour was furnished from the 54th Regiment, under the command of Captain Maycock, with Lieutenant Laing, and Ensign C. Bruce, Commissioner Heywood

with the saloons was left to be desired, save that which was impossible—namely, that they could have been made larger. To accommodate 500 people at a ball they would have sufficed; but, as more than 1,000 had been asked and nearly 1,200 came, it followed as a matter of course that the throng was soon exhaustively dense, and dancing was almost impossible. Of course, nothing was done till the Duke of Somerset and the Lords of the Admiralty arrived, with Admiral Dacres, the Admiral of the squadron, Lord De Grey and Ripon, Lady Laurence Pagen, Lord and Lady Wilton, and a few other distinguished visitors from the yachts; but, when the party was at length on the whole entertainment partook more of the nature of a stately conversazione than a ball. Still, dancing is a certain, or at least an uncertain, natural gift go on under more or less of difficulties; and it was amusing to see how the "young fellows" and youngsters from the English fleet always selected the biggest ladies they could find to dance with, and with what energy they bounced against group after group in the crowd in their unifying efforts to keep clear of dancing. The supper was on a grand scale of hospitality, though certainly not more than half the visitors partook of it; for many of the officers, English and French, were anxious to get on board early, not knowing at what hour next day the fleet would sail. Fortunately, the night was calm as a lake, and all were enabled to reach their ships with ease and safety.

A party of the wounded were on the ground. Two officers of the English officers not belonging to the squadron, returned to Portsmouth by the Queen Victoria, on board the Urgent, being accompanied the kind attention he received especially from Mr. R. J. Mathias, the paymaster of the ship.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, after leaving Arenenberg, with a present of 30,000f. for the poor, proceeded on Monday week to Constance, where they were received by a deputation from the Government of the canton and the authorities of the town. The Empress Augusta played towards Switzerland, in regard to which the Emperor has always been grateful. Switzerland generously extended to him by the Confederation. Thence the Imperial pair departed, and arrived at the Tuileries in the Empress having a great desire to see the mountains," they left Lucerne at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning for Berne, and reached Berne. On the evening of Thursday they reached Neufchâtel, where a serious accident occurred. As the Imperial party drove from the railway station to the hotel, the horses of the first carriage in which was seated Princess Anna Murat (granddaughter of the *beau sabreur*) ran away, and the carriage was upset. The Princess received a contusion, which, although severe, was not dangerous. Countess Montebello had her collar-bone fractured, and Count Montebello broke one of his arms. The Empress remained with the sufferers, but Friday evening in perfect health. Dr. Nélaton, the eminent surgeon, has been despatched to the assistance of the ladies at Neufchâtel, but their condition is said to be hopeful.

It is reported in Paris that a fête is to take place there this month, on the occasion of the Empress's birthday, and that there is to be a great distribution of crosses to naval and military men.

The *Gazette des Etrangers* announces that the Emperor is preparing the second volume of "L'Histoire de Jules César." The manuscript is being put in type at the Imperial printing-office, and will be ready for publication early. That amount scarcely makes up one half of the volume, which will not come out in a single edition, but in parts of nearly 200 pages.

Some supplementary fêtes at Brest, whither the ironclads of the English fleet went after the conclusion of the proceedings at Cherbourg, were more brilliant, thanks to the superior facilities at Cherbourg. A correspondent of one of the morning journals says that he had given no less than fifteen officers on board the Duke of Lyon was not only one of the most sumptuous and brilliant, but, by common consent, the most exquisitely original entertainment of its kind that, in the range of a tolerably large experience, he ever had seen. It was one which an English boat came in first—a boat manned by two marin's, rigged, by the judiciary of its French competitors. The English crew won by more than fifty yards and the cheers of the French crowd were such as to have hoisted on their shoulders, amid the music of "God Save the Queen."

The son of the late president of the United States, Captain Lincoln, a youth of about nineteen, is now in Paris.

It is calculated that there will only be half a crop of hops in France, but that the quality will be good. Of wine the production crop this year is enormous, but the grenadiers have failed. Between 3,000 and 4,000 gallons of table wine are now exported every week from the French ports to Southampton.

The *Moniteur Impératrice* states that the French frigate Decade has taken possession, in the name of France, of the island of Guano in the Pacific estimated to contain 500,000 tons of this manure.

ITALY.

Signor Lanza, the Minister of the Interior, has given in his resignation, which has been accepted by the King.

The Government has issued an order to the effect that religious processions are not henceforward to take place in the public streets unless with the previous authorisation of the municipal authorities, who are empowered to prevent such ceremonies all if necessary. This order has been called forth by the disturbances which attended religious processions lately in the streets of Naples and other cities.

According to *Perlin*, the decree dissolving the Italian Parliament will soon be issued. The elections will begin almost immediately after, and will be completed before the end of October. The new Chamber and the Senate will be then convoked without delay.

The telegraphic cable between Italy and Switzerland was ratified, on Wednesday, by the Italian Government.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministers, having been defeated in the Cortes, tendered their resignation, which has been accepted by the King. The Judiciary has been charged with the formation of a Cabinet.

The vintage promises to be abundant.

DENMARK.

The Rigsraad was opened, on Monday, by the President of the Council, who read the speech from the Throne. The chief topic in the Rigsraad is to pass the draught of the modification of the constitution. The bill for this purpose now before the House is the same that things. The speech stated, in conclusion, that the King was not altogether satisfied with the modifications which the Landsthing had proposed in the bill. His Majesty would certainly oppose any further concessions.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Ministry, it is announced, will defer the confederation, intercolonial railway, and defence questions until after the session, when they will urge legislative upon the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory.

A fire has occurred in the Roche suburb of Quebec, by which eighty buildings were destroyed.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York to the 19th ult.

It is stated semi-officially that Jefferson Davis is to be tried in a civil court for high treason, that the writ of habeas corpus is to be restored, and that military courts are to be suspended.

The ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws impairing any civil disability, punishment, or forfeiture of estate upon citizens engaged in the late civil war, or for political opinions expressed thereby, has passed a first reading.

It is now denied that there are any Cabinet differences at Washington on the subject of reconstructing the Union.

The *New York Herald* states that General Lee has been offered and has declined the presidency of Washington College, Lexington.

The Constitutional Committee of the Mississippi State Convention has reported in favour of the State Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

The Maine Democratic Convention has indorsed President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

The military authorities of Charleston have ordered all editors to submit their leading articles to the authorities before publication.

A frightful picture is drawn of the condition of Texas, the interior of which is said to be reduced to barrenness, owing to the neglect of agriculture, while society is in the condition of the darkest ages.

The *Times* Washington despatch says:—"Statistics show that during the rebellion the Federal armies captured over 300,000 horses, which were subsequently sold. Not more than one-fifth found survive."

New Orleans an extensive system of negro schools is in operation. There are 230 teachers, and 15,000 children are taught in these schools. The cost is nearly a million dollars. A military tax of one cent in ten dollars is levied on all real estate to defray the expenses of these schools.

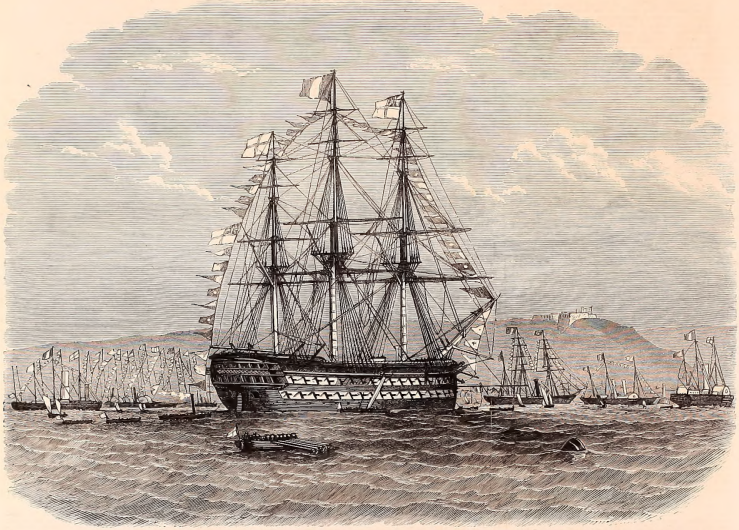
On Aug. 1, 3284 bales of cotton arrived in Mobile, the largest amount received at that port since the war.

A magazine in Richmond, containing a large quantity of shell and other ammunition, exploded on the 14th ult., destroying property valued at 100,000 dollars, and killing two persons.

A collision occured, on the 16th ult., on the Houstonne Railroad, near Bellaire, between two trains, by which two ladies, a man, and two boys were killed, and fifteen severely wounded.

Great excitement was caused in New York, on the 19th ult., by the suspension of the banking-house of Kitchen, Sons, and Co., on account of the discovery of extensive issues of forged gold certificates of Kitchen. The amount of the defalcation is variously estimated at from two and a half to five millions. Edward Ritchon had absconded with upwards of 400,000 dols. of the above fraud

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT CHERBOURG.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP, FLEET OF YACHTS, ETC., DRESSED IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR'S FETE DAY.



OFFICERS RETURNING FROM THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE—SEE PAGE 236.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT CHERBOURG.



THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 216.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd ult., at Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Miles Lockhart, Esq., of the Bank, a daughter.

On the 6th of July, at Cape Coast, West Coast of Africa, the wife of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General R. L. Matthews, of a son.

On the 11th of July, at Cape Coast, West Coast of Africa, the wife of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General G. W. W. Ingram, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Wennington, in the county of Essex, the wife of W. H. Waller, of a son.

On the 8th of July, at the Estancia de Monte Grande, near Buenos Ayres, the wife of Frederick Fair, Esq., of a daughter.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Viscountess Boyne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at Snaith, Yorkshire, by the Rev. W. J. Alderson, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Rees, Vicar, William Devenish, Esq., of Nunney, Frome, Somerset, to Ann Alderson, third daughter of the late Rev. B. Smith, of Drax, Yorkshire. No cards.

On the 17th ult., at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. James Pollitt, M.A., Oxford, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Pollitt, Rector of Hooth, William Bullingham, Esq., of the Vancey House, Sutton, eldest son of William Bullingham, Esq., of Ravensdale, county of Kildare, to Grace Mortimer Bunyce, daughter of the late George Folliott, Esq., of Vicars Cross, in the county of Chester.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, M.A., Rector of Lambeth, Edward Hamilton Bruce, assisted by his Son, Henry Charles Hamond Bruce, B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Tunbridge Wells, John Bax, of Manning-land, S.C., and Guilford-street, Russell-square, eldest son, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Samuel B. Clark, of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

On June 22, at the English church, Valparaiso, Chili, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, John Langlands, Esq., son of the late R. Langlands, Esq., of Cambridge, Kingsbridge, and of Glasgow, London, to Eleanor Jane Schomberg, daughter of Alfred Johnson, Esq., M.D., Valparaiso. No cards.

On the 19th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Canon Carr, to the rector of Cork, to Frederick William Bell, Esq., only son of Frederick Bell, Esq., of Putney.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Brunswick-square, Brighton, Samuel Leveson, Esq., aged 72 years.

On the 15th ult., Charlotte Williams, wife of Mr. J. R. Williams, of Tredunnock, in the county of Monmouth, Canada West, and many years a resident of the city of Hamilton.

On the 19th ult., at Chapel-house House, Isleworth, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hawkins, aged 68.

On the 29th ult., at Oundle, deeply regretted by all who knew her, Mary Ann, younger son of Princess B. Ellis, Esq., Surgeon, Crowle, Lincolnshire, aged 74 years.

On the 23rd ult., at her residence, 26, Montague-place, Russell-square, Laura Bridgeman, youngest daughter of Frederick Bridgeman, Esq., of Weybridge.

At Liskeard, near Elgin, N.B., General the Hon. Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., K.H., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel of the 32nd Foot.

At Gordon House, Isleworth, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hawkins, aged 68.

At Carlton Park, Northamptonshire, Sir A. C. Hunter Blair, 3rd Bart., in his 81st year.

On the 24th ult., at Great Malvern, the wife of William Charles Ward Jackson, Esq., of Greenham Hall, in the county of Dorham, of a daughter.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9.

SUNDAY, Sept. 3.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Oliver Cromwell defeated the Royalists at Dunbar, 1650; and at Worcester, 1651; died, 1658.

MONDAY, 4.—Translation of St. Cuthbert. Sunset, 7.20. Sun in Virgo. Death of the Hungarian hero, John Corvinus Hunniades, 1456.

TUESDAY, 5.—Battle of Bennington, 1777. Perfect Sept., 1793. First American Consul appointed to Algiers, 1774. Sir Robert Peel, born, 1788.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Death of Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV., 1683. Full moon, 8.28m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 7.—Eusebius, Bishop of Orleans. Death of the philosopher, Kant, 1804. Battle of Garibaldi and Austrians at Volturno, 1860. Sun in Libra.

FRIDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Capture of the Malakoff and fall of Sebastopol, 1855.

SATURDAY, 9.—Death of the great anatomist, Albinus, 1770. Municipal Reform Act passed, 1835.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN
	Barometer reduced to Sea-level.	Dew Point.	Relative Amount of Moisture.	Relative Humidity.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion.	Amount in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	Deg.	°	°		Miles per hour.	Inches
27	29·750	57·9	·86	84	64·8	51·6	E. ESE.-SW.	122	·174
28	29·726	49·4	·81	76	64·9	47·6	WSW.-WNW.S.	162	·741
29	30·093	48·1	·80	82	63·6	47·8	ESE.-ENE.	107	·009
30	30·154	52·3	·87·5	80	64·4	47·6	NNE. ENE. E.	108	·021
31	27				64·2	47·2		69	·000
28	29·826	49·6	·81·0	79	65·6	49·8	SW.-WNW.	107	·043
29	29·650	49·7	·72	71	67·2	47·6	SW.-WNW.	129	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.

Barometer (corrected and reduced)	29·650	29·722	29·804	29·975	30·209	29·953	29·915
Temperature of Evaporation	59·0°	52·0°	57·0°	58·0°	59·0°	45·0°	55·5°
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW.	NNE.	NNE.	Calm.	SW.	WNW.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH FLEETS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Several Engravings, from Sketches by our Special Artists, illustrative of the VISIT of the FRENCH FLEET to PORTSMOUTH, will appear in the next Two Numbers of this Journal,

198, Strand, W. C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

SATIRISTS may write against *cliques*, but it is the order of nature to make *cliques*, and the duty of philosophy to prevent their having an evil influence. The poet-philosopher of the day, in his magnificent ode on the opening of the last Great Exhibition, has told us of the only way in which we can acquire an ascendancy over nature, "Controlling, by obeying her powers." In the worst form of pseudo-wisdom which rests itself fither loftily above, or doggedly against, the way of the world. At the time certain writers, evidently for lack of better work to do, are exercising considerable ingenuity to persuade us that, although most members of what is called society are at this time worn out by the labour and pleasure of a year, and are utterly careless of the ordinary topics and excitements of the day, they ought not to be taken into account by the public instructor, who should proceed with his ordinary lectures as if he had a full theatre instead of all but empty benches, studded with a few yawners in the highest state of dissatisfaction. We own that such heroic self-assertion is beyond us. If, for the sake of argument, we suppose, we should endeavour to show that it ought to be beyond anyone who knows human nature. But, as it is, we content ourselves with noting, good-humouredly, that the school of the wise men of Gotham, who built a hedge round the cuckoo to prevent a constant spring time, is by no means shut up, and that pupils are received at any period of the quarter. The *clique* called society in London, and in all the important cities of England, has declared that work and thought are to be laid aside for a time, and that public instruction shall be suspended. Let those who are wiser and stronger than society fight against this decree if they will, and see what they get by it. They will throw away a large quantity of wisdom which, duly husbanded, would have been highly acceptable when the days come to which the Second King Charles's out-of-door test is fatal.

Sir Walter Scott, into whose works no one ever looks without benefit, and who is never read without a sense of health, shower-bath feeling of renewed resolution to do duty, has a remark which bears upon the point before us. If we remember aright, the accomplished and fastidious Lockhart had expressed some contempt for a passage in which the expression is wordy refinement, who, nevertheless, had done a praiseworthy action. Sir Walter, in reply, observed that cultivated men were too apt to undervalue everything that could not be tested by some literary standard or pre-existent rule in letters. There was much truth in the remark, but it will not be much quoted, because the lesson is aimed at the class in whose hands quotations are found: and we are by no means clear that it is not resented silently by a great many men who are not able to express in words their dislike of the non-intellectual class. Here again nature comes in with one of her *cliques*. It is most natural for the man whose intellect has been refined by literary study who has "the world, and his mind of Cant," to be more humbled by Dr. Johnson, and who instinctively avoids the semi-educated and the clumsy, to believe that no good thing can come out of these persons. If he be a politician, he uses them, and would prefer to use them, but declines to hear them—if he is a clergyman, he pities and tries to instruct them; if he is an author, he describes and satirizes them; but in none of these cases is he inclined to think that the world would be much the more than tolerant towards them. It is from men of the kind who at best only tolerate large masses of their fellow-citizens that what may be called *clique*-judgments come, and it is those who are the most averse against the latter who manifest movements of those classes. It is persons like these who now profess to be indignant that their teachings are unheeded, and who accuse writers who have more accurately noted the spirit of the times than themselves of pandering to a public that they quietly recognise, instead of denying or scoffing at, the fact that, for a certain period of the year, the British citizen, above the lower middle class, is stagnant, mentally and bodily. We, on the contrary, are in a state of elation at the new topics in what we believe to be a wise arrangement of nature; and assuredly we should hold ourselves the slaves of a fashion as tyrannical as that of Belgravia did we try to break into the temple of eternal nature.

Willingly—nobody but journalists know how willingly—we accept what the lazy wave of the season may cause to throw up to the shore. If old enemies, grown wiser, and therefore grown friends, are to be the amiable chance, we are ready to record their fortunate event. If a grand experiment happens to fail at the same slack time we lament the failure, and are ready to dilate upon its incidents. If a world-famous lithuone is cut through (it is not) talking could equal our pleasure in depicting the white sails crawling between the sand banks, and we hope that we should be found But with reflections and classic allusions not unworthy of the event. We cannot dwell on a crimson list of crime, though it is almost unparalleled; and we prefer not to dwell on details of a quadrupedal epidemic, which is raging at home and abroad, and which may be fatal for the general reader. But where the incidents of the slow season are reasonably agreeable, we are happy to serve them up with comment; but not all the taunts which ingenuity can direct against conventionalism shall drive us to preaching on high-class politics, or retailing high-class morals at a time when the world of readers has declared itself *en vacance*.

Let society idle, and it will come back all the fitter for duty. But people may be idle and yet stupid; and this is what we earnestly encourage everybody to do nothing, we by no means advise anybody to think nothing. Big Dr. Johnson's observation wished to survey mankind from China to Peru, and had he been so engaged at this time, he would have seen a fierce revolution ravaging at both ends of the line. But there is a smaller range of observation, which is not so splendid, but which may be quite as useful. The Frenchman who wrote the delightful voyage round his own room was a philosopher of the kind whom we should recommend as teacher, or rather as companion, to Englishmen when taking their holiday. There is plenty to see and to note, if folks will but use their eyes—as faculty far more rare than is generally believed. Let the holiday-maker try to compose—but first he must perform—a voyage round his own watering-place, or his own lake, or his own Scotch mountain—be it, as Thomas Hood said, either lofty Ben Lomond or little Ben Docky—and he will soon discover how uncommonly easy it is to be a topographical author, and how uncommonly difficult it is to ascertain the exact truth upon any given subject. Let those who doubt this last proposition agree to be separate observers, and then compare notes, with the understanding that the differences are to be settled by re-investigation. not by quarrel. In place of pestering our readers with non-readable disquisition, we present them with these hints; and we are quite sure that in a September which promises to be fine, and for which Lord Portarlington has also promised, our counsel will be much more acceptable than the most didactic essay on decimal coinage, or the probable character of the next Reform bill, or on the unappreciated relations between capital and labour.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN, with the members of the Royal family, continues at the Rosenau, Coburg, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the Rosenau, from Brandenburg.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Coburg, from Darmstadt.

Yesterday week the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at Coburg, from Potsdam. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by Prince Alfred and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The Crown Prince afterwards drove to the Ducal Parade. Later in the day the Queen visited their Royal Highnesses, and afterwards drove through the market-place. The Princess and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Coburg, from Rumpenheim. The Duchess of Holstein-Augustenburg, niece to the Queen, and Prince Christian of Holstein, who are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, have visited the Queen at the Rosenau. Princess Clementine, Duchess of Saxony, with her children, Prince Philip Duke of Saxony and Amelia, Duchess of Saxony, and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, have left a visit to the ducal family. The Duke de Brabant also arrived at Coburg.

On Saturday week the Queen left Windsor Castle and drove, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and her present at a concert given by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg at the ducal palace.

On Sunday the Queen, with all the members of the Royal family, attended Divine service in the Rosenau chapel. The Duke of Cambridge left Coburg on his return to Rumpenheim, near Frankfort.

The Queen takes daily drives in the vicinity of Coburg.

According to intelligence received, the Court will return to England and disembark at the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich, upon the 8th or 9th inst. The Queen will proceed to Windsor Castle and remain for about a week, when the Court will proceed to Scotland.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of baronet of the hereditary manner in which Major John Clayton Cowell, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, has, for nine years, discharged the duties of Secretary to the Commissioner and situation of governor to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, has been created a Baronet, in commemoration of these facts and in consequence of his Royal Highness having, on the 6th ult., attained his majority, to give orders for the appointment of that officer to be an honorary member of the Royal Victoria Order of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty's gracious intention has been appreciated, and the zeal and devotion of which Major Howard Crawford Elphinstone, V.C., of the Royal Marine Engineers, has for some years given proof in the service to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, has also been graciously pleased to give expression to the sentiment that that officer to be an ordinary member of the civil division of the third class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order.

INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE PRINCE CONSORT AT COBURG.

The inauguration of the statue of the Prince Consort at Coburg took place on Saturday last, the anniversary of his Royal Highness's birthday. The arrangements for the day were carried out in a handsome tribune was erected near the statue for the accommodation of the Queen and the various illustrious personages. In the centre of the chair of state, in which the Queen sat during the ceremony. The town was profusely decorated with evergreens, and early in the day large numbers of the people from the neighbouring villages thronged the streets. At three o'clock a ground of honour, preceded by a band, marched to the market-place. Here the statue were the members of the committee, the artists, and the choristers. On the right of the tribune were the civil authorities and the officers, the clergy and teachers, the civic authorities and the teachers of the town schools, and deputations from other countries.

A number of young ladies was appointed to strew wreaths around the statue. They were stationed in front of the tribune, forming a line from its centre to the seat occupied by the Queen. They were dressed in white, with scarfs and sashes of diverse colours, mostly green and white. Each wore a garland round the head and carried in her hand the wreath she was to lay at the foot of the statue.

Shortly before three the Queen, the Princess and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, Duke Ernest of Wittenberg, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the burgomaster and the chief marshal, and the Princesses were subsequently joined in front of the tribune, where bouquets and programmes had been placed for them. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of Colonel of the Coldstream as General in the English Army. The Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Duke of Wittenberg were attired in the military dress of their respective countries. Prince Alfred wore a Cologne uniform, and Prince Ferdinand light blue coat-cuirass. The Princess of Prussia sat on the right of the seat to be occupied by the Queen, having on her left Princess Louis of Hesse. The Princess of Wales sat on the left of the Queen's chair.

Soon after o'clock the firing of the guns from the fortress announced the arrival of the Queen. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Princess and Princess Beatrice followed in another carriage. Earl Granville and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite followed. The Queen was received by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. Upon the arrival of her Majesty the band played the English National Anthem, after which the choir, accompanied by the band, sang a hymn, "Heil sie dir in Siegerkranz." The whole assemblage, who had risen to receive the Queen, remained standing during the hymn, and the Queen also rose from her chair. After the hymn the statue was unveiled. The hymn, accompanied by the band, and followed by a salute from the statue, hauled to a young lady who was stationed within the railings a bouquet, which was laid at the foot of the statue. The princesses each offered the same tribute of affection. The Queen then returned to the tribune and conversed with various ladies. Her Majesty, in a short time returned to the Rosenau, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the vast assemblage. The band played another composition during the ceremonial.

The statue is of bronze gilt 10 ft 6 in. in height. It was modelled by Mr. Theed, and was cast, at Nuremberg, by Messrs. Lenz and Herold. It stands on a pedestal of syenite, cut from the Feichtel Mountains, in Saxe-Coburg. His Royal Highness is represented in the full costume of Great Master of the Order of the Bath, wearing upon the breast the gold collar of the order. The mantle falls to the ground, and is made to serve as a support to the figure. In the left hand is a baton; the right rests on a plan of the Great Exhibition, which rests on a stone at the side of the figure; and upon the left knee is the garter, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Herr Winterhalter, Mr. Theed, and Mr. Thomas were present at the inauguration, and each was graciously acknowledged by the Queen.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Temple Church, which is undergoing a thorough cleaning, is to be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 1.

Dr. Joseph Sharpe has resigned the professorship of Jurisprudence in University College, London.

Mr. William Lawson, Third Master of Durham Training College, has been appointed to succeed him in St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

Mr. R. Payne Smith, sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, succeeds Dr. Jenkyns, recently appointed to the mastership of Chester, as Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford.

On Thursday week the new church at Biggs, near Bridport was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury, when the Bishop of Edinburgh preached, and a collection amounting to £37 was made. The consecration of the churchyard also took place.

The parish church of Duncton, near Petworth, Sussex, having become dilapidated, and being inconveniently situated, a new church, in the Decorated style, has been built on a more central site, on the high road, about half a mile nearer to Petworth.

A memorial window to the late Duke of Newcastle has been placed in the north church of Bosford, near Bosford Bridge, of which his Grace took a deep interest. It was unveiled with much ceremony on Thursday.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Lincoln consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. James, in the parish of Boston, Lincolnshire. The church is a spacious edifice in the Early English style, by a local architect, Mr. Bellamy, and has been the entire gift of Thomas Fydell, Esq., of Boston, at a building cost of £10,000.

The Rev. W. Allen Whitworth, M.A., late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (sixteenth Wrangler in 1862), and joint editor of the *Senate-House Problems and Riddles*, has been appointed to the newly-founded Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Liverpool.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the month of September:—3rd, the Rev. William John Hall, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 11th, the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 17th, the Rev. Thomas Fraser Storke, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's Church, Brookfield, Highgate; 24th, the Rev. Henry Melvill Gwynne, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

The very parish church of St. Columcell's, Ahoghill, in the county of Antrim, was consecrated, by the Bishop of Down and Connor, on St. Bartholomew's Day. The foundation-stone of the present edifice was laid in August, 1863, by Mrs. O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, and it has since been completed at a cost over £3000. The plan of the church is cruciform, and the style of the architecture Early English. There is a tower and spire at the north-west angle, nearly 100 ft. high, containing a peal of six bells, cast expressly for them by Messrs. Mears, of Coventry. The bell, which was presented to the church by Mrs. Dobbin, of Ahoghill, who is one of the last surviving members of the Ancient Association, is a free one, from the foundry of Sheridan, of Dublin.

Dr. Cureton, a family left Dublin on Tuesday, for Trinidad, which sailed from Gravesend on the evening of the 19th ult., bound to Port Antonio.—The Archbishop, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, and the other defendants to the Bishop of Natal's Chancery suit for the recovery of the episcopal see's allowance from the Government, have paid the costs of their counsel. The allege that the clergy of Natal refuse to obey Dr. Colenso, that the bishop has been deposed by the Metropolitan of South Africa, and that the late dedication of the Pietermaritzburg Cathedral displeased the Right Rev. Prelate of all metropolitical jurisdiction and control. The defendants submit that "the subjects sought by the information to have cognizance taken of do not have cognizance taken of do not have cognizance taken of do not

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL



THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE HARBOUR SALUTING IN HONOUR OF THE EM

FESTIVAL AT CHERBOURG.



FÊTE DAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 206.

AT CHERBOURG.



H BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 206.

E INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT CHERB



THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE HARBOUR SALUTING IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR'S FETE DAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I possess a caricature by Gillray, representing an English bumpkin holding the severed and ranguished head of the late Napoleon Bonaparte on the prongs of a pitchfork, and contemplating the gory trophy with a complacent grin. Decapitation and extermination were the fate with which the French ruler was threatened if he dared to invade this happy land. I replace the caricature in its portfolio, and, turning to the daily journals, find that the French fleet has arrived at Portsmouth, that nine Gallic ironclads are triumphantly anchored in the place of honour in Spithead, and that the French tricolor is flying from her Majesty's ship Victory. Now, is not this enough to make John Gillray turn in his grave; nay, even to cause the ghost of the great Admiral to rise in their midst in Paul's? As for the statue of George III., in Cockspur-street, I should not be surprised to hear that the pigtail of that stout and Gallican monarch had turned white in a single night in horror at the desecration of the Victory's rigging. They must be a queer set of visitors on the deck of the old ship. In addition to the inscriptions, "Here Nelson fell," "Here Nelson died," &c., there will soon be placed a commemoration of a momentous event :—"Here the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the English Admiralty, received the Emperor Napoleon Lushet, Minister of the Imperial French Marine," and "Here Admiral Sir Sidney Colpoys Dacres shook hands with Admiral Bouet-Willaumez." What would Nelson's coxswain have said to such a meeting? I hope he would not have re-echoed the unguarded expression of the original old boatswain's mate, and have been ready or hard to conciliate on his way to Elba. And yet there is something grand in the thought that the descendants of our greatest naval enemy ever has had at length been realised—that the cherished wish of the poor, broken, bankrupt fat man who died at St. Helena has at last been carried out. "England and France united," he said to Montholon, "should rule the world." And in 1854 they are united, and rule, at least in tust, for the good of all mankind.

The "Lyre of the war," the bleeding stylet of William Howard Russell, has been unmistakably visible in the *Times* this week, in an obituary notice of that valued young officer Lieutenant Lushet. The article is somewhat light and jocund for a necrological one; but it is full of interesting reminiscences of camp life at Balaclava and Sebastopol. It seems but yesterday since the Duke of Somerset was beleaguered, and yet the Crimean men are dropping off very fast: and the gentleman who was at Inkerman, the bravest man in the army, and one of the six hundred, are veterans already.

Another "*Times* man" has made his mark in the Thunderer this week. Mr. Frank Lawley, some time special correspondent of that journal in the Southern States of America, has written a letter full of fine eloquent letter on the alleged maltreatment and starvation of Federal prisoners in Southern prisons, according to Northern reports. Now, as General Lee from having in any way sanctioned the cruelties to which it was alleged the captives in the Confederate prisons in Virginia were subjected at Richmond and Andersonville. Touching the whole question of the treatment of prisoners of war, North and South, during the last conflict, I venture to hold that the balance of justice is a great deal to be said on both sides. But this time last year I happened to be at Scarboro, and there I was witness to the fine indignation of Southern exiles, ladies and gentlemen, entreating me, as an Englishman, to state public opinion in the North, and to appeal to it for the amelioration of the wretched condition of the Southern soldiers confined in Federal prisons. Then I happened to see in a London photographic portrait of a Northern "bhoy," recently released from captivity in the Libby prison, and he was, by Confederate fare, and labour reduced literally to the condition of a skeleton; but photographs as painful might have been taken, I am afraid, of desperate cases of atrophy in the Lincoln Hospital at Washington.

There is an old story of a criminal, who, being asked by the clerk of the arraigns, in the usual manner, how he would be tried? answered, with engaging candour, that "he would rather not be tried at all." It is a new thing, however, for a man to express a preference or a prediction for a place of execution, or giving a preference to a particular scaffold. From the last accounts of the trial of the notorious and interesting Mr. Ernest Walter Southey bar, it is understood, omitted a wish that, if convicted, he might be hung in Hyde Park. He signified a "communication to his gaolers." How far the authorities will feel themselves justified in acceding to Southey's modest little request, or whether the High Sheriff of Kent, claiming priority, will insist upon having the pleasure of strangling Mr. Southey (by deputy), is yet uncertain. Really we have been spoiled of late by this fiend from the billiard-marking bloodsplitter. In a letter—he is always writing letters—this unwitting Southey, who has been incarcerated under the Copyright Act, against any persons who shall presume to copy the photograph of a lady friend, has threatened that the English law is too humane to gag prisoners or to deprive them of the use of writing materials before trial; but one might be excused for not thinking that a little of the treatment to which Mr. Jefferson Davis was so unjustifiably exposed at Fortress Monroe would be appropriate if applied to the ex-baker, billiard sharp, and quintuple butcher of Bampton and Holborn.

And of a piece with the airy badinage of this nonchalant assassin is the cool and business-like "confession" of Constance Kent, whom her "solicitor" and the medical gentleman visited together after her "Miss." "Miss" Kent describes her most horrible and abominable deed with a phlegmatic circumstantiality worthy of a witness in Mr. George Frederick Manning's memorable arrival of the manner in which he invited Madame his wife to walk out to the garden behind a cow-yard. "I never liked him," said Mr. Manning, "and so I finished him off with a ripping chisel." "Miss" Kent, however, appears to have ably stumbled upon an expression which, for terrible terseness, may vie with one of the most fiendish passages in Milton's Satanic speech to the wrist. Compare Lady Macbeth (act v. scene 1), "Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him ?" with Constance Kent: "I thought the blood would never cease." The poor little boy who bat an hour before had felt his life in every limb woe to bleed, and yet the purple stream flowed on, and flowed from the aged and wasted Duncan. Remember, though, that it was with the eye of Conscience that Lady Macbeth saw the crimson stain imbibed in gore. Perhaps the actual wretch who slew Duncan thought "the blood would never cease" Constance Kent, until she was taken to Newgate, where she had no conscience at all. The philosophic gentlemen who meander about her as a "physiological problem" will, I presume, conclude that they have lost sight of one simple fact — that she was a thoroughly bad, hardened, ungodly girl, and that a parallel case to that of Master Dr. Bucknell thinks her sane, but is fearful that she will go mad if subjected to the long solitary confinement which is the award for a requited murderess, sentenced to penal servitude for life, to be solitary confined? Cannot she be set to hard labour and punished, in silent association with other convicts? In the meantime, the philosophic persons, the admirable John Howard speaks, not unfavourably, of a way they had in Denmark of dispensing with the punishment in the case of women convicted of infanticide, and yet of letting them know that they were not to take the law into their own hands with impunity. They were sent to the penitentiary for life, and once a year, on the day when, and at the place where, they had committed their crime, they were whipped. No one would wish in these days to see the young sex subjected to such a degrading and brutal punishment, and stern discipline should surely be the lot of atrocious offenders who, like "Miss" Kent, have no sex left to them.

And our old friend Sam Slick is dead! The Honourable Mr. Justice Haliburton, lately a member of the British House of Commons, died at his home at Isleworth on Sunday. Sam was a clever writer, a shrewd person and honour and deserved renown, as brilliant a writer, as quaint a humourist, as good, and honest, and true a gentleman as ever lived. Nova Scotia was justly proud of her distinguished son—as proud as she is of having given birth to the heroic Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars. In this country we knew very little of Mr. Haliburton as a lawyer or as a politician—he was one of the most resolute of Tories—but his literary fame was deservedly great; and, under the pseudonym of "Sam Slick," he enjoyed a repute as a satirist and painter of manners second only to that of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens. "The Clockmaker" was his sagacious spoo. "The Attaché; or Canada" and "The Old Judge" are capital in their way, but are eclipsed by the inimitable essays of the shrewd Yankee pedlar.

In which I am reminded of another "live Yankee," as dead in his way, in reality, as Sam Slick was in fiction. I have the pleasure to inform my readers that "Artemus Ward" is coming, and that very speedily. He wrote me the other day from Buffalo, N.Y., introducing an American gentleman whom I should have been delighted to welcome, but whom, owing to my being at the period of his visit in the interior of Africa, I unfortunately missed. I shall be with you next week, however, "with my Mormons and things." The "Mormons and things," in the shape of a lecture on Great Salt Lake City, were found irresistibly comical in the States. I wonder whether they would be appreciated here. I have no doubt I should have, and yet, if the public roar with laughter at "Mrs. Brown at the Play," they might possibly be disappointed with hilarity at the saying of the British lecturer I ever listened to. On the whole, I should advise A. W. to put on "a clean linded rig," which is distinctly the correct thing, and cross the Atlantic. If his Mormons and things don't take, he will be at least sustained by the kindly sympathies of which he can make good use when he returns to the U.S.

THE THEATRES.

We have to record—and we desire to do little more—the production at the Lyceum of a new drama, entitled "The Life of an Actress," by Mr. Angelo," the work of Mr. W. C. Russell, a son of Mr. Henry Russell, the popular composer and entertainer. The youth of the author is a sufficient excuse for many of its shortcomings, while it must be admitted that there are many decidedly good lines in the dialogue. But the composition is not equal, and sometimes the language is inoffensively mean or crude. As usual with juvenile aspirants to poetry, the references to stars and flowers are abundant. Indeed, most of the various speakers' illustrations are either astral or floral. Nor are they content in their expressions with the simple, natural, or true to line. Some of the personages, too, including the heroine, have an evil habit of "soliloquising" aloud. The hero, who is duped, by a humbleshod friar, to undertake the poisoning of his bride on the morrow, afterwards soliloquises from the grave timely notice to her lover of the danger to which his loved one is exposed. The villain, who is introduced to the malignant friar, who prepares a cup of chocolate for the former, also, in due course, informs the poor girl from drinking, and forces the dragged friar to drink the poisoned beverage himself. This drama is so deficient in structure that, although it is in five acts only, the curtain has to fall seven times. The scenery is shown in some of the speeches, which were so unadroitly introduced that the audience, though they were not aware of the fact, applauded with some instances general and loud. But there was no vilification, and the fact is that the piece was received with considerable favour. It was well acted. Miss Katherine Rodgers, though not quite equal to the task of the heroine, who was required to be at once pathetic, energetic in her delivery, but she is not a finished artist. Her dying scene, which, from the author's directions, were made to seem much longer by her want of tact. Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Emma Harris, and Miss Esther Montgomery threw the proper dash into the character of the "Actress's" friends. Mr. Frederick Robinson, who is a new actor, belongs to Mr. Vollaire, who, as Fra Angelo, laboured hard to make the most of the friar's part, but he wanted both dignity, intelligence and force. The theme of the piece is not in the best taste, and remains to be moulded into a more effective and unobjectionable form. It is noted, nevertheless, that the writer has sought to give it a poetical colouring; and if he will only study more closely the rules of art, he will be favour on account of his good intentions. The house was well attended, and the young dramatist bowed his acknowledgments from a private box.

In the village of Acireale, near Catania, sixty-four houses were destroyed on the 11th ult. by an earthquake.

The Right Honourable Stephen Woulfe Judge and ambulatory pedigree, has left Paris on a tour in Germany and Russia.

The African King of the Danaas recently sent a request to President Pierce for a pair of mustachios and a wig.

A fine marble statue of the Emperor Trajan has been discovered in the ruins of the ancient Colonia Ulpia Trajana in Germany.

Egypt has this year been obliged to have recourse to Odessa for supplies of wheat. The export trade from Odessa to Alexandria has accordingly been unusually active.

A telegram from Calcutta, of the 22nd ult., states that the Sepoy troops at Peshawur, on the north-western frontier of India, have been wrecked. The loss of life is not known.

The Rev. Mr. Dale, of Birmingham, having failed to obtain the gas necessary for its radiation at Frankfort, has taken himself with it to Darmstadt, where he will, I trust, enlighten the natives.

Mr. Edward Rapp has been promoted by the University of Bonn to the degree of Doctor Philosophiæ, for his numismatic and archæological researches.

Mr. Hume, the chief clerk of the Master of the Rolls, has been appointed Deputy Master of the Queen's Bench, vice Mr. Justice Talfourd, deceased.

The fourth annual meeting of the International Social Science Association was opened in Berne, on Monday afternoon, by the Federal President Furrer.

The war between Brazil and Paraguay is proceeding, with doubtful success on either side. Both countries appear to be equally the people are showing the greatest enthusiasm on behalf of their Sovereign.

An accident of the same distressing character as that upon the Paris and Versailles line, on the 8th May, occurred on the Northern, from Dresden, attempted the ascent of the Dittis at Hogsburg station, and fell backwards into a ravine. The boiler of the engine burst.

An elegant and appropriate Latin epitaph has been composed by Dr. Dobree, Professor of Greek at Cambridge, for insertion, as a ornamental card, in honour of the late Earl of Ilchester, who was President of the Society of Dilettanti, and made of Bronze.

Religious toleration has recently made a step forward in Cuba. Under the Presidency of Count Alcoy, a decree has granted the freedom of worship, and the right of establishing private schools for the education of children of other persuasions than the Catholic.

Peru continues to be torn by revolution, and the Presidential Government is threatened by Castilla, who has raised the flag of the Union, reaching Valparaiso from this country, she at once declared for the Constitutional cause, and has since been blockading the insurgent fleet, which proceeded at once to take the command of the insurgent fleet.

The English papers publish accounts of a hurricane which passed over the Island of Jamaica on the 16th ult., by which great damage was done, and by which a large coffee estate was very great. The hurricane came from the south-west towards the north-east, and was preceded by a tremendous surge (swell) on the coast.

The plaster group called "A Pietà," in the Dublin Exhibition, has excited much speculation. It appeared in our Journal of the 19th ult., seems likely to be the work of Mr. Foley, notwithstanding the originality of the design. Mr. Joseph Farrell, of Dublin, has modelled the work now in the Exhibition, denies the assertion of the proprietor of the Exhibition that Foley is dead. As we observed, at first request, last week, that it was recently copied by Mr. Farrell from a marble group, by Mr. Hogan, which exists in the Irish College at Rome, and the original model of which is in the Roman Catholic Church in Francis-street. We were certainly led to the supposition that there was an accidental blunder in the catalogue, which ascribed the work to Mr. Farrell; but that gentleman writes, "My work in the Dublin Exhibition is an original design, and not a copy. I have never made of the subject; and I have never executed a copy of it for anyone." The design is my own; and if I were influenced by anything, it was by the beauty of Mr. Hogan's group, which I could not, and offer, sympathise with." The paragraph, we learned from him, was sent to us by Mr. Farrell replies, was founded on a communication from Dr. E. E. Rogers, Sitting Hospital.

FINE ARTS.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The publications of the Arundel Society for the current year present a novel claim to notice. For the first time a work of early Florentine art has been included in the yearly issue. The chromolithographs for the year reproduce one of the most important examples of the Sciencindish art of the fifteenth century—the triptych by Memlinc, in the Hospital of St. Joseph, at Bruges. This famous triptych comprises five subjects—"The Adoration of the Magi," as a centre composition; "The Nativity" and "The Presentation," on the wings when opened; and "St. John the Baptist Preaching," and "St. Veronica," on the exterior of the wings. We have already reviewed the careful and evidently accurate drawings by M. Schultz, from the original photographs. The same artist has likewise, as we are informed, transferred the subjects to the lithographic stone, and has undoubtedly executed with that union (for the first time) of the water-colour copyist and the lithographer in one person, which is so desirable for success; and it has all probability proved an advantage in this instance, though not, as we shall have occasion to show in subsequent remarks, altogether advantageous in Italian fresco. For these plates after Memlinc, also, colour-printers of Paris, instead of those of Berlin, have been employed. The result is certainly remarkable for force of characteristic form and for depth and richness of colour. In respect to the colouring, however, great discrepancies exist. There is a difference between the lustrous, glowing depth and power of an early Flemish oil painting and an Italian fresco originally pale and now faded and abraded. We must observe that, in thus undertaking to reproduce examples of the masterpieces of Netherlandish as well as Italian art, the Arundel Society is, in so far, departing from the main object for which it was originally founded—the preservation of some record of the many noble wall-paintings in Italy, which are rapidly decaying and are every day exposed to fresh injury. Scores of such paintings still exist without record; but there is no prospect of their being the publishers, while neglected and certainly carefully-preserved pictures of the Netherlandish schools.

This year's issue to subscribers also includes an outline engraving in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Fra Angelico in the chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican, and a section of the line works of Memlinc, by Mr. W. H. James Weale, an English gentleman resident in Bruges, who has made the early Flemish art authorities of that city his monographs. We are glad to find the orthography of Memlinc's name, which has been so long corrupted, Memling, from Memling, settled at last. Mr. Weale says that, out of forty-nine documents entirely new to him in the archives of Bruges, more than forty-seven spell the name with a final *c*, instead of a *g*. Mr. Weale is still more successful in clearing up the mystery which has shrouded of Decemps' story that Memlinc was received at the Bruges Hospital as a wounded soldier after the Battle of Nancy, and that he painted this triptych and the so less famous subjects there. In the same institution is gratitude for the kindness shown him. In his will Memlinc says that he has left what he disposed of to him from the Fra Angelico of the Flemish school. He surpassed all the painters of the school in the expression of the Madonna and her Infant; but he was unable to represent any but saintly personages. He was no doubt to the full as great a master of colour, of drawing, and in fidelity of portraiture; to his master, Roger van der Weyden, in force of expression, and to Hubert van Eyck and to Jacques van Orley and David in landscape.

Two of the plates to be published in return for next year's subscription are in preparation, and samples are already on view. One of these is a chromolithograph, by Messrs. Storch and Kramer, of Berlin, executed under the superintendence of Professor Gruner. The Adoration of the Magi," a fresco by Luini, at Saronno. This will be a companion to the "Adoration of the Magi," by Luini, at Hampton Court, and a continuation of the society's reproductions from his works in the chapel of Saronno, which have been issued. The colouring of the much more rich and varied than in former chromolithographs from Luini, and it promises to be the most effective of the series. We have, however, find nothing to say in praise of the other large chromolithograph from Schultz's drawing, "The Head of Christ executed in Fresco at the direction" of M. Schultz, of "The Last Supper," from a fresco by Ghirlandaio, in the Church of Ognissanti, at Florence. M. Schultz's drawing from the fresco was, like all this artist has hitherto done for the society, excellent; though, as might be expected from one who has succeeded so well in the copying of Northern works, he inclined slightly to exaggerate whatever was characteristic in the forms, and is so deficient in the power of giving grace, dignity, and repose of the advanced Italian art of the great Ghirlandaio. But we are bound to say that the chromolithograph, "The Last Supper," is the first we have seriously of conveying a tolerable impression of the great master's fresco. The want of skill in the manager of the various fragments into cascature, but the draughtsmanship of some of them is glaringly faulty. We observe that the society is to publish this plate shortly, and is to take; for the process of lithography would not admit of the delicate touches which are necessary to render it at all satisfactory. It is not pleasant to have to announce a failure immediately after the publication of the Memlinc triptych; yet we are convinced that the publication of the Memlinc would have been better rather than credit to the Arundel Society. In a copy, by M. Schultz, of Andrea del Sarto's "Madonna del Sacco," in the Church of the Annunziata at Florence, intended for an "extra" publication, there is with the characteristic faults of the artist faithfully reproduced, a total tendency to excessive characterisation which we have already noticed, together with a total incompetence in rendering the present condition of the fresco, which is very apt to divert a cursory attention from the general beauty of the work. Indeed, while all the effects of time, decay, and ill-usage can never be reproduced with sufficient discrimination by artists who have not studied the subject in the mechanical process and with the limited means of colour-printed lithography. We may observe that we do not regret to find that the managers of the society have adopted the course we have advised in the impossibility of representing in chromolithography with sufficient delicacy the works of the Italian fresco painters; and hence, we do not intend to attempt, as some time since proposed, to reproduce one fresco in its entirety. The publication of the so-called "restoration" for which they have been blamed. In another Florentine fresco, by Ghirlandaio, M. Schultz, of Applies's "Crucifixion," in the convent of St. Marco, at Florence, we discover nothing to which we can take objection. The figures are drawn under the influence of the Renaissance, consequently his types and forms are more noble than those of the Northern painters, and hence, probably, M. Schultz's renewed success. At will be observed, from what has been said, that we entirely approve of the commission given to Ghirlandaio, and the publication of a chromolithograph of the "The Adoration of the Lamb." Probably no better copyist of Early Flemish art could be employed for the capacity for the delicate touches in the manner art of Italy after Masaccio; and it is evident that future publications, especially of Italian works, engraved outlines will be superintendence, must be very carefully watched.

M. Marinacci has been employed for some time in the service of the society so long, and whose copies of the Italian frescoes have, with some few exceptions, been so satisfactory as should perhaps hardly be expected, has not been idle. An "occasional" chromolithograph will appear in October next, from Raphael's fresco of the "Sibyls," in the Vatican of "St. Peter Delivered from Prison," being one of the first plates undertaken by the society at the present date. By the same hand is an admirable copy of Raphael's fresco of the "Sibyls," in Sta. Maria della Pace at Rome, a work which in our opinion the master never surpassed, which is not nearly so well known as it deserves. There are besides copies by M. Marinacci of Fra Bartolomeo's "Annunciation," in the villa of the friars of S. Marco at Florence; of three of the famous series of frescoes by Ghirlandaio illustrative of the life of S. John the Baptist, in the choir of Sta. Maria Novella (the artist is engaged on the rest of the series), and of the fresco by Raxi (Sodoma) of St. Catherine fainting in the arms of two nuns at the appearance of the Saviour. The original with other works by this inadequately-appreciated master in Siena, struck us as among the most impressive frescoes in all Italy. The copy, however, does not enable us to recall the impression of the fresco so fully as we should have expected. The architecture in the background is unquestionably too hard in the outlines and too obtrusive.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

YORK furnished Yorkshire, to its incompressible relief, with a St. Leger favourite for John Scott in Klarisha, a filly of Mr. Bowes's, which ran very fairly last year and very badly this, and she was stripped for the Yorkshire Oaks. In that race she beat Siberia cleverly, and repeated the dose so effectively in the Great Yorkshire Stakes to beat Siberia, when the "trainers" had no chance with Doncaster, and she has walked safely out of her van into the Saltonfarm yard box, where so many have gone. Mr. Lefevre winners have stood in their day, she will see a much shorter price than 10 to 1, Manx "came to hand quick" at Doncaster apparently, while their 5-lb. allowance, they have always been dangerous. Ashmall cannot waste low enough to ride her; and we have, on very good authority, that Morris will have the mount on Regalia. Opinions are very much divided in Yorkshire as to the merits of the boy toon and chestnut mares of Malton; but the Scott polish is more to be trusted than the Peck polish when it comes to a fine point. It is also well known that the gentleman must be a thin sheep, as it is on the Oaks Day, to suit Regalia's feet. The quidnuncs never kill or attribute "dangerous symptoms" to the sensitive limbs of the Scott favourites on the eve of the race, as they have been in the habit of doing on the eve of a Derby; but they have been working like mules to undermine Gladiateur in the market. They have "bruised his feet in the stable," "broken a bone in his leg," "pulled a tendon that has" been stepped in his work," sent him one afternoon to 3 to 1, and, in fact, contrived for several days to keep his friends in a state of "sanguine despondency." Desperate efforts are making to bring The Duke, Adam Day's nail to have more than a fair chance between fainty that he could have been ever anything but Gladiateur in the Derby. Such excitement as were worth very little, unless a stable has really a great and steady horse to try with, as nine tenths of the betting are made by trying horses to give immense lumps of weight to very moderate horses. Trainers are wonderful people to deal with, as a rule; and the old cheat never grows stale. Broomstaler's running at York has improved Boscbluegown's position for the Cup, and he will have to have the gentlemen, when they knew Klarisha to be in form, and had even Breadwinner to go as far as anything else to be in the same distances from home in the Derby, should ever have "plunged" on him as they did. The idea that Breadwinner is a Goodwood horse is not racing men against him, but we doubt his being more than three parts prepared to meet the very best colts of his year. Lord Athol and Borcalis could stay, and we expect that he will have put a "winding-up" round Horry Hill (the hill not the man) at Mitchell Grove, where Frederick, Merry Monarch, Blair Athol, Breadwinner, and Governess were trained before him—which may perhaps enable him, at all events, to make a bold effort to stay a mile and a half. Lord Zambesi will, it seems, be a starter; and "The Czar's" party maintain that he was quite unfit at Newmarket, although he ran a considerable leg. Lord Portsmouth's crack two-year old, Robin Hood, has been backed at Exeter by Mr. Merry, Newmarket, to win the Foltigier, with the Blackfoot half-moon head in a most exaggerated form. A crack grey I'll be, but was not backed for the Derby. In strange luck to have a Student, a Benlezeh, and a Primate in the same year.

Illington has been sold to the King of Italy, after a very moderate journey career. The sale accommodation at York was as wretched as ever, and the crowding at the entrance to the "Ice Block Hole" of a yard, which is choked up with stables, carts, dung-heaps, and rubbish, and the impossibility of getting a horse up a position in the very gateway, by way of helping matters. Six feet out of Mr. Alaston's brood mares in the Doncaster Stakes is back at 450 gs.; and Robbie Noble, a £6,000 Derby colt in his day, was knocked down and not without great difficulty got away. With the strength of Thormanby, Mr. Birkinshaw (whose horse, Dundee, is created with new names already) should have a good colt in Wildwood, at 800 gs., to his store. Common things were bad to move, so the gentleman put up nearly sixty-two, and sold exactly three! Colonel Towneley's nine averaged 282 gs., and Mr. Ten Broeck's at Beanstalk by Kettledrum, from Caller Ou's dam, and his half-brother, Bandmaster from Elleneau (500 gs.) Mr. Merry's Bonnie Jean, by Mr. Peck, jun., for, it was said, a gentleman in his stable. The six Scotchmen averaged 350 gs., and Mr. Wilson Scott's one, a young sire. The sporting pictures by Mr. Herring, sen., which belonged to the late Mr. Wyndham, of Dinton, Wilts, were sold in one lot for £300, and come, it is said, to a sporting club in London. Mr. William Scott's son, Thomas, is a student at law, and followed the saddle as a profession, and was brought up to farming at Cirencester College.

Lord Glasgow's change of trainer is said to be his twenty-second; but we do know where Mr. Sadler's stable, who had the horses for a short time after Croft's death, is included. Mr. Sadler has a number of hounds changed his huntsman nearly as often in a fewer number of seasons.

The Claxton care may, perhaps, be reopened at Doncaster; but Lord Westmorland and Mr. Lefevre, backed by the judgment of the latter, quite unmoved by the arguments of Mr. Bevill on the subject. According to Lord Westmorland's letter, the horse was struck out with Parr's full cognizance; and this seems to be admitted by the letter from Mr. Parr to Lord Westmorland, which Mr. Bevill :—"Now, my Lord, you have only to say that you told Claxton with his engagements, and everything else remaining the same, under circumstance connected with, and in the stable is said to have had in this share with the above cool proposal in deciding his Lordship to take his horses away from Parr at once. I am willing for you to be in as present stands, there seems an end to racing, as horses scratched or knocking under any other slippery trick will be sent down to the post and win in the teeth of the stewards, and thus deprive the owner of the second horse of the bets."

Leicestershire's said to be very full; in fact, almost too full, of foxes after the last hard scenting season. The Quorn country show is likely to be on a great scale at York next year, as several M. F. H.'s met at the Cleveland kennels the day after the Great Yorkshire Show to support it much more vigorously, provided it were limited to one day. The Cleveland covers are very full of foxes, and three cubs have pulled down on the Winkins a few mornings since.

The best thing for the great one-mile champion cup was run off at the Royal Oak Park, Manchester, on Saturday, for the first occasion. Lang and Richards, the Wednesbury, ran a dead heat, McGinley, the Scottish champion, a long beat by only three yards. There was no such brilliant second best in store for the lovers of pedestrianism as Richards found in Lang at Wednesbury last year, when Lang drew up, headed him in the straight run for home, and won easily by twenty yards. The mile, which is 4 yds. short, and the race was run in 4 min. 22 sec. being 4½ sec. slower than the previous race. It is said to be the best 4 miles ever run in England when Lang ran a mile down hill at Newmarket. "Deerfoot" has been running in America. He was beaten in a consider of 4 and 5 miles and twenty rods in better time than two horses could trot four miles, and several in the distance in 10 min. 17 sec., beating the best horse by 37 sec.

Surrey got terribly beaten in its cricket-match with Notts at Brighton. Oscroft made a splendid innings of 108 not out for the latter. He was first man in and fifth out, with the score at 185, and, in fact, broke the heart of the Surrey men, who considered that they were beaten in one innings by 50 runs. James Lillywhite has played for Sussex in eight county matches this year, on the eleven he has every (29) of them maidens) for 680 runs, 2 wide balls, and 49 wickets. Of the 49 wickets, 17 were bowled, 16 caught, and 16 stumped. Surrey had no chance with Hampshire at Southampton, no more had Sussex, Pooley, and Mortlock batting in their usual form mentioning against Tubb and Southerton, and in the second innings E. H. Stephenson, Mr. Bagnlay, Lockyer, and Sewell had each "a duck's egg." Mr. Lucas, who made 43 for his country in the first innings, finished up the match brilliantly with 58 (not out), and Southerton's "one" gave the match to Hampshire by 8 wickets.

It does not seem likely that there will be "quite a St. Bartholomew and Surrey on the wing, and, as invariably happens, very wild. High winds and copious rain have prevented any cricket being got at in Scotland, and our writer tells us how that some of them winged their flight right across Leith Links. The Gentlemen of Sussex Singh has had much finer sport than he had in 1863, as in his first six days he averaged 128 brace of grouse alone. Captain Horatio Ross, the great rifle shot, and celebrated at Malton in "The Squire's" time as the owner of Clinker, has just had his jubilee or fiftieth season on the hills, and shot well. Lord Stamford had also shot twenty-three royal stags in the forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore before York meeting, whence he returned to Scotland until the St. Leger.

The Newmarket Houghton Meeting have added the sweep of £50 to Chambers; and Cooper's backers have met to sympathise with their man, who has entered a challenge to Bailey, keeping out conditions against the umpire, that it is to be hoped, for the sake of the sporting interest, the champion will take no notice of it until they are withdrawn.

An immense fire has broken out in the cork forest surrounding Philippeville, Algeria.

The Emperor of Austria has accepted the honorary presidency of the commission for organising the display of Belgian products at the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

A testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, claret jug, and silver cup, has been offered to Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, by the officers of Commodore Thomas Heard, R.N., on his retiring from the command of H.M.S. Active, and of the Naval Reserve in the port of Sunderland.

On Monday a festival was given by Mr. Frederick Smith, the parish Clerk of Dudley, to upwards of 4000 children of the public schools in Dudley to celebrate the coronation. The festival was held on the election ground, the site of the castle.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week announces the terms of the new commercial treaty with Belgium, which provides for a general reduction of the customs duties between the two countries, and for reciprocity. It also provides for the exportation of rags to this country at a comparatively low rate of duty.

News has been received of the total loss of the African mail-steamer Athenian, which left Southampton on the 22nd ult. for Algoa Bay. She left that port on June 24, but on the morning of the second day of her voyage struck on a reef about a hundred miles from the coast of Africa, to the East River and struck upon a rock inside. The ship went to pieces, and a great part of the cargo was lost, but the crew and passengers were saved.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 31.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, which met a slow sale, at last week's currencies. Foreign wheat was in limited request, and prices were barely supported. Barley and malt were in good demand, and prices have been held for more money. Oats, however, have progressed slowly. Beans, both English and foreign, have realised extreme rates. Peas were in slow request, and rather cheaper. Indian corn imported from abroad, also, was rather cheaper. Both boiled and pot oatmeal were in moderate demand, at previous rates. Flour was in fair request, at late prices.

Aug. 29.—Wheat moved off heavily to-day, on Monday's quotations. All kinds of spring corn were dull, at Friday's prices.

Aug. 30.—Wheat, per qr., Norfolk, 38s. to 42s.; Lincoln, 38s. to 42s.; Kent, 40s. to 42s.; Essex, 40s. to 42s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 42s.; Scotch, 38s. to 42s.; per 5 qrs., 38s. to 42s.; Dantzic, 38s. to 42s.; Konigsberg, 38s. to 42s.; Pomeranian, 38s. to 42s.; Riga, 38s. to 42s.; Petersburg, 38s. to 42s.; Marianopoli, 38s. to 42s.; Taganrog, 38s. to 42s.; Egyptian, 38s. to 42s.; Barley, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Oats, per qr., 20s. to 24s.; per 5 qrs., 20s. to 24s.; Rye, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Beans, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Peas, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 45s.; per 5 sacks, 40s. to 45s.; per ton, 40s. to 45s.

Aug. 31.—Wheat, per qr., Norfolk, 38s. to 42s.; Lincoln, 38s. to 42s.; Kent, 40s. to 42s.; Essex, 40s. to 42s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 42s.; Scotch, 38s. to 42s.; per 5 qrs., 38s. to 42s.; Dantzic, 38s. to 42s.; Konigsberg, 38s. to 42s.; Pomeranian, 38s. to 42s.; Riga, 38s. to 42s.; Petersburg, 38s. to 42s.; Marianopoli, 38s. to 42s.; Taganrog, 38s. to 42s.; Egyptian, 38s. to 42s.; Barley, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Oats, per qr., 20s. to 24s.; per 5 qrs., 20s. to 24s.; Rye, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Beans, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Peas, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 45s.; per 5 sacks, 40s. to 45s.; per ton, 40s. to 45s.

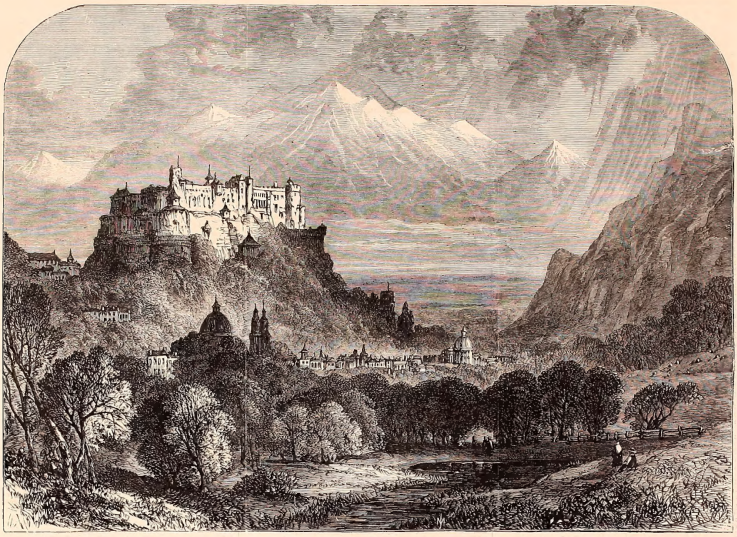
Sept. 2.—There is a slight improvement in the demand both for home use and export, at Monday's prices.

Sept. 3.—Scarcely any alterations have been taken off finely at full prices, although the supply of wheat was large, and that of barley, oats, beans, and peas moderate.

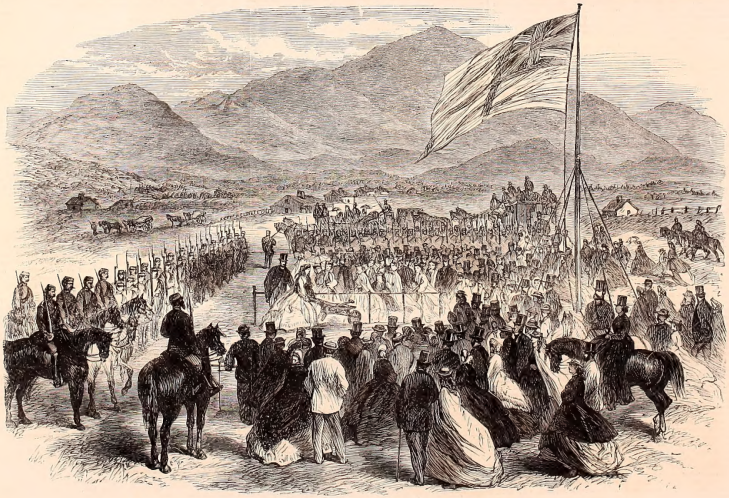
Sept. 4.—Wheat, per qr., Norfolk, 38s. to 42s.; Lincoln, 38s. to 42s.; Kent, 40s. to 42s.; Essex, 40s. to 42s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 42s.; Scotch, 38s. to 42s.; per 5 qrs., 38s. to 42s.; Dantzic, 38s. to 42s.; Konigsberg, 38s. to 42s.; Pomeranian, 38s. to 42s.; Riga, 38s. to 42s.; Petersburg, 38s. to 42s.; Marianopoli, 38s. to 42s.; Taganrog, 38s. to 42s.; Egyptian, 38s. to 42s.; Barley, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Oats, per qr., 20s. to 24s.; per 5 qrs., 20s. to 24s.; Rye, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Beans, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Peas, per qr., 30s. to 35s.; per 5 qrs., 30s. to 35s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 45s.; per 5 sacks, 40s. to 45s.; per ton, 40s. to 45s.

Mincing-lane Tea Market (Thursday, Aug. 31).—The supply of teas on sale at our public sales this week has been very large, and the demand for all descriptions has been very limited. Prices have declined fully 1d. per lb. on the week's sales, and are, in fact, nominally 1d. per lb. lower than last week's quotations. Common Congous, fine, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; otherwise, the best trade value quiet, at Monday's quotations. Fine Congous, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Fine Pekoe, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; Fine Caper, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Fine Souchongs are offered at about late rates. The trade for teas was steady, at full quotations. Pale retail drs, and fine small packets were rather dearer to buy.

Fri. 6th, to-day the sales—Coarse and inferior bensal, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; tinged quality, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; good ordinary, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; fine, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; fine to fine, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; good to fine, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; fine to fine, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; fine to prime cossimbuzar, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime cossimbuzar, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime cossimbuzar, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime cossimbuzar, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; fine to fine, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; fine to prime, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; prime to fine, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; fine to fine, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; fine to prime, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.; prime to fine, 7s. 10d. to 8s.; fine to fine, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d.; fine to prime, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.; prime to fine, 8s. 10d. to 9s.; fine to fine, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d.; fine to prime, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d.; prime to fine, 9s. 10d. to 10s.; fine to fine, 10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d.; fine to prime, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; prime to fine, 10s. 10d. to 11s.; fine to fine, 11s. 2d. to 11s. 4d.; good to fine, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 8d.; fine to fine, 11s. 10d. to 12s.; fine to prime, 12s. 2d. to 12s. 4d.; prime to fine, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 8d.; fine to fine, 12s. 10d. to 13s.; fine to prime, 13s. 2d. to 13s. 4d.; prime to fine, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 8d.; fine to fine, 13s. 10d. to 14s.; fine to prime, 14s. 2d. to 14s. 4d.; prime to fine,



SALZBURG, THE PLACE OF MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY AT CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

stripes; the ornaments on the paletot are in green passementerie. Small pink crape bonnet and strings; the copious gauzed veil now à la mode almost entirely concealing the chapeau.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Carriage Promenade.*—The whole of this costume, including the jupon, is in pale orange linon. The skirt is drawn up and attached with pattes fastened by buttons; the corsage is round, high-necked, and provided with a wide waistband. Small paletot, of the same material as the dress, and without any ornament. Tuscan hat, trimmed on one side with a tuft of corn; long light-blue gauze veil.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Girl.*—Pale buff poplin frock, trimmed round the undulating edge of the skirt and round the outline of the vest with striped magenta velvet. The ornament on the skirt itself is in black satin. Chapeau cetelli, decorated with magenta ribbons and a garland of marguérites. High-heeled black kid boots.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CHESTER.

THE ceremony of confirming the election of the Right Rev. Dr. Jacobson, D.D., to the bishopric of Chester, the see being rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, took place in York Cathedral on Wednesday week, and his consecration on the Thursday morning, in the same place, and in the presence of a very numerous congregation. The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Ripon and Carlisle, the Dean of York, the Canon in residence, and the Archdeacons and Prebendaries, and Vicars-Choral; the Vicar-General, the Worshipful G. H. Vernon; the Registrar, Mr. E. V. Harcourt; the Deputy-Registrars, the Proctor and Advocate of the Dean and Chapter of Chester, the Archbishop's secretaries, and other officials walked in procession from the south aisle into the nave, where they were joined by the choristers, and they all moved forward into the choir, during which a voluntary was performed on the organ. The Bishop Elect, who was attired in the ordinary black gown of a clergyman, sat in a stall near the pulpit. The order for morning prayer was intoned, and the lessons read. The communion service was conducted by the Archbishop of York, when the Bishop Elect was presented to his Grace by the Bishops of Ripon and Carlisle for consecration. The Bishop Elect was then partially robed, and the ceremony of consecration proceeded. He made the usual promises in answer to questions from the Archbishop; after which, being attired in his full episcopal robes, he was presented with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and then followed the imposition of hands by the assembled Bishops. The Archbishop read the exhortation, and the ceremony concluded. The Rev. T. L. Claughton, Kidderminster, preached the consecration sermon, which was taken from Ephesians iv. 11, 12, and 13. It was an admirable discourse, in which the preacher set forth the duties and responsibilities devolving upon a Christian Bishop. The offertory sentences were read by the Dean of York, and a collection was made in behalf of the York Diocesan Church-Building Society.

The new Bishop, whose portrait we have engraved from a photograph taken by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street, was chairman of the Oxford committee for promoting the re-election of Mr. Gladstone for the University. He was the Regius Professor of Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, and Rector of Ewelme, Oxfordshire. He has been connected with the University since 1823, when he matriculated at St. Edmund's Hall, but in 1826 became a scholar of Lincoln College. He took his degree of B.A., second class, in 1827. He obtained, in 1829, the Ellerton theological prize for an essay on "The Causes of the Persecution to which the Christians were subjected in the first centuries of Christianity." In the same year he obtained a fellowship of Exeter College. In 1832 he was appointed Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall. He was Select Preacher in 1833 and 1842, and Public Orator of the University. The professorship, with the canonry and rectory attached thereto, he has held since 1848. Dr. Jacobson was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed last year to consider the terms of clerical subscription. He has edited, for the University press, the following publications:—"Nicolli Catechismus," "Patres Apostolici," "The Oxford Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul," and "The Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson," in six volumes; he has also published a volume of sermons, preached at Iffley, of which parish he was Perpetual Curate in 1839 and 1840; an ordination sermon, and a sermon preached before the University upon the occasion of the Queen's accession. He is a native of Great Yarmouth, and married, in 1836, the youngest daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, of that place.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. JACOBSON, THE NEW BISHOP OF CHESTER.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

We have again to notice considerable inactivity in the markets for British Government securities. There are, however, the distinctive bare book appearances. The Government loan has not outlined hopes, notices on account of the Stock Exchange and has not yet been issued in the hands of the citizens is much reduced. Speculative dealings in Canada, however, are not likely to increase. In the Unfunded Debt there is no change to report.

The demand for accommodation in all quarters has fallen off. As the supply of capital is very large, the rates for the best paper are rather lower.

Rather large supplies of gold have arrived from various quarters, and the withdrawals for the requirements of any magnitude. Arrivals have been said on Saturday last.

On Monday, Home Stocks were very inactive.

The Market in the Dollar Securities has been rather quiet.

On the whole, the Market for Foreign Securities has ruled firm. The Rentenbank is firm; however, has been inactive and the changes in the quotations from last week are unimportant.

The Market for Australian Securities is rather high-pressured but below prices in some cases, but the changes are slightly increased.

The Miscellaneous Market has been rather quiet.

Railway Shares have commanded only a moderate amount of attention. The market, however, is firm, and the quotations show a somewhat improved.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
Last Nights of the Management of Mr. WALLY KNOTT.
Great success of FOLLY ANNIE, which will be nightly (EVERY EVENING, preceded by THE RENDEZVOUS. On Sept. 9, THE CIRCLE. Box-office (Regent 4601) open 10 to 10. Tickets, Stalls, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Telephone, Regent 4601.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D. Webster.—Prices for Matinee Wednesday, 1s. to 5s. Evenings, 1s. to 10s. 6d. Every Evening at 8, Matinee Wednesday at 2.30, Saturday at 5, Mr. and Mrs. Tallis Reason, in Elgar, RIVAN MINSTRELS. Mr. Reason's Own Company. THE WIDOW'S TWELFTH.—New Nancy Williams. Commences at Seven.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE, Dean-street, Soho. Licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. Entirely redecorated and re-upholstered.—NO RUSHES on SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, when only the Best Seats will be sold. Box-office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Two A.M. Revue, Now in its 3rd Year, entitled LAUGH OUT, produced by Miss Susan Cohen. Miss Percy Hemus, Mr. George Moon, Mr. Jack Hylton's Boys, and Mr. Jack Hylton's Girls. Mr. Ronald Frankau, Mr. Fred Emney, Mr. Harry Korris, Mr. Ronald Ross, Miss Renée Adarée, etc., the Fairy Rose. No charge for booking.

MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS, COVENT GARDEN.—Season of Light Opera by Carl Rosa Company. Monday, Sept. 4, at 7.30, Verdi's Opera, Aida. Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 7.30, Cavalleria Rusticana and Wagner Excerpts. Great Orchestral Selection from Puccini's Opera, La Bohème. Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 7.30, Gounod's Faust. Thursday, Sept. 7, at 7.30, Verdi's Rigoletto. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Admission, One Shilling.

MR. GERMAN REED'S THIRD SEASON OF OPERA IN CHISWICK GARDENS.—Performances Every Afternoon and Evening. WIDOWS BEWITCHED, by Miss Vivienne Chevalier; and a Revival of THE SORCERER (1877—1879). By W. Gilbert. Music by Arthur Sullivan. Original Scenic Setting by Mr. Percy Anderson. Original Dresses by Miss Ethel Wright. Conductor, Mr. Percy Fletcher. THE ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock (except Saturday), Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock. MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT. MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Sole Direction Ian Hervie Ltd. Five.

MRS. M'GREGOR'S LEVÉE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, King William-street, Strand. MONDAY, SEPT. 4, at 8. First appearance of the new and original humorous character, Mrs. M'GREGOR (LEVÉE); or, a Collection of Scottish Curiosities. By Harry Bruce Woolfe. Supported by Miss Ena Grossmith, Miss Peggy Ashcroft, and Mr. Ian Fleming. Direction Ian Hervie Ltd. Box Representative every Saturday at Three. Admission, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone, Gerrard 3178. Also at the Box-Office at the Egyptian Hall on Five o'clock.

STODARE—1350th REPRESENTATION.
THEATRE OF MYSTERY, MELODRAMA AND MIRTH.
In Hate and Vengeance Wicked Sultan Ali Ben Ali Baba Bashes Trick and Instantaneous Growth of Flower Trees, as well as Other Weird Tricks. This unique and Record-Breaking Show, by Arthur Lloyd, Colonel Stodare, and only performed by him and his Indian Magic Company, Assisted by Miss Ena Stodare and Master Stodare; also Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. Stalls, 5s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, 48, Old Bond-street, and Keith Prowse's, Victoria Hall.—"Mr. Arthur Rotherham."—Era, April 16, 1927.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS" and "FRESH FACES," with a change of programme every afternoon and evening.—CANON CLUB, Canon-street, Portsmouth. Unlimited access. COCKERMOUTH, MONDAY, SEPT. 4: Work's Cricket Ground, Barrow, Tuesday, Sept. 5 and 6; Eastwood, 11 and 12.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Notice! The Marvellous Bird, in discourses of their cries and notes—and speaking Bird, Mr. Richard Vox the Ventriloquist will give his full performances twice instead of once a day—viz., at 3.30 and 8.30.

CHANG HAS ARRIVED!
and will show a most treasured wealth known to this—also the tricks and people of England.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES FETE.—MONDAY, SEPT. 4.—ALL THE GREAT FOOTBALL, ATHLETIC and CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS. Runners and Riders. Aquatic Sports by men of the Navy. Aquatic Sports, including amateur-race, one-race, duck-race, &c. Band Concerts. Massed Bands of Tantivies. Volunteer Bands &c. Exercises.
Admission, from Rise in the Morning, One Shilling and Children Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER.
EASTBOURNE DAILY.—Fires, Socialists, Schools, &c., may now book for the most magnificent spectacular display in Europe's only Crystal Palace, 5.
Daily Display of Crystal Palace—Gardens and Flowers in extensive Display.
Great Special Attractions next week.
Special Programmes and Invitations to Eastern districts Footway Fête—Great Gymnastic Displays and Athletic Sports—Great Pantomime Dancing on Lawns and Platforms, &c. Open at Nine (other than as Usual).
Wednesday—Great Display of Fireworks and Illuminated Fountains.
Thursday to Friday, One Shilling.
Every Day—Performances by Occidental Band—Great Organ—Military Band.
Fine Arts Exhibition, Exhibition, the extensive collection of all kinds of goods, carriages, &c., in the Centenary Hall in the Nave and other exhibition parts of the Crystal Palace.
Admission daily, especially to-day, Sixpence. Thursday's Mechanical Display, Sixpence. Thursday's Mechanical Display, Sixpence. Reading Bible Exhibition—Art Embroidery, Sewing on Lace, Needle Crochet, Cement, Bible-binding, Basket-work, Stringing, &c. Sixpence each exhibition.
Brochures and exhibitor attractions and announcements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS and Illuminated Fountains. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT.—GRAND LABOUR DAY.

THE NEW WONDER OF EDINBURGH.
THE ROYAL PATENT GYMNASIUM (Symonds-street, Salisbury), for promoting health and exercise, contains the GREAT SEA-SERPENT (Patent Rotary Boat, 40 ft. long), Trapeze, Rings, Parallel Bars, Vaulting Horse, Spring Boards, 880 lb. Stone, Dumb-bells, Pyramidal Parallel Pendulum Swings, Patent Self-adjusting Trousers, Patent Velocipede, Public Merry-go-round, &c., in full and full swing. Admission 6d.; under-fives, Twopence, 2d.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS.—Rows of Laughter.—Three wonderful animals go through their astonishing evolutions daily at 10, Strand, from Ten till Five. The only and real Jenny-Nee-Ni-mals.—C. de Clarkes and Co., Ltd., Sole Owners.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The PATENT HIGGED EYES are easily threaded, and will not split the thread. Sample packet of 25 in cases, 1s. 6d. per dozen.—H. Walker, Attender; and 47, Cricklade-street, London.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
BIRMINGHAM MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 13TH TO 20TH.
RECEPTION ROOM, EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY ROOM, NEW STREET.
PRESIDENT:
JOHN PHILLIPS, Sc.D., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., D.S.O., &c., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford.

The Subjects of the Discussions will be:—To encourage inquiry and more systematic direction to scientific thought; to promote the intercourse of those who are devoted to science in different parts of the country and to associate them with certain Philosophers; to obtain a hearing for scientific questions and for the expression of reasoned conclusions on matters of general interest.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
Wednesday, Sept. 13.—Meeting for the Election of New Members.
Sectional meetings daily at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to the 19th inclusive.
Thursday, Sept. 14.—Evening General Meeting.
Friday, Sept. 15.—Evening Discourse.
Saturday, Sept. 16.—Evening Lecture in the Townhall.
Sept. 17.—Sunday.
Monday, Sept. 18.—Excursions to the Cotswold Hills—Logan Area; Coventry and Kenilworth; Warwick and Malvern; Worcester, Shakespeare, Woodstock, the Thames, Oxford, &c.
Thursday, Sept. 21.—Excursions to the Peak District—Matlock, Buxton, Dovedale, Derby, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Shrewsbury, Ironbridge, Wolverhampton, &c.

On and after Sept. 7 until Sept. 15, Lyle Meadows was joined to the Mainland of Shetland by a temporary causeway. Tickets for applying to the Secretary and reserving to him the Lyle Meadows to Lerwick Conveyance Allotment Tickets, Programmes, Maps, Guide-Books, and Information can be obtained from the General Treasurer, W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 50, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1.

The Subjects for Discussion will include Non-Ferrous Metals and Associations on the following conditions:—

Each Paper must be of a length not exceeding 500, which entitles it to be printed in the Reports of the Association when it may be published after the date of payment.

Each Paper must be accompanied by a payment of £3 for the first 500 words, and £1 for every 100 words in excess for the cost of their publication, and for every following 100 words in excess.

Each Paper must be accompanied by a payment of £3 for the Association for this meeting only for a payment of £1. They are entitled to attend the meeting and to receive the Reports of the Association.

Ladies may become Members on the same terms as gentlemen; they are entitled to attend the meeting and to receive the Reports of the Association.

After Sept. 7, personal applications for tickets must be made at the Office, Exchange Assembly Room, New-street, Birmingham, which will be open on every day, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Members will be entitled to buy at a reduced price, which entitles them to the Reports of the Association when they may be published after the date of payment.

Each Paper must be accompanied by a payment of £3 for the first 500 words, and £1 for every 100 words in excess for the cost of their publication, and for every following 100 words in excess.

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Ladies may become Members on the same terms as gentlemen; they are entitled to attend the meeting and to receive the Reports of the Association.

After Sept. 7, personal applications for tickets must be made at the Office, Exchange Assembly Room, New-street, Birmingham, which will be open on every day, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Members will be entitled to buy at a reduced price, which entitles them to the Reports of the Association when they may be published after the date of payment.

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RETURN TICKETS are issued every Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 2 and 9, from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, Clapham Junction, Tooting, Wimbledon, Chessington, Epsom, Cobham, Effingham Junction, Leatherhead, Dorking, Horsham, Guildford, Woking, Weybridge, Chertsey, Virginia Water, Staines, Windsor, Richmond, Kingston, Hampton Court, Esher, Walton-on-Thames, Twickenham, Hounslow, Feltham, Hampton Wick, Teddington, Strawberry Hill, Shepperton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Surbiton, Kingston, Malden, Coombe, New Malden, Worcester Park, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Epsom Downs, Tadworth, Walton-on-the-Hill, Kingswood, Tattenham Corner, Purley, Coulsdon, Reigate, Redhill, Merstham, Earlswood, Horley, Three Bridges, Crawley, Ifield, Littlehaven

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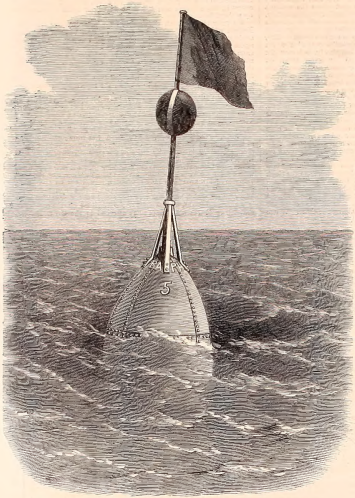
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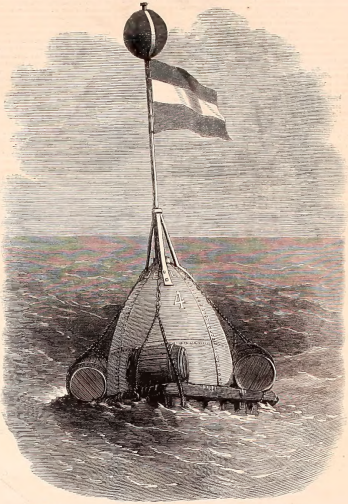
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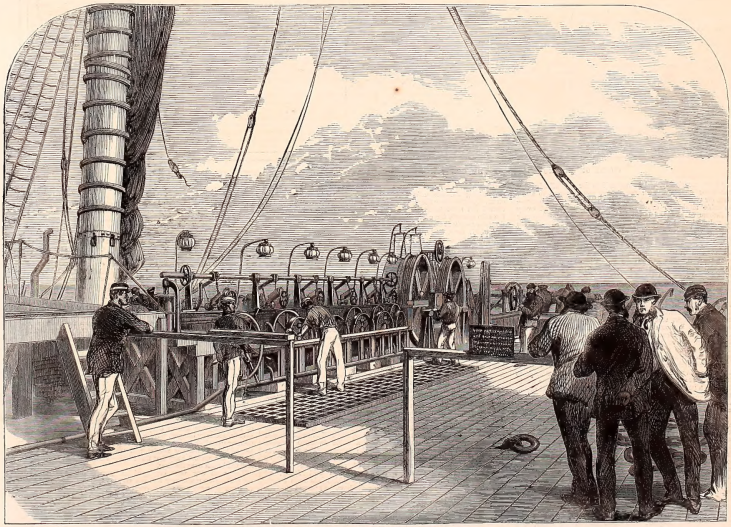
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE FIRST BUOY, MARKING THE SUPPOSED PLACE WHERE THE CABLE WAS GRAPPLED, AUG. 3.



THE SECOND BUOY, MARKING THE EXACT PLACE WHERE THE CABLE WAS GRAPPLED, AUG. 8.



THE PAYING-OUT MACHINERY OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

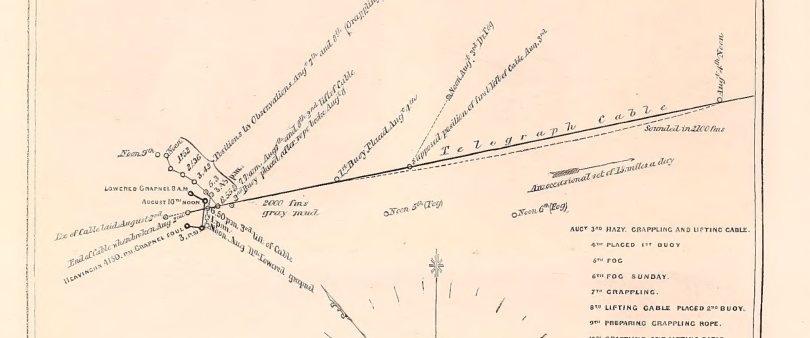
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

Our last week's Publication contained two Engravings, from the etches by our Special Artist on board the Great Eastern, to illustrate the most striking incidents of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition. The hauling in of the cable, to which it was necessary more than once to resort, for the purpose of examining the fault or flaw detected by a loss of electrical insulation, and then the disastrous breaking of the cable on the 2nd of August, while hauling it in, were the two subjects of those Illustrations. We now present five more Illustrations, and quote, from the authorised journal of the expedition, a narrative of the subsequent attempt to find and raise the cable, at a depth of two miles and fathoms; the locality being, as stated, in latitude 51 deg. 29 min., longitude 39 deg. 6 min., which is distant 1062 miles from the steamer Valentia, Ireland, and 600 miles from Heart's Content Bay, Newfoundland—the nearest ports respectively of the European and American shores. Immediately after the breaking of the cable, Mr. Canning, the chief engineer, resolved to try and pick it up again from the bottom of the Atlantic. This might have seemed a hopeless task:—

"But, then," says Mr. Russell, in his journal, "what would they say in England if not even an attempt, however desperate, had been made? There were men on board who had picked up broken cables from the Mediterranean full 600 fathoms down. The weather was beautiful, and, although there were no soundings, and the depth beneath us was matter of conjecture, it was settled that the Great Eastern should steam ten or twelve miles to windward and eastward of the position in which she was when the cable went down, out with the grapnels and wire rope, and drift down across the track in which the cable was supposed to be lying. Although all utterance of hope was suppressed and no word of confidence escaped the lips, both were treasured in the fancy. The doctrine of chances could not touch such a contingency as we had to speculate upon. And now came forth the grapnels—two five-armed anchors, with flukes, sharply curved and tapering to an oblique, toothlike end, the hooks with which the engineer was going to fish from the Great Eastern for a take worth, with all its belongings, more than a million. The ship stood away some thirteen or fourteen miles from the spot where the accident occurred, and then lay-to in smooth water, with the Terrible in company. The grapnels, weighing three cwt., shackled and secured to a length of wire hemp-rope, of which there were five miles on board (breaking strain calculated at ten tons), was brought up to the bows, and at 3.30, ship's time, the first was thrown over and "whistled through" the sea a prey to fortune. At first the iron sank but slowly, but soon the momentum of the vessel's progress carried it down. The engineer on the picking-up machinery now rendered available to lowering the navel messenger-rope, were sending down what length warrant of each for his fugitive hidden in mysterious caverns beneath. Length flew after length over cog-wheel and drum till the iron wire, warning with work, heated at last so as to convert the water thrown upon the machinery into clouds of steam. The time passed heavily indeed. All life left the ship, and the sea was as lonely as the sky around. The dull grating of the wire cable over the wheels at the bows. The most spiritless and indifferent would have sacrificed much to have heard the rumble of the cable again, and esteemed it the most grateful music in the world. The electricians' room was closed, all their subtle apparatus stood functionless, and cell-zinc and copper threw off superfluous currents in the silent chamber of science. Away flew the wire strands length after length—coons was indeed insatiable—More!' and 'More!' cried the daughter of horseleech from the black night of waters, and still the rope descended. One thousand fathoms—fifteen hundred fathoms—two thousand fathoms—hundreds again mounting up, till at last, at 5.6 p.m., the strain was distinctly felt at 2500 fathoms, or 15,000 feet, the grapnel reached the bed of the Atlantic and set to its task of finding and holding the cable. Where that lay was, of course, beyond human knowledge; but, as the ship drifted down across its course, there was just a sort of hand-shaking surmise that the grapnel might catch it—that the ship might feel it—that the iron rope might be brought up again, and that the cable, if across it, might—here was the most hazardous hitch of all—come up without breaking."

We refer to the chart, which shows the movements of the Great Eastern while engaged in this search, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 11. The cable was grappled three times—namely, on the 3rd, the 7th, and again the 11th of August; it was lifted each time a considerable way from the bottom; but the grapnels, ropes, and lifting machinery were not sufficiently strong to lift it to the surface. The different places at which the cable was thus taken hold of were several miles apart. On the first occasion, Aug. 3, the grapnel having been let down overnight as above described, was hauled in at the rope-end by the steam-engine:—

"At eight o'clock 300 fathoms were in, and it became evident to all on board that the grapnel was holding on and lifting 'something' from the bottom. And what could that something be but the cable? The scientific men calculated the strain and determined it could not be from the wire rope and grapnel solely, and it could only be inferred then that, as the bottom of the Atlantic is free from rocks here, and as the depth at which the rope began to resist agreed with the supposed soundings, it had really grappled the prize. Presently the paywheel of the picking-up apparatus broke, and the operation of taking in the rope became dangerous as well as difficult, for it flew up at times with such force as to knock down those near it, and one of the most valuable of Mr. Canning's staff received a severe cut on the cheek, and another had an ugly injury inflicted on his face from that cause. The weather, which had been very thick and hazy, now settled down into a dense fog, and we lost sight of the Terrible; but the conviction that the cable was really once more attached to the Great Eastern,


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party of the men on deck, near the bow end of the ship, arranging the coils of rope previous to lowering the grapnel for the night, on the 11th of August. It had been lowered the day before, but had failed to catch the cable. The rope and grapnel having been hauled back next morning, preparations were made for the next and final attempt.

"All the damaged rope was rejected and repaired, as far as the means at the disposal of Mr. Canning permitted. A line, consisting of 1600 fathoms of wire rope, 270 fathoms of hemp rope, and 150 fathoms of Manilla, was prepared and carefully examined, of which 1760 fathoms was pronounced good, the rest being rather worn.

At 7.35 a.m. the Great Eastern was alongside No. 2 buoy, the Terrible in company. At 11.20 the Great Eastern was hove to, and the Terrible was going to make a final effort,' and then, 'We are sorry you have had such unfortunate weather.' The ships head being W. by S., and the buoy No. 2 bearing E. by N. about two miles, the grapnel was let go at 1.30 p.m. Grapnel rope veered.

"The wind would drift the Great Eastern to N.E., right across the cable, and it was hoped that the sweep would overcome the current. The grapnel soon touched the bottom, as the new machinery worked well, and was let go and taken onwards, being veered to 5,000 fathoms, a slight tension was kept on it by the engines, and when it was supposed to be over the cable, the rope was checked, and the dynamometer was brought into use. The rope was then carefully veered from W.N.W. to W. by S., and as the rope came in the screw was set ahead to work at one-third speed. The speed of the vessel, which had increased somewhat, accompanied by showers of rain. The wind had increased also to a fresh breeze, and all it required was a heavy sea, to make us a shackle came through, the machinery fell on the dynamometer, and the rope was stopped. The Atlantic cable had been caught for the third time, and was fast held in the grapnel coming up from the bed of the sea. It is there used to say that the alternations of hope and fear which agitated all on board reached their climax when the cable was caught, and of quiet excitement among us, such as men feel when they await some supreme decree. Some remained below; others paced the deck; some stood where the last jar of the machinery put their hearts in their mouths; others would lie in the saloon or read; others were disconsolately. At the bows, Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, Mr. Clifford, and the men could see and hear the dynamometer signals, through an acoustic tube and whistle, to the bridge; to go ahead with the engines, or to stop, as the strain on the dynamometer indicated. Suddenly we heard the whistle and a cry of 'Stop!' and the ship's way was in a few minutes of grief and regret told us our last bolt had been sped. At 9.40 p.m., Greenwich time, the No. 2 buoy was about 1 mile E. by S. shackle on to the rope hawser passed through the machinery, and in a moment afterwards the rope parted near the grapnel, and flew over in a bow with a whistling rush which carried death with it like the march of a round shot. In all the records of the cable, there is nothing so sad because the men held on to their stoppers and kept the end straight; but the danger appeared to many to be over. 'Thank God, it's gone!' mingled the eager demand from Mr. Canning and others who could hear to the bows, 'Anyone hurt?' 'No!' 'Thank God!' But there lay the cable beneath us once more, burried under coils of rope and chain, to be taken in an instant, had just been sighed 1700 fathoms more. Signal was at once made to the Terrible. Another buoy was placed on the chain in all haste to leave the disastrous spot."

The return voyage of the Great Eastern has been described. She was lying off Brighton on Saturday week, early in the morning, when our Artist made a sketch, which we have engraved, and which drew a crowd of boats, full of curious and admiring visitors, which thronged close to her huge sides, to wonder, and to cheer. Her fame soon had brought unsuccessfully, in one of the grandest of modern undertakings. Before quitting the coast the Great Eastern steamed round Beachy Head, to invite notice to the illustration of her paying-out machinery, which she was described some time ago, except that the stern of the vessel. We earnestly hope that next year, when the second cable will be laid down, to use, the hope that the Atlantic telegraph will be accomplished with the utmost facility and safety.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT

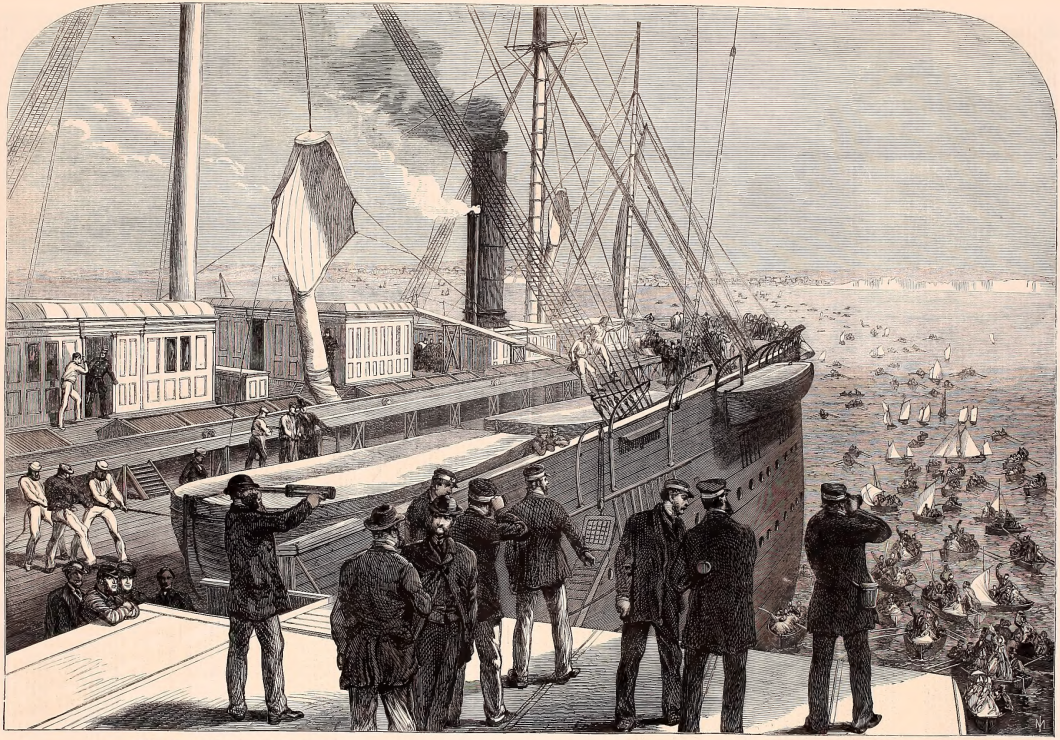
RESUMING the narrative of Parliamentary change in the general election, the point of junction is Shrewsbury, the next place in alphabetical order where a new member succeeds. The contest in the intervening places the old members had to fight hard for their seats—in the instance of Sandwich, where Lord Ossulston and Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen ran a very close race for the Government—and Mr. Knatchbull where Mr. Hope endured a severe contest, which his opponent seemed desirous of showing that if one could not be returned the other could as well as he. In the Shrewsbury election, but only from May, 1862, on the death of Mr. Slaney, there had been a contest between Mr. Robertson, a new personage, but he did not seek re-election, and the late member, Mr. Tomline, unopposed. Mr. Clement is by profession a surgeon, and he will divide his time between attendance on representation with Mr. Brady, who held it alone in the Government Session, no doubt, in the new territory has not also been invaded by Sir Charles Locock, who first represented it. The Liberal representation of Shrewsbury remains intact. In North Shropshire, a Conservative succeeds a Conservative on the retirement of the Hon. Charles Henry Hill, uncle of Earl Bronwlow, a magistrate for Leicestershire and North Lincolnshire, and formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards (Blue), taking that of the Hon. Rowland Hill, who had held it since 1837, for a time, in the Conservative interest, of this division of the county remains as it was—wholly Conservative; for Mr. Robert Jasper More, son of the Rev. F. F. More, of Linley Hall, Salop, member for the Ludlow Division of Shropshire, succeeds the late member, Sir Baldwin Leighton, who was a fair average over the member Liberal, and who was returned without a contest on the production of, and tenacious fight for, what was called an unreal question. Mr. Hill, the late member, Fercy Herbert, who was returned to Parliament only this year, on the accession of Viscount Palmerston to the earldom of Bradnor, was again returned in the Conservative interest. There was no contest in Montgomeryshire. The representation was wholly changed; Sir William Mills, for Birmingham, for a type of a Conservative Reformer, succeeds, though there is he was said in a banker in Bristol, who sat for this division of the county since 1852, and who had represented the city of Glasgow since 1852, did not seek again the suffrages of the city, his constituency; and Mr. Ralph Neville-Grenville, the son of the late Rev. Rev. G. Neville-Grenville, Dean of Windsor, and who had sat that borough from 1841 to 1847, and then from 1852 to 1857, and for Treasury in the last year of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, and the Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of Commons, Secretary, formerly an officer in the 60th Regiment (both Conservatives), left Mr. Grenville to sit in members with greater than principles in the house. There was a famous battle at Southampton, one in which Mr. Moffat (Liberal), deserting a manner from his own hand to Mr. Moffat (Liberal), deserting a Member, for which he sat in the late Parliament, and who had been returned to Parliament by Alderman Rose (Conservative); Mr. Russell Gurney (C.), Recorder of London, attained the object of his desire, while Mr. Mackay (L.) hovered on the skirts of the fight, hoping for an opportunity to strike a blow on his own account, but in the end he went both the late members went over, and Mr. Gurney and Mr. Moffat triumphed. In Leicester a representation hitherto Liberal, equilateral. The borough of Stafford has generally been considered open—to no more than a single party in this general election, and the Conservatives have had a fair hearing. This time it has vindicated its attachment to Conservatism by electing Mr. Alderman Bebbey (L.), who was an eminent preserver of the traditionary eloquence peculiar to the representatives of Stafford, and Mr. Thomas Salt (C.), who, if he had any savour, Attic or otherwise, never bestowed a pinch of it on the Stafford salts, which are quite pure new men—namely, Mr. Michael Arthur Bass, son of the member for Derby and ruler over some of the great tuns of Burton-on-Trent, and Mr. Walter Meller (C.), who is a coachbuilder in Long-acre, and distinguished as commandant of one of the few volunteer cavalry corps which are extant—the 1st Surrey. There is neither gain nor loss to either party by this personal change. In North Staffordshire there has been a Parliamentary resurrection in the person of Mr. Edward Miller (L.), who sat for that division of the county from 1832 to 1837. He succeeded in gaining a special triumph for the Liberals in 1857. In South Staffordshire, Viscount Ingestre (C.), against all the Talbot interest wielded, as may be supposed, by the noble Viscount's father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and gained a vote for his party, so that Mr. Adderley (C.), the other former member, will have the dissatisfaction of always going into a lobby opposite to his colleague.

There was a seat open to contest at Stoke-on-Trent, because of the retirement of Mr. Alderman Copeland (C.), and for this Mr. Beresford Hope (C.) and Mr. Melly (L.) struggled. Mr. H. R. Grenfell, the late member, being between them, and in the result Mr. Hope, whose Parliamentary career was interrupted by his defeat from Warwickshire; but in the North Warwickshire, which he represented from 1852 to 1859, is probably not forgotten. Davenport Bromley, who was the other Conservative, having failed to win his seat in the south the place vacated by Mr. Stanley (C.), now Lord by Lord Dunraven. There was a good set-to at both divisions of Staffordshire, but in the north Mr. Newdegate, who sat for Mid-Warwickshire, succeeds Mr. Spencer Walpole, who, in the south the place vacated by Mr. Stanley (C.), now Lord Derby, by Lord Dunraven. There was a good set-to at both divisions of Staffordshire, but in the north Mr. Newdegate, who sat for Mid-Warwickshire, succeeds Mr. Spencer Walpole, who, in the south the place vacated by Mr. Stanley (C.), now Lord Derby, who is by descent and by connection of Warwickshire; and holds sway in the world Sir William Hayter (L.) succeeds Mr. Charles Mordaunt. In the quietest of elections Mr. Hayter held, and his son, Captain Hayter (L.), stepped in. The other member being Captain Gilbert Heathcote, son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., who, though Mr. Repton (C.) regained his seat. This is the case of a rapidly over the new members—for it is hardly necessary to dwell on Mr. Repton (C.), the late member, and Sir Stuart Knox (C.), late member, for Westminster at Weymouth, Mr. Henry Gillett Grailey (L.) beat Lord Ivery (L.), the late member, was ousted by Mr. Henry Christopher Wise (C.), an incident of the election being his vote was here lost to the Liberals—as at the previous election, when Mr. George Bankes (C.) was ousted by a vote, while Lord Charles William Bruderell Bruce was ousted by a vote, while Lord Charles William Bruderell Bruce was returned by the Lowther interest was transferred to Mr. Ernest Jarvis, the late member, the present Earl of Lonsdale, late M.P. for Taunton, who is nephew of Lowther at the Isle of Wight, and added another to the Roman Catholic representation of the House of Commons, who are still only in the minority. The contest for North Wiltshire was noteworthy, the two Conservative candidates quarrelled and almost each other in set; bungling of the Conservative agents, and a Liberal (L.), Mr. Long (C.), who has hitherto sat for the borough of Devizes, and who has now sought his fortune in the county, while Lord Charles William Bruderell Bruce

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.



PREPARING FOR THE FINAL ATTEMPT TO GRAPPLE THE LOST CABLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SCENE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN ARRIVING OFF BRIGHTON ON HER RETURN HOME.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 222.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
CONGRESS AT DURHAM.

ITS our Journal of last week we briefly reported the opening of this, the twenty-second, Congress of the Association, on Monday, the 21st ult., and glanced at the interesting inaugural address of the president, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, who thus felicitously characterised the antiquarian attractions of Durham:—"The picturesque situation of the city, almost surrounded by the windings of the Wear, the quaint streets along the river banks, the magnificent cathedral and old castle, made famous by its connection with a long line of Bishops Palatine, must both satisfy the eye and furnish ample materials for antiquarian research and historic meditation. In the county of Durham there were but few remains of British origin; nor was it until the time of the Roman occupation that the country began to be furnished with those famous Roman roads, and with a neighbouring county, one of such curious remains as are found, more especially in the north-western part, to exist in Northumberland. But there were traces of the great road which the Romans drove with such perfect straightness through the kingdom; and the period of which, subsequently succeeding to the Roman occupation, is marked by some remarkable architectural monuments. There were remains of churches of the Saxon period. But the most remarkable monument of that period of the Danish settlement, especially in the neighbourhood of Bury and Durham City, was the tunnel of places bespeaking a Scandinavian origin. Sir Walter Scott alluded to this in "Rokeby":—

Beneath the sheds the shaded stream sees,
Fixed on each oak a Danish stone.

In mediæval remains the district was even richer. Near Neville's Cross, although mutilated, still remained to show where, in 1346, an English army, led by Lord Neville and Lord Percy, by the Archbishop of York, and by the Bishop of Durham, overthrew in desperate conflict the Scotch under David Bruce.

At the close of the inaugural proceedings, the Rev. George Ornsby accompanied the visitors through the castle, commencing with the outer gateway, which, although a modern structure, was built on the site of the ancient gate-house of the Saxon and Norman castle. The hall, as left by Bishop Hatfield, was at least a third longer than it is at present, and was refurbished in Bishop Fox's time (1494-1501), who erected a kitchen, now used as the dining-room, at the lower end. This kitchen remains in its original form, with wide-yawning fireplace still supplied for other purposes; and the great iron hooks and latches on which cook have the motto of "*et hoc pariter*," in black letter, carved upon them. Mr. Ornsby then conducted the party through the inscribed gallery and its elaborate Norman doorway to Bishop Tunstall's chapel; and thence to the entrance-door of the Norman keep, and explained the curious tapestry of the history of Moses. The visitors next proceeded to the keep, which, as Mr. Ornsby stated, is one of the few in which the Norman rule was observed. Mr. Ornsby stated that, as all possibility of doubt was removed by Bishop Hatfield, and quoted the authority of Leland, the portraits of Bishops and noblemen on the walls of the Long Gallery, which have been commonly said to be no older than William the Conqueror; but Mr. Ornsby believed that the costume must have existed from the Saxon period, and that the mound is artificial. Next was inspected the Norman chapel of the castle, its most ancient portion, now used as the library, and recently repaired by Mr. Ornsby as of the time of Bethu. The pavement of herringbone is the only one of the kind. The white of the walls, the perfect preservation, and the union of "the past" with the "present" is well maintained; for the old loop, which remained open to the time of Bishop Hatfield, and the outlying country, is parcelled out into rooms, which are occupied by the students of the University.

In the evening there was a dinner in the great hall of the castle, at which 200 guests were present. The walls are hung with old tapestry, and the huge portraits of Bishops and noblemen are ranged round the room. The great roof and the hall, about half way between the roof and the ground, are two niches, at equal distance, built for the minstrels of the time of Bishop Hatfield, as they regaled the guests. The Bishop of Durham, in replying to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," referred to the restoration of the hall, lately displayed by the Dean and Chapter in the restoration of the cathedral, and to his services as the British Archæological Association in encouraging their hands and guiding their minds as to the best modes of church restoration. On the next evening, Mr. Gordon Hills, the Mayor, and one of the officers of the association, made a very good defence of the study of architecture, and of the Association in particular, against the charge of a coarse old materialism from being defaced or destroyed, and to teach a just estimate of the value of the old and the new.

The visitors proceeded to excursions, on the first day, to Auckland and Wear, at a few miles' distance from Durham, was the first point reached. The old castle was built by the ancestor of the Lambtons, and is the seat of Edward J. The Rev. John Todd pointed out the cut-brass as the most ancient remaining part, and in machicolated style, and the gateway, as rebuilt by Cosin at the time of Richard II., when Robert de Lumley obtained permission to embattle: these two towers also denote the antiquity of the castle, in the very ancient building dates mostly from about 1760. In the great hall, with its magnificent roof, nearly 200 feet long, were assembled the party, and partook of a luncheon. In the library, Lisiph the Saxon, of whom here is a fine equestrian effigie statue. The party proceeded to Escomb, the seat of Sir Hedworth and Mr. Thomas Meynell Clark, on Tuesday, and inspected the church, and suggested that the paintings were copies of old engravings working up in fanciful attire of Stanley Leighton, Bart., and Mr. Thomas Meynell Clark.

From Lumley Castle the party drove to Chester-le-Street, which was of old a Roman station, and was called by the Saxons Conecastre. In 883 the church was founded here under Eardulph, the last Bishop of Lindisfarne, who took refuge in this spot from the Danes, and remained here till 995, when the see of Durham. The shrine then became a famous one, and was visited by Royal and noble pilgrims, and largely enriched. In 1072 the see was removed to the Northumbrian coast, and the Bishop and monks fled to Ripon, bearing with them the body of St. Cuthbert, which, after many wanderings, eventually were transferred, and the would rest at the cathedral, which was built by the cathedral at Chester-le-Street was of wood, and was rebuilt in stone about 1140, and a chapel to the church erected in its place. The present church retains some effigy of St. Cuthbert, no doubt genuine. In the north aisle, called the Aisle of Penna, are fourteen monumental effigies, removed from the time of the Conquest to the sixteenth century, which Mr. Fenwick said were, with one or two exceptions, bad imitations of the originals.

From this point the party made for Lanchester, where are the remains of a Roman camp—somewhat more extensive, but a walled camp rather than what was once said, well-finished masonry. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, who gave an interesting account of the fortifications, attributed the construction to Hadrian. The Picts and Scots may have broken down the wall at various points; the Saxons may have constructed as a quarry for the town and castle; but the purpose of observation and of defence encampment must have been admirably situated. It could be approached only from the south, and was defended on the north and east by steep banks. The remains of the Roman gate, with the basilica and baths, along with the numerous altars and coins, which have been from time to time found among the ruins, were inspected with much interest. A heavy thunderstorm led the visitors to seek refuge in the village church, where Mr. Roberts pointed out a fine Norman font, and also a few of the some fragments of thirteenth-century grained.

From Mr. Hall's, Lanchester, the party drove to Ebchester, where some 300 guests were sumptuously entertained in the refectory. Oxhaw College is hardly more than sixty years old, and the college buildings were erected on the present site. Still there is very admirable reproduction of a fourteenth-century mansion and its surroundings, and the effect was begun by the tasteful and judicious restoration which was accomplished during the French Revolution. There are in the college some 200 students, and the number is rapidly increasing. The visitors were here to meet Mr. Lingard, Cardinal Wiseman, and Dr. Newman. Since they are among the students of whom Oxhaw is justly proud; and one of the most prized relics is the fine library in the hall which was given by Sir Cuthbert.

Wednesday's proceedings were commenced with a visit to Durham Cathedral, every part of which, after the morning service, was inspected by Mr. Gordon Hills, in describing the edifice, said that, though in general beauty and ornamental detail the structure might be inferior to many others of note, where, still there was about Durham an air of solemnity and of dignity which could hardly be found in any other cathedral. The stones for the building were brought from Chester-le-Street, about the year 995, and a temporary church was erected for the reception of the body of St. Cuthbert in 1091, some years after the introduction of the Benedictine monks. Mr. Hills called attention to the extraordinary massiveness of the walls of the transepts, and also to the vast size of the piers being so small in its nave and conference. Before the Reformation here was a magnificent roof-screen—demolished by the Puritans in the seventeenth century. The pavement is a line of blue marble in the pavement between the northern and southern doors, that of the north of the nave, down to the time of the Reformation, women were never permitted to go. The reason generally assigned was the Bishop's abhorrence of certain monks in the monastery founded by St. Cuthbert to which a nunnery was attached. But Mr. Hills suspected that, in early times, the women sat on the north side, and the men on the south, as in the Galilee Chapel, and on the west end of the church erected by Bishop Pudsey, which stopped up the western entrance, which was the original one, and which the Virgin Mary, and to be intended for the use of women, who were excluded from the rest of the church. It forms a becoming shrine for the remains of "the Venerable Bede," whose plain table-monument is inscribed

HIC HAE IN FOSSA BEDA VENERABILIS OSSA.

The remains of Bede were said to have been stolen from Jarrow, in 1802, by a Sacrist of Durham, and, after being buried in the Galilee Chapel, in 1831 Dr. Cosford, then vice-priest placed by Bishop Pudsey in the Galilee Chapel. The original tomb was destroyed at the Reformation. The Nine Altars of the church were also visited, and the magnificent Norman arcade behind the high chapel was greatly admired. The cloisters and the chapter library were then inspected—the latter rich in missals and illuminations, two of these Mr. Hills being described as "De manu Bede."

In the afternoon a large party visited the picturesque ruins of Finchale Priory, on the well-wooded bank of the Wear, about four miles from Durham. Mr. E. Roberts elaborately described the remains. Finchale, where a synod was held in 792, obtained its chief renown, some 300 years afterwards, from the fact that here lived and died one of the most holy of the many pious and ambitious hermits—wearing an iron shirt next his skin, mixing ashes with his bread, standing up to his chin in water at his devotions, and resisting temptation by rolling himself amid thorns and briars. Yet he lived here sixty-three years; and the church, after his death, was enriched by pilgrimages to his tomb. The church and monastic buildings were of date between 1194 and 1200. The spire was of wood; there was a short tower in the centre. The windows were lancet, and were rabbited; they had not been glazed with glass, but inclosed by lattices. The refectory and other principal rooms are in the upper story—an unusual arrangement, and one which Mr. Roberts could not explain, except on the ground of greater security.

In the evening a soirée was held at the castle, under the presidency of Mr. John Henderson, M.P. Among the papers read was one by Mr. C. Roach Smith "On the question of the boundary between the Roman Province and those Caledonian Tribes which never acknowledged the Imperial Authority." The main observations were as follows:—Mr. Roach Smith said that after the withdrawal of the Imperial legions, the recognised line of demarcation between the independent Celts and the Romanised Britons was to be found in the line of the Tyne and Solway, but of the Forth and Clyde.

Thursday's excursions were to Barnard Castle, fifteen miles from Durham; the first special attention being the castle, now in ruins, built by Guy de Baliol, temp. Henry III., and passed to the Earl of Warwick, Richard III., and finally to Sir Geo. Oxford; and which, as he was raised to the throne of Scotland, and rendered homage to Edward I. The Baliol family was conferred by Edward IV. upon the King of Scots, and the Neville family became possessed of it by marriage, and Anne Neville brought it to Richard III., who granted it to the Duke of Buckingham. During the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion it was besieged by the rebellious Barons, and held out for eleven days. The ruins, looking over the Tees, are very picturesque, and the keep most solid. Scotts describe the castle as standing on a rock in a place of great strength. There was a tower, called by tradition the Bruckenbury tower, after the Bruce family, which was probably used for such purposes. An ethel window is said to have belonged to the Duke's state chamber.

The Barnard Castle party proceeded, by carriage, and thence to

Here the Rector, the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, described the church as erected by Sir Neville, in the fourteenth century. Standing on the site of some importance in the reign of King Canute. The church affords a remarkable instance of a wooden roof—nearly flat—and of the Perpendicular period in all directions—east, west, north, and south. The "squint" windows overlook the altar, and were used by the lepers. The font is of the Norman period, and contains the Prayer-book of Queen Elizabeth. The old benches in the church were briefly described by Mr. Plantin. Among them is a remarkable chancel-screen, erected by Ralph, Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, 1469, represented in armour, with a lion at his feet; and on each side are effigies of his two wives—Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt, and Lady Alice, daughter of John of Gaunt—by whom he had twenty-three children. At the side of all these effigies are shields of arms, and other heraldic purposes.

From Staindrop the visitors proceeded through the park to the seat of the Earl of Darlington, Raby Castle, which, with its fine old baronial hall, is the most perfect of the northern castles now existing. The visitors were received at the hall by the Earl of Darlington, and were conducted by a fine old staircase, lately added, into the Barons' Hall, where, anciently—

Each noble, mitred or knightly name,
Or Neville, at their season came.

In this noble hall were served, to some 200 guests, a sumptuous dinner, in which venison was the principal dish, and which was followed by the Earl of Darlington, who, in a few words, welcomed the Duke and Duchess for their most hospitable reception; and their health was drunk with all the honours which they have received in the course of the week.

Remembering in the lower hall, the visitors listened to a paper read by the Rev. Mr. Raine, upon the Conqueror, King Canute, and the Danes. Canute, a Danish origin, was first mentioned in connection with King Canute, who, after making his submission to Edmund Ironside, received from him the bones of St. Cuthbert, three-tithed it, with Scandrop and the rest of Staindropshire, to the saint. Edmund, however, succeeded to the throne on the monarch, but restored it again on his deathbed. It continued in the peaceful possession of the monks till the time of the Conquest, when it was granted by William to Alan of Dolphin, son of Uchtred, of the blood Royal of Northumberland. Whoever Alan married Ada, daughter of Earl Waltheof, and Judith, daughter of Earl Uchtred, was, in right of his wife, Countess de Raby when, early in the thirteenth century, he married Isabel Bruce, and Raby Castle passed into the hands of the Nevilles. From them it passed to the Vanes, and Raby Castle and the Barony of the Nevilles might be said to date. To his descendant, John Lord Neville, Lord Lord Bishop of Durham, in Cleveland, King Canute granted a charter to the new, so as to present the work and ideas of one period, and a perfect example of a fourteenth-century castle, with the appearance of antiquity and not of restoration wherever. No apparent weakness of site has been pointed out, but, on the contrary, the castle is built upon a rock, and is one of the most fortunes since. But the real defence of Raby lay beyond the mere circuit of its walls and towers. The park, which is entered by a gateway on the north side, and in the border centre of Rokeburgh, Work, Norham, Berwick, and Bamborough. The park is well-wooded and undulating, and the visitors proceeded to Gainford, where they were received by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Queen Elizabeth. Apart from the question of the site, the castle itself was a fine example, and, though in ruins, was perfect in its general plan and architectural arrangement; and at six o'clock the archæologists returned to Durham.

There was a soirée at the Castle on Wednesday evening. The rooms were used—by Mr. Fischel, "On the Norman Ancestry of the Nevilles, and the Family Arms;" by Mr. Longstaffe, "On the Ancient Tenures of Land;" by Mr. Angelo Andrew, "On the Ancient Tenures of Land;" by Mr. Angelo Andrew, "On the Anglo-Saxon Inscription;" and by Mr. King, York Herald, "On MSS. Illustrative of Heraldry." Among the MSS. exhibited by Mr. Bruce were Prescriptory Scroll, A.D. 1320, a Roll of Arms after which had been found in the Tyne and Solway, but of the Forth and Clyde.

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Or Neville, at their season came.

In this noble hall were served, to some 200 guests, a sumptuous dinner, in which venison was the principal dish, and which was followed by the Earl of Darlington, who, in a few words, welcomed the Duke and Duchess for their most hospitable reception; and their health was drunk with all the honours which they have received in the course of the week.

Remembering in the lower hall, the visitors listened to a paper read by the Rev. Mr. Raine, upon the Conqueror, King Canute, and the Danes. Canute, a Danish origin, was first mentioned in connection with King Canute, who, after making his submission to Edmund Ironside, received from him the bones of St. Cuthbert, three-tithed it, with Scandrop and the rest of Staindropshire, to the saint. Edmund, however, succeeded to the throne on the monarch, but restored it again on his deathbed. It continued in the peaceful possession of the monks till the time of the Conquest, when it was granted by William to Alan of Dolphin, son of Uchtred, of the blood Royal of Northumberland. Whoever Alan married Ada, daughter of Earl Waltheof, and Judith, daughter of Earl Uchtred, was, in right of his wife, Countess de Raby when, early in the thirteenth century, he married Isabel Bruce, and Raby Castle passed into the hands of the Nevilles. From them it passed to the Vanes, and Raby Castle and the Barony of the Nevilles might be said to date. To his descendant, John Lord Neville, Lord Lord Bishop of Durham, in Cleveland, King Canute granted a charter to the new, so as to present the work and ideas of one period, and a perfect example of a fourteenth-century castle, with the appearance of antiquity and not of restoration wherever. No apparent weakness of site has been pointed out, but, on the contrary, the castle is built upon a rock, and is one of the most fortunes since. But the real defence of Raby lay beyond the mere circuit of its walls and towers. The park, which is entered by a gateway on the north side, and in the border centre of Rokeburgh, Work, Norham, Berwick, and Bamborough. The park is well-wooded and undulating, and the visitors proceeded to Gainford, where they were received by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Queen Elizabeth. Apart from the question of the site, the castle itself was a fine example, and, though in ruins, was perfect in its general plan and architectural arrangement; and at six o'clock the archæologists returned to Durham.

There was a soirée at the Castle on Wednesday evening. The rooms were used—by Mr. Fischel, "On the Norman Ancestry of the Nevilles, and the Family Arms;" by Mr. Longstaffe, "On the Ancient Tenures of Land;" by Mr. Angelo Andrew, "On the Anglo-Saxon Inscription;" and by Mr. King, York Herald, "On MSS. Illustrative of Heraldry." Among the MSS. exhibited by Mr. Bruce were Prescriptory Scroll, A.D. 1320, a Roll of Arms after which had been found in the Tyne and Solway, but of the Forth and Clyde.

Friday was devoted to excursions, the first spot visited being Tynemouth Priory, magnificent even in ruins. It is now inclosed in the fortifications which have replaced the old castle, and is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Edmund Gibson described the ruins, and said that this spot was the site of one of the earliest monasteries founded by St. Oswin, as appears in history, from the time when it was a little oratory in wood; rebuilt of stone by the Saxon Princess Edilfleda, and finally destroyed and plundered by the Danes; refounded and rebuilt by Robert de Mowbray, who possessed the castle and lordship of Tynemouth, and founded the present priory, part of which the eastern and southern walls remain, and form the most portion of the present fortifications. Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, was a favourite with William Rufus, and was created Earl of Northumberland as a reward for his services in the Conqueror's time. Mowbray, having rebelled against Henry I., was taken prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai, and was imprisoned for life in Cardiff Castle, and his estates were confiscated to the Crown. Mowbray's son, Roger, was restored to his father's honours and estates, and founded the priory of Tynemouth, and endowed it with the manor of Tynemouth, and the church of Earsdon, and the chapel of Hartley, and other lands. Roger Mowbray died in the Holy Land, and was buried in the church of Jerusalem. His son, Nigel, was restored to his father's honours and estates, and founded the priory of Tynemouth, and endowed it with the manor of Tynemouth, and the church of Earsdon, and the chapel of Hartley, and other lands. Nigel Mowbray died in the Holy Land, and was buried in the church of Jerusalem. His son, Roger, was restored to his father's honours and estates, and founded the priory of Tynemouth, and endowed it with the manor of Tynemouth, and the church of Earsdon, and the chapel of Hartley, and other lands. Roger Mowbray died in the Holy Land, and was buried in the church of Jerusalem. His son, Nigel, was restored to his father's honours and estates, and founded the priory of Tynemouth, and endowed it with the manor of Tynemouth, and the church of Earsdon, and the chapel of Hartley, and other lands. Nigel Mowbray died in the Holy Land, and was buried in the church of Jerusalem. His son, Roger

of Commons at the close of the last Parliament. Among the Judge's other literary works are "Bubbles from Canada," "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," and "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony." Judge Haliburton was twice married. He was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford.

ARCHDEACON COXE.

The venerable Richard Charles Coxe, M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne in the diocese of Durham, whose death has just occurred, was personally known and much esteemed for many years as minister of Archbishop's Eastnor's chapel, Lambeth. He was a native of Oxford, and a student of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821, taking a second class in classics. He was ordained after obtaining his degree, he was elected a Fellow of Worcester College. He was collated to a stall, also, in the cathedral of Lincoln, and appointed by Archbishop Tenison's Chapel. This appointment he left, in 1841, on being nominated by the viscount of Newcastle to the living of St. Mary's, Gateshead, with great fortune and diligence until 1859, when he was made Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, to which a stall in the endowment of the Cathedral of Lichfield, near Alnwick. He, in 1857, became a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Durham. He was, in 1852-3, selected Preacher before the University of Oxford. Archdeacon Coxe was the author of several volumes of poetry and of many ecclesiastical treatises.

W. ENTWISLE, ESQ.

William Entwisle, Esq., of Rusholme House, near Manchester, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Lancaster, who died at Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancashire, December 8, the 18th ult., in his fifty-seventh year, was for many years partner in the great banking firm of Leyd, Entwisle, and Co., now amalgamated with the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank. During his long connection with commercial affairs he was highly esteemed for his sound judgment, and was identified with most of the public movements in which the politics he was a Conservative, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Manchester in 1841. Three years later, on the death of the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, Mr. Entwisle was elected for the southern division of the county of Lancashire, and continued to sit until the dissolution of 1847. Mr. Entwisle was married, and leaves three sons and one daughter.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the Right Rev. John Graham, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chester, has been granted by the Court at Chester to the executors—Mr. Charles Graham, of Lincoln's-inn, and the Rev. Frederick Ivey, his brother-in-law, of Newton Court, Bury St. Edmunds. The personality was sworn under £8,000. His Lordship died on the 15th of March last at the age of seventy-one, having held the see of Chester since 1848, the revenue of which is £5,000 a year. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking a second class in classics. He was ordained after obtaining his degree, he was elected a Fellow of Worcester College. He was collated to a stall, also, in the cathedral of Lincoln, and appointed by Archbishop Tenison's Chapel. This appointment he left, in 1841, on being nominated by the viscount of Newcastle to the living of St. Mary's, Gateshead, with great fortune and diligence until 1859, when he was made Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, to which a stall in the endowment of the Cathedral of Lichfield, near Alnwick. He, in 1857, became a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Durham. He was, in 1852-3, selected Preacher before the University of Oxford. Archdeacon Coxe was the author of several volumes of poetry and of many ecclesiastical treatises.

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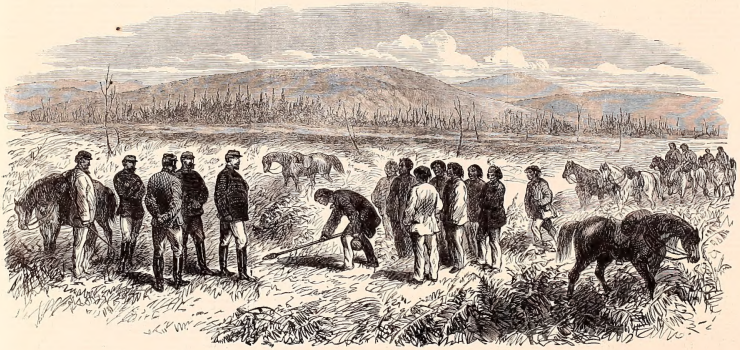
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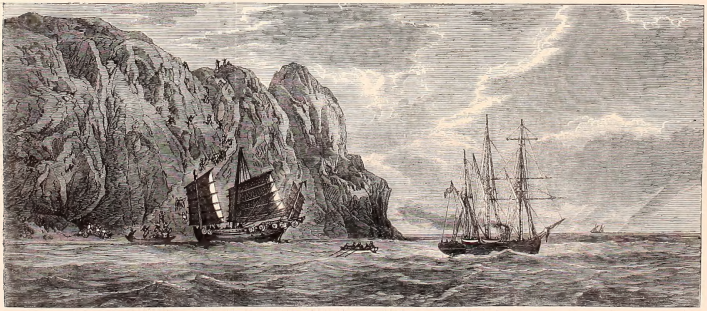
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THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEF, WILLIAM THOMPSON, NEGOTIATING WITH BRIGADIER-GENERAL CAREY.



SURRENDER OF WILLIAM THOMPSON TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL CAREY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



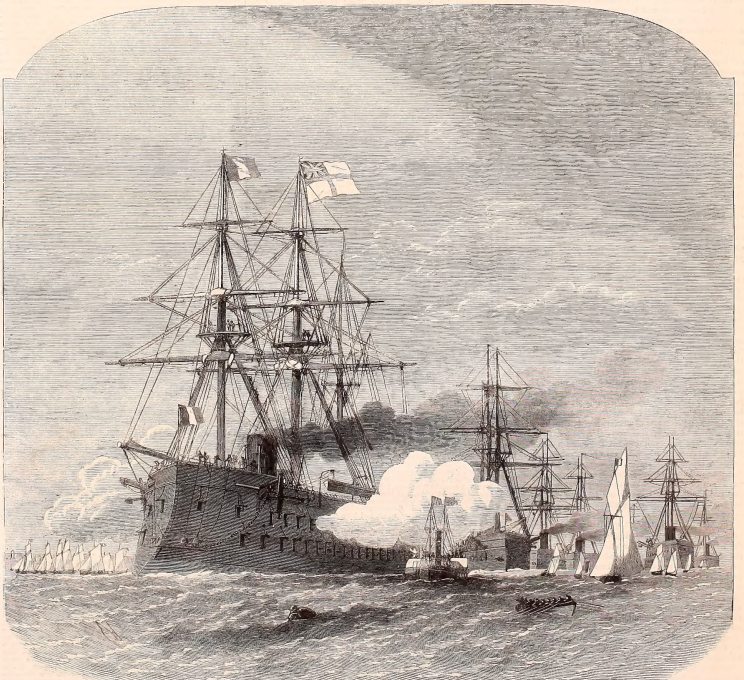
CHINESE PIRATES ATTACKED BY THE BRITISH GUN-BOAT OPOSSUM, NEAR HONG-KONG.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1333.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE HARVEST.

JOHN BULL likes to have done with harvesting, if possible, before he gets to his field sports. If he were lord of the weather, which assuredly he is not, whatever the blunders he might commit in reference to the growth and ripening of the crops, he would take care to have them safely housed before the 1st of September. The present season has gone far to gratify his wish—the harvest is so nearly completed that a rough estimate may be formed of its general produce. Knowledge of what that produce may be seldom perhaps very seriously affects John's enjoyment of sport, but he is always anxious to have it as a sort of seasoning to his recreation. The character of the harvest tells more or less in some way or another upon every man's prospects for the ensuing year. If it be good, the dogs may be followed and the fowling-piece handled with all the more alacrity of spirit; if bad, sport must be all the sooner succeeded by business. At any rate, and whatever use he may afterwards make of it, John Bull



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET—THE SOLFERINO SALUTING THE ENGLISH FLAG.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

craves trustworthy information on the subject at the earliest practicable moment.

The country, we fear, will feel some little disappointment in respect of this year's harvest. Within the last two months bright prospects have been sadly overcast. Our hopes a short time back gaily danced in the sunshine, of which there seemed every promise of a steady continuance. Perhaps even more we had taken too exclusive counsel of our wishes and had given too little heed to the testimony of facts. In the blaze of July we had forgotten the unusual length of June. Natural laws, however, asserted their dominion without the least reference to man's forgetfulness of them, and the yet tender wheat soon displayed the evil effects of an unseasonable chill. The weather which followed upon that episode of frosty nights was brilliant and exceedingly enjoyable, but the crops of cereals languished for want of rain. Rain came at length, but it came in too copious measure and through too wide a breadth of time. Throughout August it was frequent, and often heavy. The farmer was compelled to watch his enemy with keen and never-tiring vigilance and to snatch up his shocks in the very nick of opportunity as the sitfulness of the skies would allow him. For him the season has been capricious and trying beyond the average of seasons; but, happily, it has not proved disastrous. Generally speaking, his mechanical appliances are far superior to what they used to be; and, while he is more independent of hands, he does what is required to be done in a shorter time. One effect of the delays to which the rains in August have subjected harvest operations is that the leading and housing of the corn will generally be accomplished at about the same time all over the kingdom—north, north and south, instead of being separated by three weeks' interval, carried their grain simultaneously, or nearly so. There were, indeed, a few husbandmen who got much of their wheat and barley before the wet set in, and they are to be congratulated; but their good fortune was quite exceptional. On the whole, although the country has not sustained severe damage from the unsettledness of the two months throughout the harvest month, it has been doomed to witness much unanticipated deterioration of its prospects, and has been called upon to bear disappointment with as much submissiveness as it can command.

In taking stock of our food resources for the coming year, we are dependent upon reports the accuracy of which, although, perhaps, it cannot be disproved, is open to some doubt. In this country no statistics of home produce are collected by public authority, and a general estimate must be regarded merely as an aggregate of guesses. Whether the acreage under tillage for the present harvest has fallen short of or exceeded that of last year, or what proportion the difference may have borne to one another, cannot be other than matter of conjecture. The collation of a large number of reports gathered from men interested in agricultural pursuits will, no doubt, bring out a conclusion approximately correct enough, but the data being insufficient, the judgment based upon them must be to the same extent uncertain. It is generally safe, we think, to assume that the sum total of the conjectural calculation is under rather than over the mark, and that estimated statements are almost always a shade or two darker than facts, (when there is to be fully known) are found to justify. The exceptions to the rule—for the case admits of exceptions—are extremely rare, and there is no reason to believe that this year's estimate should be referred to that category.

With this correction at hand, let us steadily look our prospects in the face. All reports concur in representing the crop of cereals to have fallen short of an average in respect of both quantity and quality—oats in the former, barley in the latter, wheat in both. We are not quite sure what is the standard of comparison, or whether we need understand that, save for acre, the produce is inferior to what it was last year, or to an average including two highly-productive years. We will suppose—though we have no authentic information on this head—that the breadth of land sown for wheat, for barley, and for oats respectively was about the same this year as it was last and the year before, on which hypothesis we shall arrive at the conclusion, another guidance of the reports furnished to the public, that our whole supply of raw material for bread, the growth of the season just ended, is less than that of the preceding season, or of an average of seasons, and, besides that, inferior in it; of rare material for beer, is decidedly inferior if not less; and of what Dr. Johnson described as "food for horses in England," considerably less. As to the estimates of quality, there can be no reasonable expectation that time will alter them for the better; but then the disadvantage is of a kind that can be accepted without much impatience. Shortness of quantity is a far more serious affair—but no one pretends that it prevails to such an extent as need cause public apprehension.

This, then, is not thus far a highly unfavourable summary of results. But we have something to place on the other side of the account. The yield of potatoes is unusually good, and, although the mysterious disease which has affected this crop for many successive seasons has here and there made its appearance, it is believed that there is no present likelihood that it will largely diminish the bulk. Almost every kind of food for cattle is abundant. The pastures are green—winter crops give excellent promise—and little complaint is made of peas and beans. There will be no difficulty, therefore, in fattening stock for Christmas, nor in carrying store cattle comfortably through the winter. To be sure, a deduction has to be made on account of the existing pestilence, although a less considerable one, let us hope, than owners, graziers, and salesmen allow their fears to anticipate. At all events, the provision available for beasts is acknowledged, on all hands, to be bountiful.

There is one other aspect of the case to which we are bound to advert. Happily, we are not wholly dependent for our year's supply of food upon the produce of our own soil. The surplus of other harvests can be made to supplement the deficiencies of our own. Under the regimen of free trade, famine prices are impossible. There will be bread enough for our population: about that no misgiving whatever need be felt. Probably it will be somewhat dearer than it has been—a circumstance to be deeply regretted, especially while butchers' meat costs nearly double what it did. On the whole, however, the country may survey its food prospects without much anxiety. The present harvest may not have been equal to earlier expectations, but it is still, as of old, the "reflection" is appropriate—"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE brilliant series of festivities at Portsmouth in honour of the approaching visit of the King of the Belgians commenced on Tuesday week. Just before noon that day the meeting of the Corporation at Spithead announced the arrival of our foreign guests. Expectation had been excited by the vessels composing the fleet of evolution having been visible in the offing from as high up as the narrow entrance to the harbour, and it was evident that they were steaming up at a pretty smart pace. They did not long remain out of sight. Rounding the spit buoy, they passed on, one by one, in a N.W. to N., and from N. nearly to N.E., a most imposing array for them had been arranged in two parallel lines. The Emperor's screw-yacht Reine Hortense and the Queen's paddle-yacht Osborne led in the van, and the *La Reine* was immediately next. Then came the Solferino and Magenta, two twin iron-clads of 6,000 tons each, and they were attended at a respectful distance with their pendennon aperch, or beaks, by which they are to strike their enemies between wind and water-line. The remaining vessels steamed slowly up to the places appointed for the vessels which composed the procession, and, as they passed their respective positions, they presented a very imposing spectacle. The Emperor led next to the Victoria and Albert, the Queen. Steaming all sides by side. There were the Solferino and Magenta, two-decked iron-clad Normandy, Invincible, Iron Duke, Hercules, Heroine, and Flandre, frigates; with four small vessels, the Caton, the Rifleman, and the Revenge, corvettes. The distinguishing flag was Count Rose-Williamse, Vice-Admiral-in-Chief, on board the Solferino. The Admiral of the Fleet, Admiral H. G. Rous-Dundas, was on board the Victoria and Albert, the French Minister of Marine, with his Staff; and M. Dupuy de Lôme, the Director of Construction of the Navy.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Naval Commander-in-Chief, in attendance on the Lords of the Admiralty, had by this time arrived at Spithead in his paddle-steamer, the Black Eagle, and, according to rules and descriptions, too, were cruising about the roadstead, while a fine fleet of steam-vessels, yachts, pinnaces, and tenders, from the Royal Victoria Yacht Club came out from Ryde Roads and darted to and fro in the line in the harbour, displaying every variety of bunting and red and grim array. Their numbers had been increased by the Prince Consort, 21, screw-frigate, Captain Alfred Phipps Ryder, A.D.C. to the Queen; the Ocean Sheep, Captain Wilmshurst, 2253 tons and 200-horse power. On reaching Spithead the Ocean Sheep let go her anchor and veered out 90 fathoms of cable. Prince Consort, 25, screw-frigate, 3615 tons and 1000-horse power, Captain Ryder, A.D.C. to the Queen; and Research, 6, screw-gun vessel, 950 tons and 200-horse power, Commander Lyon, R.N., anchored in a line from S.W. to S.E., were also present to receive the French fleet. The Prince Consort, 25, screw-frigate, 3615 tons and 1000-horse power, Captain Ryder, A.D.C. to the Queen; and Research, 6, screw-gun vessel, 950 tons and 200-horse power, Commander Lyon, R.N., anchored in a line from S.W. to S.E., were also present to receive the French fleet. The Ocean Sheep, Captain Wilmshurst, 2253 tons and 200-horse power; Sir Frederick Nicolson, R.N., C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen; Captain G. T. P. Hornby; the Rector, 23, iron frigate, 4080 tons and 800-horse power, Captain G. H. Boys; the Ruby, 14, iron frigate, 2006 tons and 400-horse power, Captain S. Pallimore, 16, iron frigate, 7920 tons and 600-horse power; the Black Prince, 41, iron frigate, 9210 tons and 1250-horse power, Captain Lord F. Kerr; the Achilles, 26, iron frigate, 6121 tons and 1250-horse power, Captain Lord Clanricarde, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen; Scorpion, 4, turret-ship, 3705 tons and 600-horse power, Captain H. Heneage; Wivern

and hoves' heads strive for predominance. Bootmakers exhibit every description of boot and gaiter of the newest shape. From dogcarts hung game-bags sufficient to hold all the game that could be bagged if there were a general battue throughout France on a given day to which none but crack shots were invited. Enterprising confectioners advertise their "*pâtisserie locale*," and one energetic tradesman has this year started an establishment at Bonnières he styles his "*Tir de la Compagnonnet*." But the best thing I have noticed is the sportsman's portable medicine-chest, in which ether and eal volatile and salts are arranged like flasks. The other day I saw an unlucky example of this intense passion for "sport" *ex grands ballets* making his way in complete dejection, along the road, with the assistance of a gendarme. The gentleman, I found, had forgotten to provide himself with a license.

A handsome work in folio, commemorative of our late great freetrade champion, has just made its appearance in Paris. It comprises a memoir of Cobden, by M. Michel Chevalier, with a few of Cobden's letters, &c., and is prefaced by an introduction by M. Léon Say, Girardin, in which, with the somewhat far-fetched views of a French man, he institutes a comparison between Cobden and Columbus—the one, as he says, the discoverer of a new world, the other, about 300 the same as the other was the discoverer of a new material world. The work is illustrated with a well-executed portrait, and other engravings.

The *Inflicteur des Chemins de Fer*, the railway time-tables of France *par excellence*, came out this week with a black border, out of respect to its originator and proprietor, M. Hachette, whose Mr. Bradshaw of France—who died in Paris a few days since, after having founded a successful publishing and railway business, mainly out of the profits derived from the success of the work above mentioned.

A statue in bronze, by M. Oliva, of Francis Arago, the great astronomer, was inaugurated at Estagel, in the Pyrenées-Orientales, on Thursday last, in the presence of force enough to have taken Perpignan and a considerable gathering of men of science. M. Isaac Pereire, the great financier and deputy for the department, presided over the inaugural address. In such estimation was Arago held in the district where he was born, that the workmen employed in the improvement of the railway station and dragged the statue thence to the spot where it was to be erected, and old women, who remembered the distinguished savant in his youth, in the height of their enthusiasm, kissed, it is said, the bronze effigy with their withered lips.

A statue has also been erected at Villers-Bocage in honour of Richard Lenoir, supposed to be the man who introduced cotton-spinning by machinery into France. The statue, in its primitive timchen have been given to it, the veil has been removed amid general rejoicing, and then a *chroniqueur* delights in the discovery that there was never such a man as Richard Lenoir, but that there was a firm consisting of M. Richard and M. Lenoir, who carried on their cotton-spinners in the Rue de Charonne. On the death of the second partner, M. Richard, the manufacturer, the firm was dissolved. It is positively asserted, moreover, by Louis Fye, that the introduction of cotton-spinning by machinery into France was the work of a Belgian, named Bauwens, who created the first establishment at Chaillot and was therefore decorated by the first Emperor in 1810.

There is certainly a lull in the literary air this autumn. There are rumours of the arrival of the younger Dumas in Paris, to publish a cutting pamphlet against the Duke de Grandin, but the delivery has just published his unlucky drama, with a preface longer than the drama itself.

If anything can be amusing at a theatre in the tropical heat we are now enduring, it assuredly is the revival of the comedy of the "Two Sisters," just produced at the Palais Royal. The great scene where the injured husband calls on the lover of his wife, and the lover turns the other cheek for a repetition of the indignity, is played with the best of the Palais Royal, and the audience indulge in perfect roars of laughter, for one good friend, the Parisian, if not cook shop and sturdy men in the field, are at least sharp sportsmen when they have anything to amuse game to us, more than a match for a French criticism on M. de Girardin's "Two Sisters," which began by stating that if M. de Girardin had not been a deputy and a man of mark, he had never occupied the popular place he has held before the French public for many years. Some critics have described his piece as a penny-a-liner's scandal, drawn out into three wearisome acts. But such criticisms are unjust to M. de Girardin's taste, even reply is sentiment. But the piece, while it is certainly not one that can be read to an old M. de Genlis or a young person (see he prints in *La Presse*) make out, is not so bad as he has provoked the entire to be.

But M. de Girardin will now be left in peace with his "Two Sisters," for Alphonse Karr, the great bouquet-cultivator of Nice, has abandoned a brilliant career there quarrel with the Mayor of Nice, Malausséna, when he calls Scapin, apropos of "La Pauvre Normande," and other little comedies of which M. Karr has written. He has written a bit of the *Grand Journal* of last Sunday were dedicated to M. Karr's very pungent reflections on this subject, and to the Mayor of Nice, M. Alberic Second, on the question at issue. M. Karr's enemy appears to have said that the author of "A Journey round my Garden" was, in reality, no garden worth a glance at over the palings. The violence of the controversy—this bitter hate among men—is not supposed ridiculous, is, so far as I have watched it, highly amusing.

Although the Englishmen travel all over the world, it is not every where that the Englishman's washing-day is known as a fact. A friend of mine, returning the other day from the south of France, took a long railway journey in the postmaster's own train, and put up for the night at the chief hotel. On ascending to his apartment, he observed a row of washing-tubs ranged on the occasion of ablution, and told his servant to order an additional supply. This the servant did, and in due time had it shown to him. But on the night requirements, thereby nearly pursuing the garcon engaged in the service. "What does Monsieur want?" was the reply, and it was quisitively inquired, adding "he must be very dirty!" The following morning, on attempting to renew the ablution, the chambermaid was no bounds, and he exclaimed, in a tone of intense surprise, "Mon Dieu! What, not clean yet?"

Amongst strangers in the Tuileries on Monday was Graziani, cigar in mouth. He is en route for St. Petersburg, and has just come from the Lac d'Annecy, where dwells Lamartine. He has a great fear of the great bastione—and bastiones are but human—was so excessive that he started with all speed for Geneva, and there, on stopping neither to take bit nor sup.

The health of M. Vincent Wallace shows a slight improvement of late. He is at Penzy and his English friends will be glad to hear of the symptoms which his long illness has inspired in Paris. Rossini and Thalberg went together to visit him last week.

The first fifty representations of "La Grande Duchesse" just completed at the Grand Opera have, it is said, produced 350,000f., or about £140 a night.

Barragna Soulon, another last of the Mamelukes of Napoleon I., was buried on Monday, at the Church of St. Pierre du Gros-Caillou. He was twenty-five years of age when he died.

I suppose you have heard in England that Mr. Charles Mathews has accepted an engagement here at the Folies Nouvelles, and will be known part in "L'Homme Blasé"—not, of course, in English, but in the original French.

The Empress arrived at Fontainebleau yesterday week, with Princess Anna Murat, the Duchess de Mouchelets, and Mdlle. Bouvet. The three ladies are going on favourably.

The Empress and Regent, with the Prince Imperial, left Paris on Wednesday evening, for Biarritz. Their Majesties, it is stated, will not arrive at San Sebastian on the Spanish frontier, at which place they are to have interview with the King and Queen of Spain; and, on the 11th, their Spanish Majesties are to pay a return visit to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz. Napoleon loses no opportunity of making known his good-will towards Spain. In an audience which he granted to the Marquis de Lema, the new Ambassador from the Court of Madrid, on Thursday week, he expressed the great value which he attached to the Franco-Spanish alliance. The two nations, he said, had no rivalries, and their interests were identical.

Viscount de Paris, the Portuguese Minister, had an audience of the Emperor on Thursday week, and remitted to his Majesty the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ for the Prince Imperial.

Count Walewski has resigned his place as a senator, and the resignation has been accepted. This was a matter of course, for the Count has been elected a member of the Legislative Chamber in order to qualify himself for the office of President of that Chamber, vacant since the death of the Duke de Morny.

The French iron-clads arrived at Cherbourg from Portsmouth on Saturday night. The officers are warm in their acknowledgments of the cordial reception given to them in this country, and the compliments in the press on the recent fêtes at Portsmouth are in equally laudatory terms. The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of Wednesday evening, says:—

It affords us great satisfaction to call to mind with what courtesy the Government, the people, and the press of England have received the French fleet in England. The entente cordiale which prevailed during the preceding visit of the Queen of England to France has been fully renewed. The friendly relations existing between France and England are founded upon the identity of their interests, and the sympathies which exist between the two countries. Everything in our power to manifest to the gentlemen to whom the management of the Channel is confided, and to the people of the United Kingdom how much we appreciate their generous hospitality, has been asserted that they should be restored to the origin of their nationality.

A fine portrait in pastel of Princess Mathilde, by M. A. Giraud, has been exhibited in the Champs Elysées.

M. Robert Fleury has been commissioned to paint the four pictures which are to decorate the great hall projected for the sittings of the new Tribunal of Commerce.

The Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, is to be pulled down next April, and rebuilt on the same site within six months.

In the cricket-match which took place between the Civil Service Club and the Stock Exchange, the former won by 31 all, whilst the Civil Service Club scored only 129 in all.

The Bishop of Nismes has addressed a pastoral letter expressive of his entire disapprobation of the ball-fights which have lately taken place in his diocese.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers publish a report of the Minister of Justice to the Procurators-General relative to the course to be pursued towards the press. The Minister recom mends the exercise of the law against publications which are hostile to the press, but a reconsideration of all measures which might raise a suspicion that the prosecution was of a partizan character. The Minister concludes his circular by declaring that, as regards the Minister, will gratefully accept all well-founded criticism of their acts.

ITALY.

The Ministry of the Interior has been intrusted to Signor Natoli, who will continue to hold his portfolio as Minister of Public Instruction.

The cholera is decreasing at Arezzo.

SPAIN.

The interview between the Spanish and French Sovereigns will take place at the frontier station of Castelon, and Carthagena, in the province of Murcia, to be infected with cholera.

PORTUGAL.

The following is the definite constitution of the new Ministry:—Senhor Aguiar, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Count Casa Nova, Minister of Foreign and Public Works; Senhor Fontes, Minister of Finance; Count Torres Novas, Minister of War; Viscount Fonte Arcada, Minister of Senhor Duques Fayeira, Minister of Justice. The Chambers will shortly be prorogued.

The baptism of the Royal infant will take place on the 26th inst. It is reported that, in honour of the event, the Emperor of the French has agreed to stand godfather.

The Exhibition of Arts Industry will be opened on the 18th inst.

UNITED STATES.

We have news from New York to the 26th ult.

The commencement of the impeachment, on charges of conspiring, with other Southern leaders, to murder Federal prisoners, and with having actually murdered several, was set aside during the trial, and a new counsel appointed to conduct the case, in addition to Messrs. Lee, Seddon, and Northrop. Wirtz's counsel objected to fresh proceedings being taken in the case of their client, Northrop, whereupon the latter abandoned the case. The President of the Court then appointed the Hon. Lovell Rousseau, Major-General of Horrible conspiracy was made against him, among others, "that he kept bloodhounds to hunt down prisoners of war who attempted to escape, and that he caused several of the prisoners to be inoculated with poisonous matter."

The Republican Convention at Chicago has nominated Grant, and all others, except the revenue one, passed during the war. It has passed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of the Federal Constitution, and has memorialised President Johnson to pardon Mr. Davis. President Johnson telegraphed to the Governor of Mississippi, congratulations on the peaceful result of the Southern Conventions to the Union. He also said that the Habeas Corpus Act would be carried out in every State, and that the laws of the land would operate sufficiently to have returned to her allegiance.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has given Mr. Johnson its qualified support. It demands that measures shall be passed to relieve the Southern States from military domination, and to protect them from negro suffrage.

The Austrian Admiralty fleet has nearly all been ordered out of commission, and is to be laid up at League Island, on the Delaware River, a few miles below Philadelphia.

The steamship Colorado, from San Francisco for Portland, was wrecked near Cape Lincoln. She had from 200 to 300 passengers on board, but only one life was lost, that of a child.

Ford's Theatre, at Washington, is being converted into a fire-proof building, and when it is finished, a portion of the Army Medical Museum will be kept. They will be under the charge of Dr. Francis Lieber.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant has purchased the homestead, in his native town, of Governor Hubbard, deceased, and intends to live in it for the remainder of his days.

A Soldiers' Messenger Corps has been established in New York, after the example of the London and Provincial Messengers.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Advices from Quebec to Aug. 26 state that in the Canadian House of Commons, on Mr. Galt moving that the House do go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Holton moved a resolution condemning the policy to the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and the Reciprocity Treaty with the States, in which the Reciprocity Treaty and the scheme of the Confederacy were the two principal measures, was carried by a vote of 78 to 20.

In answer to an inquiry, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald announced in the House of Commons the intention of the Government to enlarge all the canal system of Canada at the earliest possible moment, but the present Government did not contemplate any loan for the purpose of attracting the trade of the western States of Canada. He would not pledge the Government to any fixed time for the completion of the works.

The surveys and estimates of the Intercolonial Railroad have been submitted to the Canadian Parliament. The route recommended is via River du Loup, Bay of Chaleur, Fredericton, and Pictou, to Halifax, and will cost twenty-five millions, or 40,000 dollars per mile.

The suit of the Great Western Railroad of Canada against the Commercial Bank of Canada, involving £200,000, has been decided against the bank.

INDIA.

We are in receipt of letters and newspapers from Bombay to the 8th of August.

Intelligence for peace have been received from the Rajah of Bhootan, and the war is not likely to be resumed in that quarter.

Lieutenant Campbell, 90th Foot, has been murdered by fanatics in Cashmere.

A body of insurgent Wagpurs have been defeated near Rajeote by a detachment of native troops, under Captain Fones.

The Bombay Government has sent large supplies of grain to Aden to relieve the famine at that place.

The want of rain is severely felt in the Punjaub and the north-west.

Duguonah Sunkerseet, the representative Hindoo and leading man among the Hindoos in Bombay, died on the 31st of July.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey has been appointed an active Judge in the High Court of Bombay.

An outbreak has occurred on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, forty miles from Bombay, in which eight persons were killed and seventeen injured, all being natives.

NEW ZEALAND.

We learn by telegraphic advices that, notwithstanding the surrender of William King, the Waitara question remains unsettled with the Maori King, our difficulties in the northern island are by no means at an end. It is stated that Kingism, independent chief, is inclined to continue the contest.

The latest piece of intelligence from the same quarter is that the crew of the English cutter Bonita have been seized by the natives, but these fate is unknown.

A Ministerial crisis appears to be again impending.

The June and the summer flights have been left on Mokitika Bar.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The news from the Cape is reassuring. Communications have been opened between the Secretary for Native Affairs and Moshesh, the chief of the Basutos, respecting the late raid into the Eastern colony, which Moshesh declares was without his knowledge or complicity. The Secretary reports that there is not a single Basuto in the colony, and that the alarm which was naturally felt had subsided. Altogether, the accounts received from the seaboard colonies have been gratifying, exaggerations and it is not certain that a single person has lost his life. Meanwhile the Government is on the alert and prepared for any emergency.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Earl of Derby will be entertained by the Mayor of Liverpool at the Townhall on the 19th inst.

The Free Library at Birmingham was opened on Wednesday, when upwards of 2000 persons were present and other gentlemen.

Mr. Marshall Wood has been chosen as the sculptor to execute the statue of the late Robert Cobden which is to be erected in Manchester.

The ladies of Nottingham are about to present "a splendid epergne" to Lady Clifton, in testimony of their "high appreciation of the generous exertions and liberal interest which she displayed in helping to secure the re-election of her husband, Sir Robert Juckes Clifton, Bart., as Member of Parliament for the county of Nottingham."

The show of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, at Oldham, last week, was a failure. About 600 entries were made, and the receipts amounted to £600, making the total number admitted on the four days 10,000. Last year the entries were 1200, and the receipts between £1700 and £1800. Silver medals and money premiums were awarded in the various classes of sheep departments.

On Wednesday week the Dover regatta came off under auspices of a favourable character. There was a nice breeze from N.N.W., which made the sea rather rough for the small craft engaged in the various races, but it was quite favourable for the large number of visitors that crowded the piers, thronged the windows and balconies of the houses overlooking the harbour, and filled the enclosure in little copies of nearly all the fine old castle and western heights.

A memorial, of which the following is a copy, has been placed over a house in the vicinity of the Mitre and the Old Square in Birmingham:—"Here, in this house, famous Johnson, the great Lexicographer, was born, on the 18th day of September, 1709. Whether he wrote or spoke, his words were words of power, thoughts of ray clothed in language that shone through the 'school with men, it may have been one another.' This stone, by the request of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1867, was put up by the members of 'Our Shakspeare Club,' of Birmingham, 1863."

An accomplished young lady—a *Punch* writer—"At Wakefield, a few days ago, some German gentlemen called at the Vicar's and asked the privilege of seeing the interior of the church. This was granted, and without surprise at a request so unusual. When the compatriots of Goethe and Schiller had finished their examination and had departed, it appears that they had made a pilgrimage, as they believed, to the scene of Oliver Goldsmith's early days, and had been desirous to take a memento by excoriation of Dr. Primrose, Olivia, Sophia, and Moses. May the enthusiastic Germans never be satisfied with their acquisitions!"

The foundation-stone of the new Mechanics' Institution for Leeds was laid, on Wednesday week, by the Mayor Cllr. Alderman Goodman, who is also the president. For some years the necessity of a new building has been acknowledged, and a site was purchased to defray the expenses until the present time. Mr. Broderick, the architect of the Townhall, is the architect for the new institution, which is to be erected on the site of the old Cloth Hall street, opposite the new baths. Its cost is estimated at £20,000, and no more appropriate building could be erected in Leeds to subserve general and the value of the present building. In addition to a large lecture theatre, library, &c., there will be a museum of arts, for which the Council connect with the institution, and for a fine art gallery.

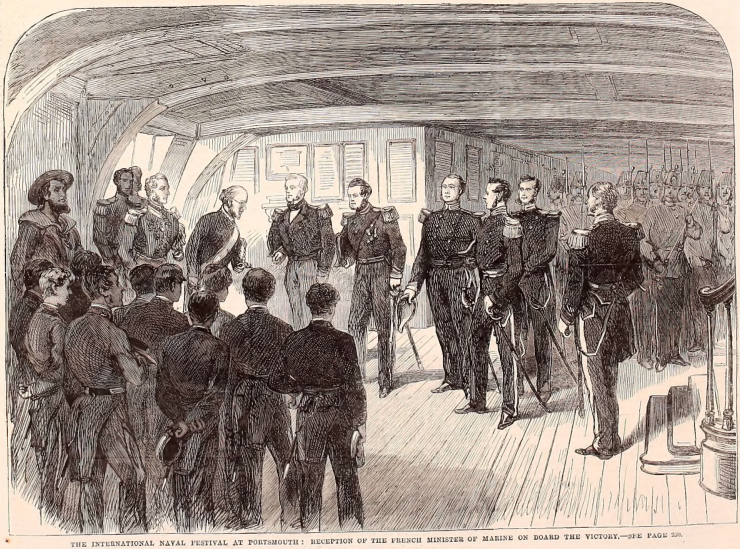
The meeting of the British and Foreign Local Marine Board, on Thursday week, Captain Ryan, of the steam-ship City of Dublin, one of the steam line of packets plying between Dublin and Liverpool, was called in by the Board of Trade, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the barque Alexander Henderson, which foundered in the Atlantic in December, 1866. Captain Ryan, in addition to receiving the thanks of the Board, was presented by the Board of Trade with a handsome gold chronometer watch. Major, with several of the committee, proceeded to the castle on Tuesday afternoon, and selected various objects of interest for inspection on the occasion of the forthcoming visit—the 18th inst., by the Bishop of Oxford, who, with the municipal authorities of the borough, will receive the honour of knighthood at the hands of royalty at the town clerk's office, and walk in procession to the hall.

An industrial exhibition was opened on Monday, at St. Matthias's Working Men's Club, Silk-street, Salford. The Mayor of Salford presided, and Mr. Jacob Bright was supported by the Bishop of Manchester, the clergymen of the parish, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The object of the exhibition is to show the working classes that it is interest, contributed principally by working men. The Bishop of Manchester, in the course of his address, said that the object of the Working Men's Institutes was to bring together the different ranks of society. He was for them taking the initiative in matters which pushed them a little forward as far as possible, the utmost unanimity and concord between different ranks of society. He was for, and he wished to assist, anything that would tend to that end. He wanted to see the working man, as he thought he began to see him in this exhibition, taking the initiative in the matter of the exhibition, and once commission herded a certain portion of Christian and kindly feeling between the higher ranks, and the labouring classes. He was a believer in himself till he saw that communion—till he commanded it by becoming in very way respectable and intelligent.

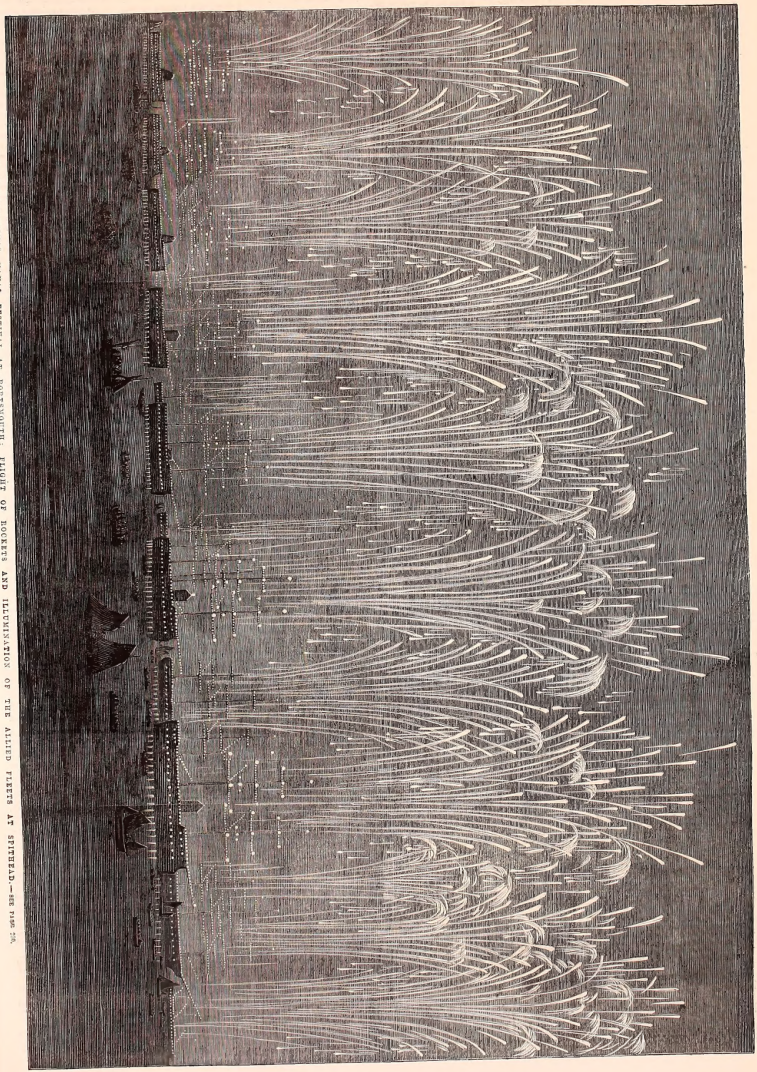
The Governor of Vancouver Island, in forwarding to the Secretary of State for their blueboole ever compiled in that colony, gives the following as a general summary of the value of the trade:—"Imports, 2,088,420 dols., or £416,278; in 1861; 2,530,242 dols., or £505,967; in 1862; and 3,000,000 dols., or £600,000, in 1863. The exports have increased in the same ratio, but the value of the produce of the colony is not known, as much of the population escape taxation in any form whatever. The merchants and traders pay a tax for trade licenses, which yielded £2,000 in 1863, and a land tax of 1 per cent upon their sales of imports. There is also a property tax of 1 per cent upon the assessed or rental or income value of the estate, which tax produced £3651 in 1863. The tax upon liquor licenses yielded £1,000 more than half the taxation paid by the whole real estate of the colony. Harbour dues produced £1661. The ports are free, both for imports and exports. The population (writes the Governor) are orderly, loyal, and prosperous; poverty is unknown. But the condition of the Indian population is lamentable—drunkenness being a prominent characteristic. In the opinion of the Governor, the climate and natural agricultural capabilities will support 1,000,000 people; and the climate is unexceptionable and wholesome. Coal, timber, and productive metals and other commodities are a great but to progress.



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: BALL GIVEN BY THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH FLEET.



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE ON BOARD THE VICTORY.—SEE PAGE 236.



THE INTERNATIONAL ROYAL REGATTA AT PORTSMOUTH: FLIGHT OF ROCKETS AND ILLUMINATION OF THE ANCIENT PIERS AT SPITHEAD.—SEE PAGE 234.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Greenfield House, Billinge, Lancashire, the wife of Thomas Heald, Esq., of a daughter.

On July 23, at Ealala, Brazil, the wife of Charles W. Comber, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Great Malvern, the wife of William Charles Ward-Jackson, Esq., of Greatham Hall, county of Durham, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Trevor House, Norwood, the wife of C. T. Getting, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th of July, at Belsarum, Nizao's Dominions, the wife of Major Geoffrey Nightingall, Commandant 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

At Nidge Lodge, Campden-hill, Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch, of a son.

At Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Millies, of a son.

At Cliff-hill, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lady Shorter, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St. Mary's, Dublin, by the Rev. J. H. Monahan, assisted by the Rev. B. Gibson, James Blyth, Esq., of 2 Park-crescent, Portland-place, London, to Lizzie, younger daughter of William Gibson, Esq., of Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.

On the 31st ult., at Christ's Church, Cork, by the Rev. John Connelly, Rector of Christ's Church, the Hon. George Francis Moore, third and youngest son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashell, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late George Mainwaring Dancer, Esq., late of Hill Castle, in the county of Wexford.

On the 31st ult., by special license, at the Protestant Church of St. Paul, Valetta, Malta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gough, M.A., Chaplain to Government, Malta, George M. De J. Bury, of Bombay, to Alice, widow of John Crowe, of London, and second daughter of the late Gen. Palliser, of Newbury, London.

On the 31st ult., at Christ Church, Reaston Norris, by the Rev. C. B. Jeaffreson, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. Arthur C. Wood, M.A., uncle of the bride, James Watson Spence, Esq., of Manchester, to Sarah Ellen, eldest daughter of George William Bibby, Esq., of Stockport, Co. Cheshire.

On the 19th ult., at the British Consulate, Smyrna, before Robert William Cumberbatch, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, and Inspector of Consulates, Benjamin Boustead, by the Rev. W. D. Lewis, Rector Chopdain, Hingston Harvey, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy, to Emily Jane Percy, youngest daughter of the late Charles Wellington, Esq., of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Willoughby, East of Eimbleithe, to the Hon. Mary Emma Broderick, daughter of Charles, late Viscount Middleton.

At Dublin, Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., of Bramhill, Hants, to Henriette, daughter of R. J. Hoste-ville, Esq., of Vesey Place, Monkstown.

At Pimlico, Captain W. Loring, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, son of the late Admiral Sir J. W. Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to Frances Louisa, daughter of J. Adams, of Hollyfield, near Sevenoaks.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Earl of Listowel to Miss E. M. Frederick Brown, daughter of Lord and Lady Kilmaine.

On Tuesday, at All Souls' Church, Knightsbridge, the Hon. W. Hayward, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Lord Sudeley's daughter, Miss Perry, late of Mr. Schaning's School.

On the 6th inst., at Chilthwell Church, by the Rev. C. W. Underwood, M.A., Rector of Bishop Cannicleigh-cum, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Hall, M.A., Curate of Curtle Castle, Dorset, Stanley, elder son of George Maples, Esq., of Worcester, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Kenyon, Esq., of Wavertree, near Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at the Clifton Down Hotel, Clifton, I. George Appold, F.R.S., A.C.S., &c., of 21, William-street, Finsbury-square.

On the 31st ult., at Boston-lane, Brentford, W., Mr. Frede. Shill, formerly of Great Pulteney-street, bookseller and printer, aged 66.

On the 2nd of July, at Vizas del Mar, near Valparaiso, to the inexpressible sorrow of his wife and children, Augustus Wheeler Whitehead, Jr., of Bath, Devonshire, aged 61, ten months after the death of his beloved elder son, John Stobart.

On the 1st inst., at his house, 40, Westbourne-park-villas, Bayswater, after two lingual and severe suffering, William Nassau Lettsom, Esq., in his 76th year, formerly of the Island of Nevis, and late of Montserrat, West Indies, and Brooklands, Isford, county of Cyprus Dutton Dutton, Esq.

Colonel Frankett Burton, late of the Coldstream Guards, died, at his house in Grosvenor-gardens, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., from the effects of a fall prior to the Crimea, and from which he suffered intensely with the utmost resignation. From his amiable, generous, and noble disposition he was held in high estimation by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was the only son of Admiral Sydney Burton, of Burton Hall, Co. Mon. Rector Burton, youngest daughter of the thirteenth Lord Dunsany. He leaves a widow, an only child, and a host of friends to deplore his loss, and mourn his loss.

On July 23, off the Cape de Verd Islands, on his passage home from Bahia, Brazil, after twenty-two years' service, George Crouch, of Bristol, commander of the ship of Cornelia, aged 45 years.

On the 31st ult., at 14, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, Thomas Fergusson, G.C.B., Colonel 43rd Light Infantry, aged 78.

At Brighton, Maria Catherine, relict of J. H. Hamilton, and grandaughter of the late Sir J. Dunlop, of Dunlop, Bart., M.P. for Ayr, N.B.

At Hilton House, Aberdeenshire, Mr. Alexander Gordon, of that ilk, Bart., and Hilton, aged 59.

At Folkestone, Charlotte, wife of the Hon. B. Moreton, Commander R.N., and daughter of the late Sir J. Dunlop, of Dunlop, Bart., M.P. for Ayr, N.B.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the Right Hon. Anne Countess Dowager of Shaftesbury, of Rockdale House, Richmond, Surrey, was granted by the Bishop's Court, on the 16th ult., to the Hon. and Rev. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., and the Hon. Anthony William Ashley-Cooper, the sons, the executors named in the will. The personal estate, sworn under £100,000, is bequeathed to the Countess for life, and a legacy of £100 is bequeathed. The Countess was formerly Lady Anne Spencer, daughter of the fourth Duke of Marlborough, and married in 1811 to Viscount, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who died in 1851, and has had a large family, his sons and three daughters. Her Ladyship died on the 17th of August last, having executed her will on the 1st of March, 1856, to which two codicils are added, dated 1857 and 1858, respectively, after making provision by way of annuity for two of her servants, leaving also to one of them her wearing apparel, then bequests to be free of legacy duty, and the residue of her property to her son, the present Earl.

The will of William Wild, Esq., of Denmark-hill, and Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, was proved in London, under £30,000 personalty. The first testators are William John Wild, Esq., £20,000 to his son and executor the Rev. Robert L. Wild a like sum of £20,000 and the advowson of the rectory of Bramdean, Hants, Esq., to his daughter Emily Rebecca Wild, £10,000; his daughter Rosa, wife of Algernon Silvio Bicknell, £10,000. There are legacies to the testator's brother, a brother-in-law, and to each of his executors and trustees. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to his son William John Wild. The testator expresses it as his wish that his son William should continue to carry on the business of his merchants.

The will of Lionel Jeremiah Oliver, Esq., of Rodney-place, Clifton, Bristol, was proved in the London Court, on the 12th ult., by the executors—namely, Elizabeth Charlotte Oliver, the relict; Richard Llewellin, Esq., the executor, of Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, and Rev. Bill Law, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn: the latter are also trustees of the estate and guardians of the children; and he owns effects under the value of £20,000 and no The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The will is dated March 19, 1852, and the testator died on the 1st of July last. He gives to his wife, during her widowhood, which is secured the sum of £10,000 for her support, and the use of his dwelling, for his wife his freehold residence, together with the furniture, plate, books, pictures, &c.; also the annuity of £2000 and an annuity of £1000 a year. There is a legacy of £1000 to his nephew, William Cave Bird, his brother-in-law; also, legacies to five other persons, which are to be paid free of legacy duty. The residue of his property he leaves to be divided equally amongst all his children.

A despatch received from Rome announces the death of Cardinal Gousset, Prince of Musignano.

A great fire broke out, on Tuesday evening, in Stanboul, which destroyed about 2000 houses, mosques, and public buildings.

The Grand Council of Bâle-Campagne has passed a resolution, by a majority of 57 to 19, excluding all Jews from the canton.

So violent a sirocco blew over Toulon last week that thousands of swallows were weather-bound there, waiting for the south winds to cease to cross the Mediterranean.

The Moscow *Gazette* states that the Siberian plague is making terrific progress in the government of Perm, and in the districts of Ekaterinburg, Irbit, Nerchinsk, Kamenchev, and Shadrinsk.

The Danish navy is to be reorganised. A new iron-clad steamer will shortly be built, and arrangements have been made with several commercial houses at Copenhagen for the sale of six old men-of-war, including the steamer Hertha, the frigate Hoefnuen, and the corvette Najaden.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. John, Duke of Bedford, murdered, at Moulineux, by the Outlaws, 1435.

MONDAY, 11.—Birth of James II., Prince of Wales, 1688. Death of Sir Isaac Pocklington, 1861.

TUESDAY, 12.—Columbus sails from St. Domingo on his last voyage, 1504. Death of Field Marshal Birchner, 1819; Moon's last quarter, 6h. 57m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Wolfe defeats the French under Montcalm, and loses his life on the Heights of Abraham, Quebec (both commanders slain), 1759. Death of Charles James Fox, the statesman, 1806.

THURSDAY, 14.—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Death of St. Cyprian, Archbishop and Martyr, 258; of St. John Chrysostom, Archbishop, 407; and of Augustus Puglin, ecclesiastical architect, 1852.

FRIDAY, 15.—Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower, 1613. First balloon ascent in England, by Lunardi, 1784.

SATURDAY, 16.—Death of Charles V., the Emperor, 1330; and of Louis XVIII. of France, 1824. Cabul retaken by General George Pollock, 1842.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

For the Week ending Saturday, September 16, 1865.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
7 25	8 0	8 35	9 10	9 45	10 20	10 55

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above the Sea, 14 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		Rain in inches.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Amount of Cloud. 0 = Clear. 10 = Cloud.	Maximum Temperature in the Day.	Minimum Temperature in the Night.	General Direction.	
Aug.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.
29	30·288	59·6	49·8	67	3	69·3	50·8	NNW. to NE.	128
30	30·215	59·5	49·2	66	3	71·0	50·0	E. to ENE.	·000
31	30·115	59·7	49·0	65	4	69·5	49·7	WNW. W.	·000
Sept. 1	30·261	57·8	48·1	70	4	68·5	47·6	ENE. to E.	·000
2	30·280	58·1	48·3	69	4	69·0	48·0	E.	·000
3	30·189	59·5	50·9	72	3	70·3	49·6	S. WSW.	·000
4	30·141	60·0	51·2	71	3	70·6	50·5	WSW. to WNW.	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (reduced to 32°)	30·271	30·253	30·158	30·215	30·315	30·313	30·340
Temperature of Air	59·9°	62·9°	60·2°	63·1°	62·9°	63·0°	61·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	54·0°	55·0°	54·0°	55·0°	55·0°	55·0°	54·0°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	W.	WNW.	SSW.	SW.	CALM.	WSW.

THE STATUE TO THE PRINCE CONSORT AT COBURG.

Our Two-page Engraving of the Inauguration of the Prince Consort's Memorial Statue at Coburg, in the presence of Queen Victoria, will be given in this Journal next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

As the egg becomes the bird, the grub the butterfly, and the unconscious infant the talker and the toddler, the weekly period of the year, does the bore become the Correspondent. "Now," we can imagine some kind of gardener's almanack hinting to such, "look up grievances, take your minutest Johnson's Dictionary, extract a long one from your own scientific publication, invent, with the aid of your little boy's Latin Delectus, a pregnant signature, and write away to the newspapers." But, indeed, the writing bore needs no hint. He knows well that his grievance is in the utmost chance of escaping the waste-paper basket than a pigeon has of getting away from a professional shooter. He has silently endured the season when there is plenty of matter to fill the long columns. He has patiently replied at the war, the Parliament, the great court-martial, the exhibitions, the operas, the hewy trials; but everything has an end, and the world is for him who knows how to wait. His time has come. Life is now a dead season, and wounds are healing that may live again in another season. The oracles are dumb. Even the critics, with their monster reviews, have ceased to heap a history of creation around a sensation novel. The time has arrived when there are no longer to read, but only two multitudes to write. And now, with his grievance aired, his quotations ready, and his anagrammatical signature prepared to follow his more or less grammatical protocol, the British correspondent sets to, takes the field.

Circumstances over which we have no control, and, for reasons which may appear, would desire none, deprive this Journal of the invaluable volunteer services of the estimable folk who write when nobody asks them to do so. They are blocked out from our columns. We have no space for the ululations of him who has been cheated by a Margate landlady, or the indignation of him who has been bundled. It is useless for him who has been treacherously and wickedly detained two hours at a provincial railway station to point his wrongs into our letter-box; and we are compelled to turn a deaf ear to the roar of him who has been cast into child, though under ten (as the baptismal certificate, duly inclosed, testifies), has been charged for as full grown by a tyrannical captain of an excursion-boat. These sufferers must seek other tribunals; and it is a great comfort to think that in denying them print we do not deny them justice, for other places of appeal are open to them. It is delightful to see how the hearts of those who have to fill huge sheets of paper soften, at this time, over the miseries of mankind. The Caliphs all at the gate in these days, and all petitioners are heard, from him whose house has been taken by a railway to her whose pocket-handkerchief has been stolen by a fellow in the crowd at the sand. Therefore, although we can neither benefit by the seasonable energy of the grievancemonger, nor right his wrongs, we know, and are glad to know, that we do not dismiss his prayer into empty air. Half of it, no Homer says, will certainly be granted. He will be very hardly used indeed; in fact, his bull will be exceptionally bad, if his complaint do not appear in type, so that he may read it to his applauding family at breakfast, distribute six copies of the liberal journal among his friends, and paste a copy of his contribution into the diary of his useful life. If we cannot aid the Correspondent, we can rejoice that he has many kinder and abler friends.

We note, therefore, with joy that he has come out exceedingly strong this splendid autumn. While others subsided into a well-earned state of *hof*, and owned that, as John Leech's picture said, "the idea of work was perfectly repugnant to one's feelings, and all concerned might make what use they pleased of that communication," the Correspondent has been erect and vigorous at his desk, inditing his story, and even much a more than Correspondent. Some of the world's compositors shall thank him) transcribing fairly the despatch for the charitable journal. We will not speak of those who have contributed their acres of print to add to our confusion touching the cattle disease: for we might seem to scoff at those who have had something to say," and that we would not for a cow, Heaven bless her," to use a quotation which, we believe, has never before been made available. Nor, considering how we have all been grieved by the sad tale from Switzerland, would we smile at the suggestions, made in the best spirit, for the benefit of future mountain-climbers, though some of the counsellors might as reasonably have proposed that a lift, like that in use at the mammoth hotels, should be erected at the foot of Mont Blanc for the convenience of cockneys thirsting for a mingled draught of Bass and "the difficult air of the iced mountain's top." But the Correspondent dear to our hearts has no idea of dealing with subjects for which anybody but himself cares a straw. He is subjective, not objective. He is his own Kosmos. He is the Buddhist of the press, rapt in self-inspiring contemplation of his own navel, he contemplates his wrongs. Perhaps insolent landlords, thieving landladies, extortionate guides, rude steam-captains, coarse guards, and illiterate custom-house officers were created for the special purpose of rousing the Correspondent to energy. Fitzbull, seeking a virulent review of one of his clever dramas, merely remarked, previously, "That is not the way to bring the violets from under the leaves." But correspondents are benefited by the system of rough travelling. Therefore, as the pleasant desire to find good in everything, we cannot be altogether angry with those who indoce him to hold them up to the indignation of the human race. It is sad that the watermen on a certain Belgian canal are evidently in league with exacting and, we fear, intoxicated cabman. It is to be lamented that the pew-opener was so rude to a stranger in search of a sermon, and whose own church was shut up for repairs. It is melancholy that the driver of the river-side hansom charged a shilling for seltzer-water, and that this, indeed, was nothing but common soda-water; and our nature revolts at the description of the cabman who "went out of his own way" to tell the story of the brutal boatman at Brighton, who would not fetch the children off the rocks until their terrified parent had paid him eighteen-pence? What words are strong enough to express our horror at the person who stands by and looks on at stripping a miserable tree of some dozen boughs? The policeman who doubted the entire respectability of the Correspondent who was "roughly advised to be off home," at one in the morning, shouldn't be hard upon. The waiter visiting her relations, ought, no doubt, to be dismissed from the force. The Curator at Hampton Court, who pounced on the cook's parasol as if it had been a blunderbuss should have been made food for the gold fishes in the basin. And shall we say to the magistrate who snubbed the paterfamilias who went up with the story of the favourite cat, wickedly poisoned? All these offenders merit condign punishment: yet we half forgive him whom we reflect that, unconsciously, they did good in ministering topics for the autumnal Correspondent.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lady Churchill, drove out on Thursday morning in Windsor Park. In the evening Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold honoured the performance of Mr. Charles Kemble's "Faust and Marguerite" at the opera at Coburg.

Yesterday week Princess Helena, attended by Lady Churchill, dined with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg at the Kalleaberg.

On Saturday the Duke and Duchess of Coburg and Princess Alfred entertained Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Coburg on route for England.

On Sunday the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service at the parish church of Coburg.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily drives in the neighbourhood of the Isle of Wight.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Alfred, Prince Leopold, Prince Louis of Saxe-Coburg, Count Mensdorff Pouilly, and Prince Lowenstein, have dined with the Queen, at the Rosenau. Count Alexander Mensdorff has visited her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales has been on a shooting excursion with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN FROM GERMANY.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the junior members of the Royal family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, left the Rosenau, Coburg, on Friday afternoon for Darmstadt, where she arrived on Wednesday evening. Her Majesty passed the day in retirement, and left in the evening for Ostend. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal family and attended by a portion of her suite, visited the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty, after passing the usual agreeable memorials, left Ostend for Antwerp. The Queen was to embark at this port on board the Royal yacht on Thursday, and to land at Gravesend. Another visit forwardable, her Majesty would arrive at Woolwich yesterday (Friday) morning, and disembark at the Royal Arsenal Pier. The Queen would travel thence by special train to Windsor.

The Queen will hold a council at Windsor Castle on Monday next.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening next, en route for Scotland.

His Highness Prince Schwarzenberg has returned to Claridge's Hotel from visiting his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador gave a grand dinner at the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, on Thursday week, to his Excellency Lord Lyons, who is about to proceed to Constantinople as successor to Sir Henry Bulwer as British Ambassador.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset left the Admiralty, on Tuesday last, for Bolsover Park, Derbyshire.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Paris.

The Duke of Hamilton has left his mansion in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, for Hamilton Palace, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have left their residence in Belgrave-square for Longleat Park, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town on a tour of visits through Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have arrived at Langholme Lodge, Jedforest-shire, from Its Bath Palace.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford intend to pass the autumnal season at Ashridge.

Viscountess Downger Combermere is staying at Kemp Town, Brighton.

The Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Phipps and family arrived at Balmoral, on Saturday last, preparatory to the arrival of the Queen.

The Hon. Rev. Edward Cockwell, M.P., arrived in town, on Monday, from his seat in Lancashire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Marquis of Westminster has subscribed £2000 towards the building of a new church for the parish of St. James', Sussex.

Mr. J. Martin, late M.P. for Tewkesbury, has given 500 guineas towards the restoration of the abbey church in that town.

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Stanford, by Sir Stephen Glynne, in the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a distinguished company.

The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Vicar of Boston, has declined the more valuable living of Bellsbury, offered to him by the bishop of Lincoln, greatly to the delight of his parishioners, who crossed the bells to ring a merry peal on the announcement.

All Saints' Church, Brondway, Westminster, is undergoing a thorough cleansing, and some polychromatic decoration, under the direction of Mr. John P. Seddon, architect. It is also in contemplation to raise a subscription for the completion of the tower and the erection of a spire.

The niches in the south porch of Canterbury Cathedral are being filled with statues by Mr. Philip Hardwick, a selection from which have been laid down by the Dean. Most of the statues (costing £24 each) have been presented. They are executed in Caen stone, and are to be treated with some hardening process.

The Bishop of Rochester intends to hold his Primary Ordination on Sunday, the 19th of December. The ensuing Christmas ordination by the Bishop of London will be held in Advent Ember week, on Saturday, the 18th of December; the candidates assembling for examination at Caddesdon Palace on the preceding Sunday, the 12th.

Neath Abbey Church, which has been closed for some time whilst undergoing extensive alterations, was re-opened on Thursday week. Through the assistance of Lord Eyrewre, Mr. Hornell Cory, and other landed proprietors, the debt has been reduced to £1000, which, now consists of a centre aisle with one on each side, and a chancel.

The Wigan Church Choral Association held its first festival on Thursday week, when the choice of sacred music comprised the services composed in All Saints' Church in that town, previous to which early communion was celebrated in the parish church, at which the communicants were devotionally assisted by the choir. The morning service was intoned by the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Rector of Ridderminster; and that in the evening by the Rev. C. Woodhouse, Vicar of Wigan. In the afternoon, before a district choral festival was held in the parish church of Leigton, in anticipation of a general festival to be held in connection with the Wigan Church Choral Association on the 13th inst. The voices numbered nearly 200, and the church was crowded in both services. The Rev. J. Rigby, incumbent of the association, was the conductor.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. G. H. Hamilton, Vicar of Berwick, to be Archdeacon of Lindisfarne. The Rev. A. M. Heywood, Rector of Ringmore, to be Rural Dean of Rodenbell; Rev. T. Chevallier to be Canon in Durham Cathedral; Rev. C. Kennaway to Minor Canon in Bristol Cathedral; Rev. J. Rice to be Rector of Sampford Brett; Rev. H. J. Clements to be Vicar of Sidmouth; Rev. C. E. Searle, late Principal of the Training College, Battersea, to be Incumbent of Trinity Church, Islington; Rev. F. G. Pegus to be Incumbent of St. Mary's, Whitechapel; Rev. J. Hall to be Vicar of Bishop Wearmouth; Rev. J. Cameron, Coldstock; Rev. C. Bullock, Thrandeston; Rev. J. Hall to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Tottenham; Rev. W. Hodson, Rural Dean, cumbent of the Bishop-Wearmouth district of Southwick; Rev. J. Hall, Perpetual Curate of St. Ann, Coegwaderly; Rev. W. Cullis to be Curate of Bishopton; Rev. R. Mayhill to be Curate of Sedgefield.

The committee of the Bishop of London's Fund have made a report of their proceedings to July 1, 1858. The committee have to extract the following items:—Grants made for 113 clergy per annum, £11,655; fifty-two Scripture readers, £1,040; contingent and other women, £440; total annual charge for agents, £13,135. In addition we find sixty-one building grants, £4,000; twenty-two grants for parsonage boards of education, also for schools, £1000; thirty-seven mission-stations, schools without or temporary churches, £1,052; endowment of two districts, £1000; thirty-four churches, £36,328; twenty-eight sites for churches, schools, endowment, parsonages, £7,000; total of building grants, £50,328. In the summary of receipts and expenditure we believe that the receipts during the year have been £21,000, and the expenditure £20,000. The total permanent endowment is now £317,000, equivalent to a permanent paid from the fund for grants, £16,585; total, £17,500. It thus appears that the future operations of the fund are limited to a capital upon the £300,000 promised but not received, and on new subscriptions.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Some important changes have recently been made in the statutes of the University of Dublin, with a view to the extension and improvement of its examinations. Under the new regulations, which will come into operation at Michaelmas next, the period of residence will be extended to seven years, as at Oxford and Cambridge, as heretofore; and students in arts, on passing the responsible examinations, will be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the expiration of that term. In the school of physical sciences which has now been established lectures will be provided in chemistry, natural philosophy, and other kindred subjects. Various new examinations and scholarships have been provided, which, we trust, will be duly appreciated by the students as a means of positive examination. No religious test or subscription will be required on matriculation, nor for degrees, scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes.

The time for the Cambridge examinations for girls, beginning on Monday, Dec. 13—and for boys, beginning on Monday, December 20—is now fixed, so that it will not be inadvisable to conduct the examinations at every place where there is to be an examination for boys, but requests to have the examination according to the regular time; and those who wish to have the examination from places where there is no examination for boys once twenty-five feet above the level of the sea. Before any place can be examined, however, it is required, the 9th minute must be satisfied as to the following points:—1. That there is a number of ladies who will undertake the duties of the local committee. 2. That this committee will see that suitable accommodation will be provided for the candidates who are examined in a place. 3. That a responsible person will be found to receive the examination papers from the local examiner and to return them to Cambridge. 4. That a room will be provided for suitable and convenient from that of boys. The subjects of examination are English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history, religious knowledge, writing, and music. Every candidate will be required to pay a fee of 20s.

Lord Derby is presided, on Wednesday week, at the distribution of prizes at the Camden Grammar School, when an address of congratulation was presented to the Rev. E. Payne (late Head Master, and now Principal of the exhibition to Pembroke College) on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Greek at Oxford.

The Court of Common Council propose to give Dr. Mortimer, late Master of the City of London School, a pension of £200 a year.

The official chart of the movements of the Great Eastern while trying to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable, which has been published last week, was prepared by Staff-Commander H. A. Mortimer, R.N., who was nominated to the post by Captain Hamilton. Extracts from the log of the able and experienced naval officer charged with the duty of taking the soundings while paying out the cable will be published in a few days.

Professor Agassiz has gone, at the invitation of the Emperor of Brazil, on a scientific expedition to the interior, and will visit the Cordilleras of the Peruvian Andes. The expenses of his assistants, who are to accompany the Professor, are to be defrayed by Nathan Crowe, of Boston.

Mr. R. H. Allnutt, writing to the *Times* on the 4th inst., states that that day had been marked as a period of great deficiency of rain. The gasometers, corrected for light and moisture, have risen barely half a degree from zero. A positive demonstration, therefore, of sobriety has not shown, but we are passing through a very negative period of ozone.

Captain Cameron, the British Consul at Mamoowah, who has long been the prisoner of the sable despot who rules in Abyssinia, has at length set at liberty. Captain Cameron was captured in 1854, and was threatened with death on the plea that he was responsible for an insult which the Frenchmen fancied he had received from our Government. Nothing is said as to the fate of his fellow-prisoners.

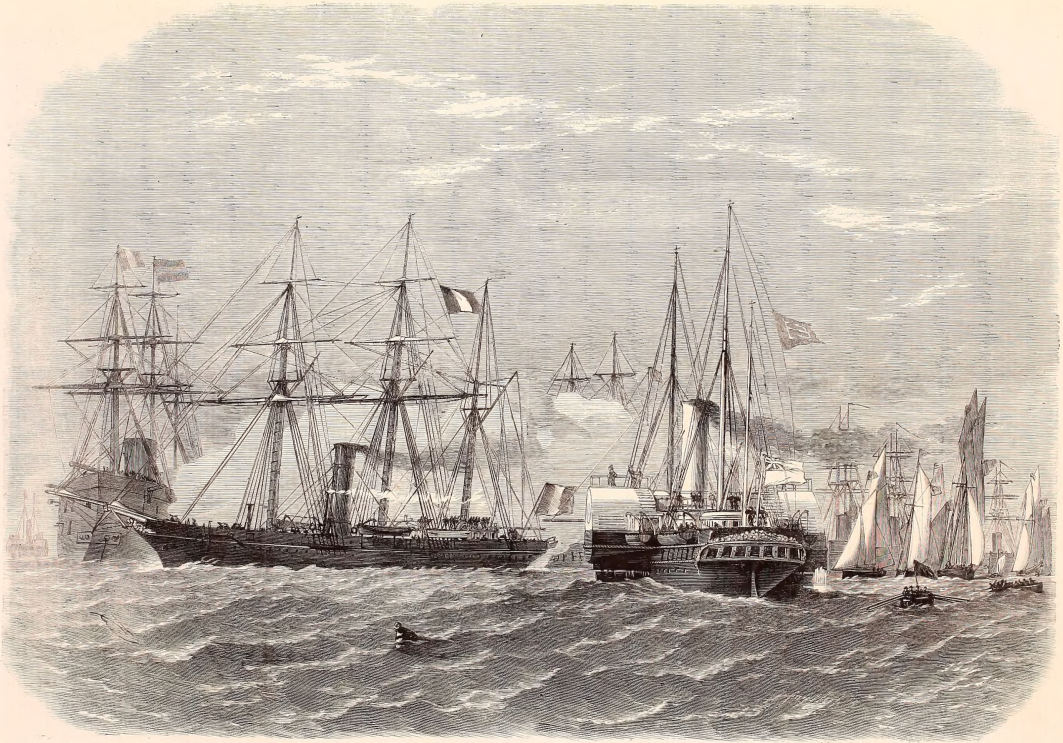
METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The council of the Institute of Civil Engineers have awarded a Telford medal and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, for his paper "On the Metropolitan System of Drainage and the Interception of Sewage from the River Thames."

Mr. Thomas Farncomb Gibson, who has been elected the senior Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year 1858-9, has served the office of Under-Sheriff, by the side of Sheriff Dakin, Gantry, for eighteen years, to his Under-Sheriff, Mr. Higgins, the junior Sheriff, has appointed Mr. Alfred Newman, Mr. Harry Rawlins, of Gunnersbury, Mr. Thomas Bowyer Sherriff, and the Rev. James Jackson, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, to be his Chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Jackson is a native of Guildford, on the 29th inst.

There was a special Court of Common Council held on Tuesday (the Lord Mayor presiding), at which a report from the markets committee recommending the contribution of £100 from the funds of the Corporation to the fund now being raised for the relief of the poor of Calcutta and Delhi the plague now prevailing. After a lengthened discussion on the subject, the report was received and ordered to be printed. It is our duty to say, in no single instance had the disease made its appearance in the City snowheds.—The entire gallery has been broken out at Highgate, and is having extended to it the herds in that neighbourhood, some of the bayonets having lost as many as 6 dozen animals.

During the session 1857-8, at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington Museum, we have, whether members of the Architectural Museum or not, will be invited to compete in a variety of subjects for some valuable prizes. Among the subjects are "Sketches of the Holy Sepulchre at Christ," from Ziemann's illustration of Dante; "soul carving, at "coppy," by the Rev. Sydney Smith; "Sketch of the Statue of Cromwell," in marble or bronze; "Sketch of the Statue of Cromwell," in marble or bronze; "Sketch of the Statue of Cromwell," in marble or bronze



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: THE MEETING OF THE REINE HORTENSE AND THE OSBORNE.—SEE PAGE 230

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE RECEIVING A VISIT AT SEA FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD H.M.S. "ROYAL ALBERT"—SEE PAGE 238

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE proceedings in connection with this meeting of the association at Birmingham began on Wednesday.

A meeting of the general committee was held, at one o'clock, at the Midland Institution—Sir Charles Lyell in the chair. A great deal of routine business, such as the reading of financial and other reports of the general treasurer of vice-presidents and secretaries of sections, was transacted. The receipts for the year amounted to the sum of £3831, and the expenditure leaves an available balance of £759 in the hands of the treasurer.

At the close of the formal proceedings, a lengthened discussion took place on a motion, made by Dr. Farr and seconded by Sir E. Belcher, to the effect that a separate section be formed, entitled H, to be devoted solely to the subject of anthropology. Dr Beke(ch) Mochisson strongly opposed the proposition, on the ground that a further multiplication of the sections would render the meetings unworkable. Similar claims might be put in on behalf of the votaries of other special branches of science, and the present three were forty towns that could provide accommodation even for their present number of simultaneous meetings. He recommended that the proposition do follow the precedent of the Royal Agricultural Society and found a separate association for the cultivation of their favourite science. Dr. Hunt's motion was ultimately negatived, as was also two others having a similar object.

The first general meeting was held in the Townhall in the evening, when Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., formally resigned the chair, and Professor Phillips announced the presidency. The attendance was as large and fashionable as in former years.

The president delivered the inaugural address, of which the following is a summary :—

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

Assembled for the third time in the busy centre of industrious England, amid the roar of engines and the clang of hammers, where the strongest powers of nature are used to work in the forge of man, we may almost fancy that we hear the secret of science, the friend of that art and the guide of that power, whispering to us that we are not here by chance. Whether we look around the standard which they carried so far into the fields of knowledge. And when, on other occasions, we meet in quiet cities and learned halls, how gladly welcome is the union of fresh discoveries and new inventions with the old and venerable truths which are the inheritance of past ages. Long may such unions last—the fair alliance of cultivated thought and practical skill! In Ireland it hitherto is dignified and serious. The foundation of human society existed. Through the happy union of science and art, the young life of the British people has been illustrated by discoveries and enriched by useful inventions in a degree never surpassed. What else could we have gained from the mines but the ore of nature which has added to the working strength of a thousand millions of men? What else could we have gained from the sea but the means of the primeval forests have lessened elemental violence to the power of man and brought under the control of the human finger, and converted into a new sense of man's gradual thought, the dangerous mystery of the lightning?

ASTRONOMY.

Few of the great branches of the study of nature on which modern philosophy is founded are left unconsidered in the address of the day. Astronomy was, or indeed could be, made the subject of accurate experiment. The precious metals were of exact remembrance, and the balance of the goldsmith, the mirror, and mirror—are of very modern date. If, instead of the few lenses and mirrors of which we can now boast, we had those in Greek and Roman days, even the first Galileans or the smallest Newtonian telescope in the hands of Hipparchus or Ptolemy, what would not have been the advance of astronomical science! We are still struggling with the difficulties which have been overcome with impatience till another quarter of a century shall have rolled away and place us in the more good chance of seeing the planets as they are from by the transit of Venus in 1874. Had such instruments as Herschel's, of the meagre lens formerly, would it have been possible for him to have made his own spectrum an experimental proof of the velocity of light, and, within a trace of it, to determine the ratio of its movement to that of the great planetary space of millions and thousands of millions of miles more exactly than had been inferred by astronomers from the observed motions of the moons of Jupiter? By this experiment the velocity of light appears to be less, usually, than it is by the observations of Bradley and Struve, and of Arago and Foucault. Of a very interesting nature is the long train of observations which have calculated rule of light movement was too great, so now, by employing the more exact rule and by some improvements in the data, the estimate of the distance of Jupiter and all the other planets from the sun. We have, in fact, a really interesting example of planetary space. In the Copernican and Keplerian of the paradise of Mars in requiring a considerable reduction of the ancient dimensions of the planetary orbits. Even the old Earth, the mother the sun must be reduced from above ninety-five to less than ninety-three millions of miles. Owing to the scale the other planets must be reduced in system, except the diameter of the Earth and the distance and diameter of the moon, in the same proportion.

The moon is the best object which we can study from the Earth, and has not great diminution by the absorption action of the atmosphere; but the wants of lunar theory, the more of our planet likewise must be known, or at least prevented, or rather lessened, by this same atmosphere. Many transparent bodies similar freely heat-rays derived from the sun. Very frequently, too, we step the rays which emanate from bodies only slightly warmed. The atmosphere possesses the power in a remarkable degree. It is due to the presence of diffused water and vapour, a fact which Dr. Tyndall has placed in the clear light of magnetic and varied experiment. The transmission of light forth to the history of the Earth and of the other planets is obvious. The diminished temperature of the warm climbing to the Alps or the Andes, the successive quantity of vapour dissolved, and water suspended in the air, the winds of the ocean and the land, the rain and the snow, the dew and the frost, the lower parts of the atmosphere would present a vastly more complex and more equalised; the general conditions more like what has been supposed to be the state of the moon, and air during the greater portion of its vast measure.

Such an augmentation of watery constituents in the atmosphere would be a natural consequence of that greater flow of heat from the interior which, by many geological considerations, and chemical, is supposed to have prevailed in the earlier periods of the history of the Earth.

By the same considerations we may understand how the planet Mars, which receives not half so much heat from the Sun as the Earth does, may yet enjoy—as, in fact, it appears to enjoy—nearly a mean heat, by more bitterly cold, or in one or the other of its poles, and spreading over large portions of its surface the vapour which is raised from the seas of the south. Its equatorial land of ice-fog, or dewy mists and rains, and its more than snow-mass bright enough and large enough to catch the eye of the observer. Mars, then, is probably inhabited, and we may say, with more reason than inquiry, reason to pause before refusing the probability of any life to Jupiter, and even more distant planets.

The history of suns and planets is, in truth, the history of the effects of light and heat upon matter. Each form or emanating from the Sun, or from the universe escapes their influence; no part of space is too distant to be penetrated by their energy; no kind of matter is too dense to be permeated by energy. Many if not all the special forces which act in the particles of matter are thus communicable into the general forces which act in the mass of matter and particularly is converted into proportionate measures of special forces. The mechanical equivalent of heat, as it is called, is a discovery of the same kind as the discoveries of Jacobi, Jacobi, and Green and Gauss, and of the theorems of Rankine, it has been attempted by Mayer, Waterston, and Thomson to ascertain the law for the maintenance of the solar system, and of the sun in the agencies of showers of aerolites and small masses of matter, and the calculation of their motion on the surface of the sun. Besides the calculations of the same order, depending on the rate of radiation of lost into space, the pace calculated by Mr. Stokes and the future discoveries of Mr. Waterston, expressed in thousands or millions of centuries. In the manner the physical changes on the Sun's disc, by which the sun's heat is kept up, and the solar system vivify through the luminous photosphere, have been connected with the magnetic disturbances of our own and other planets. Of the connection of the magnetic disturbances on the surface of the Earth, Colonel Sabine has made magnetic detections concurring in periods of maxima and minima of ten or eleven years' duration. These were first observed by Schwabe, and one of that amazing system of periodical variation which Sabine and his fellow-labourers, Brialia, Francis, Norman, Rossian, and others have established by contemporaneous observation over a large part of the globe.

What encouragement there is to with the solar system from the distant stars, and shook through the depths of space to fall upon the Earth after zero, is a question which we may ask, but not answer. The velocity of the motion of light, and so on, are the elementary data which have greatly influenced the refraction of the ray. Spectral analysis—that new and powerful instrument of physical research, for which we are indebted to Kirchhoff—has been taught by our contemporary, to scrutinise not only planets not stars, but even to view the constitution of the nebulæ, those mysterious masses out of which it has been thought new suns and planets might be evolved—arousing feathers of the stars. For a time, indeed, the resolution of some nebulæ, by the giant mirror of Lord Rosse, afforded ground for opposing the speculation to Herschel and the record that the nebulæ are not resolvable into stars, but up-point the admission of the existence of thin gaseous expansions, with or without nuclei, consisting of incipient condensation, with or without mark of internal movement. The latest results, however, of spectral analysis of stars and nebulæ by Mr. Huggins and Professor W. A. Miller have fairly restored the balance. The nebulæ are, indeed, found to have in some instances stellar points, but they are not stars. The whole resembles an enormous mass of luminous gas, with an interrupted spectrum of three lines, probably agreeing with nitrogen, hydrogen, and a substance at present unknown. Stars tested by the same accurate bands are found to have a constitution like that of our own Sun, and, like it, to show the presence of several terrestrial elements, as sodium, magnesium, iron, and very often hydrogen. While in the Moon and Venus no lines whatever are found due to an atmosphere, in Jupiter and Saturn, besides the lines which are identical with some produced in our own atmosphere, there is one in the red, which may be caused by the presence of some unknown vapour. Mars is still more peculiar, and strongly is calculated to circumstance the action of his redness being due to a peculiarity of the Sun.

The old researches into the condition of celestial bodies the new powers of Kirchhoff, Huggins, Miller, Stokes, Ingrams, and Tyndall, have been employed by Rev. A. Draper, Dr. La Rue, and other astronomers. To our countrymen, in particular, belongs the honour of the application of photography to the purposes of science which is the most remarkable of the day's meeting an eclipse, as well as of valuable contributions through the same agency to our knowledge of the sun. Another important aspect of the inquiry into the sun's condition has arisen to promote. By another application of the same beautiful art, in connection with the spectroscope, Professor Secchi, of Rome, Father Sun and direction, the variations of temperature, the fluctuations of atmospheric pressure, the direction of the wind, the force of the hurricane in the air, are registered in our observatories; and thus the inventions of Ronalds and his successors, and the discoveries of Dove, Piddington, and other contemporaneous phenomena at the same order over large parts of the globe—the commencement of a new era in meteorology.

METEOROLOGY.

As we moved above the earth the temperature, and magnetic force decrease, the velocity of wind augments, and the proportion of oxygen and nitrogen remains the same. The decrease of heat as we rise into the air is not equivalent of inquiry; nor have the views respecting it been very limited or very accordant. Leslie considered it unnecessary in relation to pressure; Humboldt gave the result of a large inquiry at points on the earth's surface engaging the attention of the ancient Peruvians. Mr. Glaisher, in Greenwich, during many balloon ascents to the zones of life-destroying cold, far above our highest mountains, has found the decrease of heat to be very much as it is known to be in the lower strata of the atmosphere. The result is to show much more rapid decrease near the earth, much slower decrease at the greater heights, and a general approximation to the new of Leslie and Humboldt. Connected with the determinations of Humboldt, which do not refer to the free atmospheric ocean, but to the mere bottom of it, is the question the cause of the decrease thereby.

The proportion of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere at great heights is not yet ascertained; it is not likely to be the same as that generally found near the earth's surface. The proportion of aqueous vapour in the upper regions it is exempt from the influence of the actions and reactions which are constantly going on at the earth's surface, and is probably constantly somewhat over saturation.

Other information bearing on the constitution of the atmosphere comes to us from the observations of the temperature of springs in deep mines and wells. For some of these objects not only appear at heights of ten, fifty, and a hundred or more feet above the sea, but also at depths. It is also to be on record that shooting stars or fireballs have left warning trains of light. These cloud-like appearances have been considered as indications of the elevated and attenuated atmosphere.

Remarkable as have been the new or enriched meteorology since our early friend Professor J. Forbes printed his suggestive reports on that subject, and the great laws which have been established, there is yet much to be done. At this moment in M. Leverrier's observatory in Paris, and in the office so long presided over by Admiral Fitzroy, the storms which are passing over Europe from all points of the compass are being watched with the view generally for reasonable expectation of the next probable change. Hardly now within the area of Europe can a storm pass over the land or the sea without warning signal is raised in our seaports, to restrain the too confident sailor. The gentle spirit which organised this humane system of storm-warning has passed away, leaving an example of unselfish devotion in a work which needed but little encouragement from the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the Royal Society, or the Government. We must extend these researches and arrange them in the form of a system, by the establishment of observers of the world together. Soon may that thread of communication unite the two great nations of the world, and the electric telegraph, which now girds the north Atlantic the happy and mutual congratulations for peace restored and friendship for ever.

CHEMISTRY.

By the labours of Lavoisier and his contemporaries chemistry acquired a fixed logic and an accurate nomenclature. Dalton and the great physicists of the early part of this century gave it a theory. It is now in possession of a most extensive system of philosophy which, in chemistry what the law of gravitation is for celestial mechanics. A great example of the application of the atomic theory is to be found in the doctrine of isomorphism, isomeric, isomorphous bodies. For them it came gradually to appear that physical properties depended on chemical, and that, therefore, they in certain directions, and exhibited definite physical effects, if the chemical elements were in definite proportions, and had a definite arrangement, and aggregated into similar crystals. Some years later some was discovered by Mitscherlich, and others, that bodies of the same chemical composition in crystallising among phosphate chemicals the inquiry as to the relative structure of the molecules of bodies. Such was the effect of the discovery of isomerism—a term which had been expressed by Dalton in diagrams of atoms, and which was now used by Berzelius to express bodies of the same

Everything connected with the chemical history of the earth is of this branch of study that the spinners now current regarding meta-xylolum of which is pin, and which is found in coal-tar naphtha. Kekulé has given the current and general account what at present they do not possess. Crystals, of various descriptions, have been found in meteorites, in Siberia, Italy, or, at their action on the rays of light, the waves of heat and sound, and the electric current. Of the last of these properties the most remarkable is that discovered by Faraday, the magnetic rotation of the plane of polarisation of the crystallographical theory, and to the artificial production of crystals; and in another part of the address Johnston points to the connection between crystallisation; and for many years, at almost every meeting, new and important discoveries in this field of science. Of late years, the researches of Bunsen, and compared with the undulatory theory by Herschel, M'Cullagh, Lloyd, Rudberg, Stokes, Miller, Brewster, and Swan.

Within our association-period both the nomenclature of chemistry and the theory of its science have undergone important changes. Gerhardt has, in addition to its ordinary expression as the mere general language and proper nomenclature of chemistry, given to it a philosophical character. Also, the theory of compound radicals, as these views of Liebig, Dumas, and Laurent, and the theory of types, as those of Gerhardt, Williamson, and Odling, have been developed by Kekulé, Wurtz, and others, with the purpose in hand treated as single elements of combination. The nomenclature which attempts to express the relations to one another of bodies very commonplace even in languages more easily capable of polysyllabic combinations than our own. The new nomenclature which has been adopted in chemistry—are no more embarrassed in the expression of these new ideas than are the mathematicians in the language which also has to express abstract complexity on quantities more various and more variable. The study of these new combinations and views has been greatly assisted by the new symbols and complex substances which appear to the result of chemical transformations. Of the latter class of facts, the most remarkable are those which have been recognised by Wurtz in the products of the processes of every moment producing the ammonia, the ethers, the steps of the processes are every moment producing the same order of facts, and the new substances which are produced by the new classes and structures are yielded by one circulating fluid; and the result is a new and most important chemical industry, which may have a great influence on the health of mankind than essential to the progress of scientific agriculture.

GEOLOGY.

In our own days, within our own memories, the very foundations of the science of strata, deposited in the beginning of time, have been explored by a living Geological Survey, as it were, of the whole land. The most complicated parts of the structure have been minutely examined by our Lyell, Jukes, and Ramsay, and the Geological Survey of Ireland. A series of inhabitants which received in primeval times the gift of life, and filled the land and the sea with their numbers, have been investigated in every quarter of the globe, before to the fulness of time it pleased the Giver of all Good to send forth the creature which was to be the image of Himself.

Of the great geological questions which have been under the ever-changing surface of the earth, revealing to us the height of the land, the depth of the sea, the course of the rivers, the growth and the decay of the forest, the system of life and death—yea, the growth, decay, and death of nations, and the mighty changes which have been in the distribution of plants and animals, in one word, before on mankinds now raised into monuments of human intelligence and power.

Had that series a beginning? Was the earth ever uninhabited after it became a habitable world? Are there limits and terms to the life of the globe, over a period since land and sea were separated—a period which we can only call by the name of time? Such are the questions which have been asked by the geologist, and which he has endeavoured to answer. The first fact that in the newest deposits of the most ancient sea, in the stratified crust of the earth, and the sedimentary rocks, there is found the most ancient remains of water, now in part so changed as to appear like the products of fire, but which, when examined by the microscope, will be found to contain the fossil remains of animals and plants, even those of animals and plants, even those of animals and plants, even those

Society, setting in concert, have been latent. First, we had reports on the mathematical theory and experimental researches of magnetism by Christie, 1827; Wheweil, 1833; and Sabine, 1837; afterwards, a magnetic survey of the British Islands; then the establishment of a complete observatory at Dublin, with newly arranged instruments, by Dr. Lloyd, in 1843. On all this patient experience we founded a memorial to her Majesty's Government, made a great part of the cost from our funds, and obtained the establishment of the observatory at Kew, associated to Birmingham, in 1859, a report of progress, signed by Sir John Herschel and myself, at that time long great the labour, how inestimable the fruits! Rain-gauges to the magnetic pole of the south; Antarctic and Russia re-operate with our observers at Kew, Toronto, and St. Helena; and General Sabine, by combining all these results, has given to the world a far-reaching results established of which no man dreamed—laws of harmonious variation affecting the magnetic elements of the globe, to definite relation to the earth's movement, the position of the sun and moon, the distribution of temperature, and the alteration in latitude of the globe.

Our efforts have not been fruitless, whether, with Mr. Mallet, we make experiments on artificial earth shocks at Spezzia, or, with Mr. Oldham, record Vesuvius, or tabulate the records of earthquakes since the beginning of history; or establish the Kew Observatory, a scientific workshop where new instruments of research are made, and proved, and set to work; or dredge the sea with Forbes, and Bradley, and Jeffreys; or explore the sea with Siemens; or investigate electricity with Harris, Ronalds, Thomson, and Jenkin; or, with Airy, Adams, and Challis, calculate the orbits of the planets, and the heavens and circumference, our attempt to gain knowledge has brought back new facts and new laws of phenomena, or better instruments for attaining, or better methods for interpreting them. Even this was not enough. Science is practical art, and apply scientific methods to test a great process of manufacture, we do not fail of success; whether we seek to aid the natural exercise the laborious cultivators of science and the scientific employers of labour.

The same work is ever before us, the same prudence is always necessary, the same zeal is always ready. Many of the results of our investigations in reflecting on the many occasions when the Royal Society has been called upon to advise the Government, and to report on the various questions submitted by our executive officers. And therefore we have been most attentive first for this one wishes might not always have proved so, that the interest of science would not have been so clear as now, that for many years, indeed, societies formed on our model have taken up special parts of our work, and time to some extent have relieved us of our responsibility in communication relating to the practice of particular professions and the progress of some public questions. Not that scientific appliances to agriculture, and to physiology are registered in our meetings, but that these not other practical subjects are found to have more than a temporary interest for the general mode of treatment. With us, facts well entertained, conclusions rightly drawn, are sure to welcome, from whatever quarter the investigation comes they may make their appearance. Whatever societies cultivate these objects, we shall be glad to see them flourish, and we hope that they will in turn receive praise of the good work we have done. Limited indeed is the range of objects formed by our countrymen; whether, like those of Tyneside and the Cotswolds, and, in this immediate neighbourhood, of the Worcestershire, Worcestershire, and Dudley, they explore the mineralogical resources of our soils and glens, or, like the mayors of Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester, improve dwellers, ancient climate, and altered levels of land and sea.

Encouraged by whatever measure of learning and useful knowledge are advanced, there to us are friends. Wherever is privileged to step beyond his fellows in the field of scientific discovery, there we are ready to welcome him as he, our help. Welcoming and joining in the labour of all, we shall keep our place among them, and be ready to encourage and to assist them in their work. Whatever may be our success, we shall not be content with the record of discovery, while we can do more than we now know, we shall grow that in this year we have at least the value of knowledge, the present hours and hands in the endeavour to promote it.

At the conclusion of the President's interesting address, of which the above are the most important features, Sir Roderick Murchison, as representing the savans present, moved a vote of thanks to Professor Phillips; while the Mayor, in the absence of Mr. Cowper, seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation in the presence of 2000 persons.

On Thursday the general business of the sections began. Of the most interesting papers we shall give an account in our next number, as well as of the different excursions. Some illustrations will also be given.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE was nothing very marked in the Lichfield or Derby meetings, save the defeat of Cadastre, which seems to require a distance, as in the furlong race, which the smart old Queen of Trumps won; and the sale of Wildfire (only a thirty-guinea yearling at Chester) for £600. It is hoped that the Derby winner will have a lasting name, and a fillip next year by the removal of the venue from old Haldon-heath (here or there near Exeter). The Epsom Derby is a little too cosmopolitan, and it "dies well," with two such struggles as those between Sydmonton and Pavé Neuf, and Gladiateur and Breadalbane on the last day. Sydmonton's absence from the St. Leger entry is to be regretted, as a colt who could beat Gladiateur at only 10 lb. less, in two years, over a two-mile-and-a-half cup course, would have stayed from end to end at Doncaster. Gladiateur's defeat by Lord Lonsdale's Laughton made the Derby supporters of the Merry stable look to Student more keenly, and the place of Laughton in the betting fell from only 1 lb. more and was three lengths from Beelzebub, was a presumed settler for his Derby chance. Breadalbane's performance at one of those haunts of King Mob (who now jauntily undertakes to overrule racing decisions) which are making "home-circuit meetings" so fateful. Weymouth added another to Gaiety's victories, and Mr. Merry's Gaiety the last survivor of the old school of jockeys, never rode a severer and finer race than some have been the days since then he did at Derby against S. Adams on the Hermsy filly. The pair came away ten lengths from the rest, and Gaiety won by the shortest of heads.

The Warwick meeting went off well, and Sydmonton won the cup; and the Leger now overwhelmingly claims the attention of Derby. Run to 12 to 1, despite the sinister trial reports, and the knocking of Archimedes to 250 to 1.

We conclude that the Claxton race will be reopened at Doncaster. Admiral Rous has withdrawn his license, in which he is least so strongly to the side of the trainer, and declares that Lord St. Vincent's explanation "has cut the ground from under my feet." Still, neither naturally why should that noble sportsman be called upon to commence on a case before he has calmly learnt and weighed the facts. Unfortunately this is not the first time that the Claxton affair has been in the same position. *In re* the Doncaster Corporation, Acrobat, and Lord Bolsenna, he had only to refuse the privilege, which, to do him justice, he does with the most sailor-like candour. At the next a personal stands, it would be a pleasant thing to see these backers to get the bets, and if the Tattersalls' committee do not take it up, it would go before the Jockey Club, and we feel sure that Edwin Parr's proposition to Lord St. Vincent with it.

"The summer season," so it is called, is now fairly to knock of a free Doncaster meeting, with its thirty events and its £2000 of public money. "The race committees are vigilant," but we do not hear that there has been any serious attempt to suppress the ring, and certainly no corporation vote to build more private boxes, which pay such a fine percentage. Though we have not yet had the Cup, the Champagne, and Rustic in the Two-year-old Stake, Klarinska and White Duck can settle their respective claims to the Breadalbane and Gladiateur (10 lb. ex.) are in the Doncaster Stakes, and Ely will, no doubt, be ready for the Champagne and the Cup, and try and achieve that triple of victories in one season which has never yet fallen to the lot of any horse. Doncaster has to not be penalised, will, we should conclude, have a run at him. It is thought that about fifteen years ago, when he was a two-year-old and they will be selected from the following:—Attack, Klarinska, Beelzebub, Pepillo, Out-and-Outer, dam of Breadalbane, Ely, dam of The Duke, Kangaroo, Breadalbane, Broomielaw, Gladiateur, Friday, Lodlington, Sharpened, Zambesi, Christmas Carol, Brown Duryea, Velvet, Gladiolus, The Opposition, Sydmonton, and Lady Elizabeth. Osborne has been spoken of as likely to ride Regulus, and Aubrail, Klarinska, or Gladiateur in addition to some of the others; but we do so, if we mistake not, neither of these riders (certainly not the latter) can scale 7 st. 7 lb. without the 2 lb. allowance. It is likely that the trainers of the nurses will throw away any of the cherished 5 lb. by the Derby have over the Derby winner. Morris, as we said last week, is assigned by some to Regalia; and, as Oimar's chance must be set, it is to be hoped that J. Snowden can be secured for Scott's stable. The Duke may be "21 lb. better than Toolheen," but we do not expect to see him in the first four. Christmas Carol's friends vow that he is much improved; but then they were confident about him at Wolverhampton. If Gladiateur were out of the way Breadalbane would likely to come up and cause another "Doncaster surprise," we might have fancied Breadalbane's chance; we should still not be surprised to see him placed. There is no horse in the race of whose real form the public know less, and we think they underrate him. If Liddington's roaring propensities wholly unfitted him for Epsom, we doubt his making much better over Ascot and Zambesi ought to beat him. The Fecress has no chance of being in front of Klarinska again. She is thickened and improved, but a mile is her forte. Before his "knock out" Archimedes looked and went well, but he requires to be led when walking, as he rears so—a sign which trainers never like. The probability of his being scratched the change from Harlock's to Peck's stable are sadly against Regalia; but he has nothing fresh to beat, supposing that the Duke of Regalia can stay (as Stockwell combined with Touchstone and Bay Middleton could), and that his temper is not so sore about him on that head, and fear that the last quarter of a mile may find him out. We think that Regalia has improved, but the chance in the fun, to which they contributed so much in their day. The Rowsley Stakes has been set down as a trial race, but the day's state of the Downs has sadly interfered with scent. A new pack of Lord Portsmouth's harriers are hunting the Hambledon side of the Brighton have gone as pilots. The Brighton "Vagabond hound" is not often at fault.

Yorkshire cut a most ludicrous figure in its return match with Kent. Willsher (run out, 87) made the top score for his county; and he and Hayward were the only two who reached double figures in the nine innings by 70. In their second innings Willsher scattered six of their wickets, and Hayward made 31 not out. But the rest of the eleven were not playing. The return match between Sussex and Kent was a dull one, which, however, had four days' play and yet came to a make. T. Sewell played a 42 innings for Kent, but was badly mixed with Lillywhite's bowling. Mr. Ridley's batting 41 for Sussex was the best.

John Lillywhite played two steady innings; and his nephew bowled well, as he always does.

MARGATE RACES.—MONDAY.

Visitors' Stakes.—Confederate 1. Mysterious Lady, 2. Castle Hill, 3.
Margate Stakes.—Mr. Merry 1. Lucilla Bell, 2.
Margate Stakes.—Alberta, 1. Duchess of St. Albans, 2. Indian Star, 3.
Margate Stakes.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Confederate, 2. Castle Hill, 3.
South-Eastern Railway Stakes.—Sentinel, 1. Bodsworth, 2. Fountainblue, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Little Gentleman, 1. Balcornock, 2. Betsy Copeland, 3.
Scratch Handicap.—Little Gentleman, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2.
Margate Handicap.—Dagrell, 1. Triumpher, 2. Sentinel, 3.
Ladies' Purse.—Sir Owen, 1. Mr. Merry, 2. Alberta, 3.
Military Stakes.—Bodsworth, 1. Confederate, 2. Staring Tom, 3.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Gretna Green 1, Sydmonton 2, Queen's Counsel 3.
Racing Stakes.—Lady Sophie, 1. Cotty to 2, Trap, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Mr. Sykes, 1. Mr. Sykes, 2. Mr. Wood, 3.
Shorts Handicap.—Hardwick 1. Cutler, 2. Bishopton, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Gretna Green, 1. Cotty, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Gretna Green, 1. Cotty, 2. Success, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Viper, 1. Bianca 2, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Welter Cup.—General Hess, 1. Lady Sabina, 2. Principal, 3.
Warwick Stakes.—Sydmonton, 1. Bodsworth, 2. Success, 3.
Warwick Cup.—Sydmonton, 1. Iris, 2. Stanton, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Lady Sophie, 1. Iris, 2. Nun, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Ambition, 1. Ion, 2. Miss Merivale, 3.
Warwick Handicap.—Sydmonton, 1. Gretna Green, 2. Bianca, 3.
Grand Stand Plate.—Sapphire, 1. Overtone, 2. Iller, 3.
Grand Stand Handicap.—Lady Sophie, 1. Cotty, 2. Morton, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Trap, 1. Magpie, 2. Queen of the Manor, 3.

DOVER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Ladies' Plate.—Maid of Oak, 1. Duchess of St. Albans, 2. Domino, 3.
Town Plate.—Mr. Merry, 1. Lucilla Bell, 2. Incognito, 3.
Stewards' Plate.—Surrey, 1. Troublesome, 2. Magic, 3.
Dover Cup.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Castle Hill, 2. Schapbaster, 3.
Lord Warden Stakes.—Scotland, 1. Dead heat between Rapture and Deanna 2, 3.
Military Stakes.—Tarese, 1. Bodsworth, 2. Sharpshooter, 3.
Members' Plate.—Tarese, 1. Lucilla Bell, 2. Mr. Merry, 3.

LUCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Town Plate.—Alice Lee, 1. Overtone, 2. Rose, 3.
Stewards' Cup.—Honeymoon, 1. Bianca, 2. Catapulta, 3.
Leicestershire Handicap.—Lizard, 1. Grove Darling, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Honeymoon, 1. Bianca, 2. Morton, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Vicksburg came in alone.
Lady Cup for Maidens.—Bianca, 1. Threshare, 2.

The Belgian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of cattle by sea or land into Belgium, in order to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague, which prevails in Holland.

The Japanese who have arrived at Marseilles are not Ambassadors, but merely envoys sent to study the political questions in Europe. They are accompanied by a marine engineer M. De Verny, who is the son-in-law of Kiousiou, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. They are to go to Lyons, Paris, Belgium, Germany, and England.

The Paris Bourse has been the scene of a remarkable movement at sea of a ship, the cargo of which is valued at £50,000. The Colonial Marine Bank of Mauritius has suspended the cashiership of her captain and her first and second officers, on the ground that the abandonment was unnecessary, and that the vessel might have been brought into harbour.

We learn from Schleswig that an official notification has been made to the Danish Government that the armistice will not be renewed on the 14th inst. The civil and military government for Holstein will be established on the 15th inst. Count Wedel-Jarlsberg, Count Von Platen-Hallermund, Von Gablenz will arrive in Holstein on the 14th inst., and will replace Herr von Halbhuber, the present Austrian Commissioner in the duchies.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 4.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on offer here to-day; nevertheless, all kinds moved off heavily, at decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per qr. Foreign wheat was in good request, at Monday's rates, for all parcels of fine quality. Barley of good malting sample commanded late attention, even at reduced currencies. Malt was in limited demand, at 1s. per qr. less money. Beans and peas were dull sale, at 1s. per qr. lower rates. Oats were in fair request, at Monday's quotations. Linseed cakes were transacted in sale, on former terms. Bones were slow and quite as dear as last week. Linseed oil was in fair demand, at 30s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

In prices of British grain the following changes have occurred:—

Wheat, 4.—Wheats, both English and foreign, were very dull, at Monday's decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per qr. Barley, 1.—Malting qualities were in fair request, at 1s. per qr. less money. Malt, 1.—Prices 1s. per qr. lower. Beans, 1.—Prices 1s. per qr. lower. Peas, 1.—Prices 1s. per qr. lower. Oats, 1.—Prices 1s. per qr. lower. Flour, 1.—Prices 1s. per sack lower.

The following are the prices of wheat per quarter, and the general average of the kingdom for the week ending August 26, and for the corresponding week in 1864:—

	1865.	1864.
Essex and Kent, red	40s. to 46s.	40s. to 46s.
Essex and Kent, white	42s. to 48s.	42s. to 48s.
Scotch	40s. to 46s.	40s. to 46s.
Irish	40s. to 46s.	40s. to 46s.
Foreign	40s. to 46s.	40s. to 46s.
Average of the kingdom	42s. 6d.	42s. 6d.

The Gazette gives the following prices of corn per quarter, and the duty thereon, for the week ending August 26, and for the corresponding week in 1864:—

	1865.		1864.	
	Price.	Duty.	Price.	Duty.
Wheat	42s. 6d.	1s.	42s. 6d.	1s.
Barley	34s. 1d.	1s.	34s. 1d.	1s.
Oats	22s. 6d.	1s.	22s. 6d.	1s.
Rye	30s. 0d.	1s.	30s. 0d.	1s.
Beans	34s. 1d.	1s.	34s. 1d.	1s.
Peas	34s. 1d.	1s.	34s. 1d.	1s.

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Oats	22s. 6d.	1s.	22s. 6d.	1s.
Rye	30s. 0d.	1s.	30s. 0d.	1s.
Beans	34s. 1d.	1s.	34s. 1d.	1s.
Peas	34s. 1d.	1s.	34s. 1d.	1s.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. B. CLARKE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and E. WEBB, Hartlepool, tailor.—J. DIBBS, Shrewsbury, provision dealer.

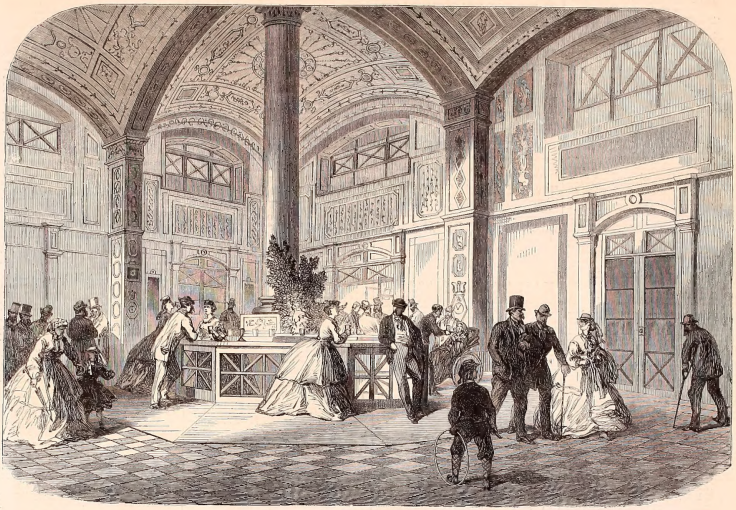
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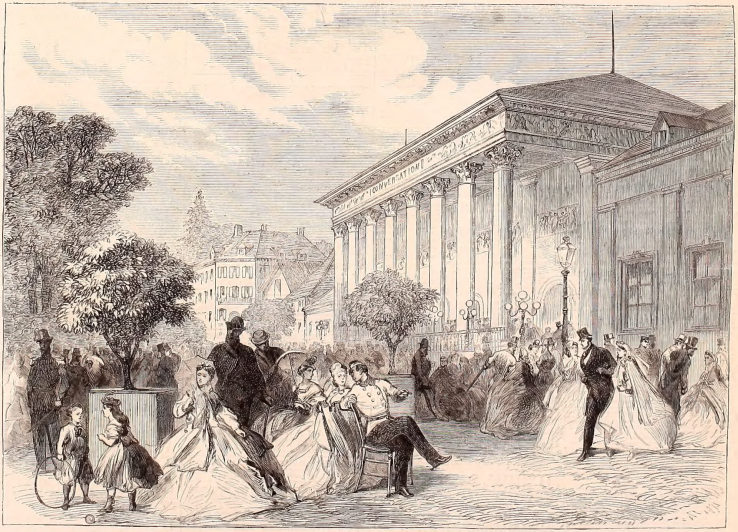


INSPECTION OF FOREIGN CATTLE AT THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE SEASON AT BADEN-BADEN.



THE TRINK-HALLE.



THE PLACE DE LA CONVERSATION.—SEE PAGE 230.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to the continued frequency of the weather for harvest work and the favourable state of most of the foreign exchanges, increased activity has been shown in the business of the Stock Exchange. The business doing, however, has not increased, although the Government broker has purchased several parcels of stock on account of the Sinking Fund. There has been more passing in the Unfunded Debt.

The demand for money on offer in the discount market has become very large. The applications in all quarters for accommodation have not been to any extension.

The Bank of England rate on Government Securities may be called 3 to 3½ per cent.

The directors of the Bank of Prussia have abandoned their projected increase of rate to 5 per cent. We annex the rates at the undermentioned cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3	2
Berlin	4	3½
Vienna	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Trieste	4	3½
Brussels	3	2½
Madrid	4	3½
Hamburg	4	3½
St. Petersburg	5	4½

The imports of bullion have been moderately large, and rather a large quantity of gold has been sent into the Bank of England.

The Bank of France holds, on Money, now 872,75 ; Bills, Account, 984 ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95 ; Exchequer Bills, 30.

The Bank of Germany holds, on Money, now 1,000 ; Bills, 1,000. Tuesday the Continental prices were fairly settling :—Spanish, for Francs, closed at 68½ ; Bilbo, for Three, 68 ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 1852, 95 ; Exchequer Bills, 30 ; Ditto, for Three, 1858, 95 ; Turkish Five per Cents, 1865, 91 ; Exchequer Bills, in the Netherlands, 30 ; Exchequer Bonds, for Money, market 86½ to 86¾ ; for Account, 86 ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 1853, 95 ; Ditto, for Three per Cents, 1858, 95 ; and Exchequer Bills, 30, 40s. to 35, prem.

The Bank of Russia holds, on Money, now 1,000 ; Bills, 1,000. Tuesday the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 1853, were 95 ; and Bills Five per Cents, 1864 to 5. Exchequer Bills were quoted 30 to 35 prem.

The Bank of Spain has raised its rate. Egyptian finds her credit materially improved in value, and in several other descriptions a fair business has been done. Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 24 ; and 6-Half per Cents, 80 ; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 24 ; and 6-Half per Cents, 80 ; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 89 ex div ; Ditto, 1885, 103 ; Unified Four per Cents, 91 ; Ditto, Consols, 103 ; Daïras Five per Cents, 1885, 78 ; Morocco Three per Cents, 1863, 45 ; Ditto, 1888, 45 ; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 104 ; Ditto, 1864, 104 ; Ditto, 1866, 104 ; Ditto, 1871, 104 ; Ditto, 1872, 104 ; Ditto, 1873, 104 ; Ditto, 1875, 104 ; Ditto, 1877, 104 ; Ditto, 1880, 104 ; Ditto, 1884, 104 ; Ditto, 1887, 104 ; Ditto, 1889, 104 ; Ditto, 1890, 104 ; Ditto, 1891, 104 ; Ditto, 1892, 104 ; Ditto, 1893, 104 ; Ditto, 1894, 104 ; Ditto, 1895, 104 ; Ditto, 1896, 104 ; Ditto, 1897, 104 ; Ditto, 1898, 104 ; Ditto,

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JUDGE HALIBURTON, THE AUTHOR OF "SAM SLICK."

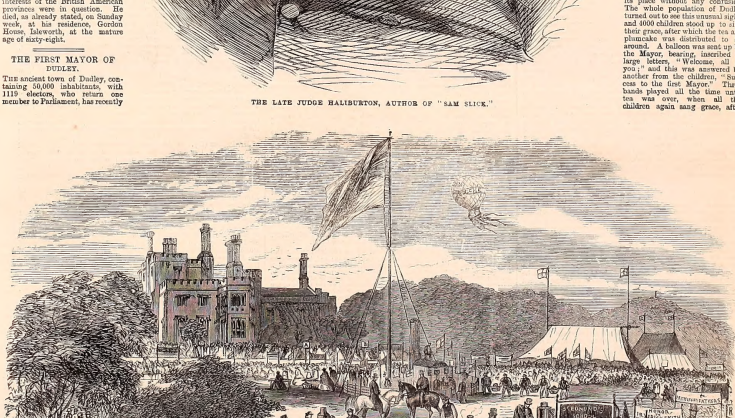
THE death of Mr. T. C. Haliburton, formerly Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and latterly M.P. for Launceston, but more generally known as the author of "Sam Slick," was announced in our last. His portrait, from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, is now engraved. Mr. Haliburton was born at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, in 1796, and, having studied at various places, was called to the Colonial Bar, and practised for some years with considerable success. In 1835 he commenced the literary work on which his fame will rest by the contribution to the columns of a Halifax weekly newspaper of a series of amusing papers, depicting the acute angles and sharp knobs of the Yankee character. So successful were these papers that two years later they were revised, published, and brought under the notice of the English reading public, who gave "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker," an enthusiastic reception. The success of this book naturally induced the publication of a second series in 1837, and a third in 1840. But "Sam Slick" was not exhausted, for "The Attaché," an account of Sam's experiences in London as one of the members of the United States Embassy, was equally popular with the preceding volumes, and went through several editions in a few months. These were succeeded at intervals by "Bubbles of Canada," "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," "The Old Judge," "Traits of American Humour," "Yankee Stories," "Nature and Human Nature," which were not so successful as his first works. In 1858, Mr. Haliburton received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and in the following year he began his Parliamentary career, being elected M.P. for Launceston on Conservative principles. He was a constant attendant in the House, but seldom spoke, except when the commercial interests of the British American provinces were in question. He died, as already stated, on Sunday week, at his residence, Gordon House, Isleworth, at the mature age of sixty-eight.



THE LATE JUDGE HALIBURTON, AUTHOR OF "SAM SLICK."

THE FIRST MAYOR OF DUDLEY.

THE ancient town of Dudley, containing 50,000 inhabitants, with 1119 electors, who return one member to Parliament, has recently been incorporated, under Royal charter; and Mr. Frederick Smith, of The Priory, was unanimously elected first Mayor. To mark his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him, Mr. Smith issued a separate card of invitation to every day-scholar and teacher in the borough (numbering 4000) to come to The Priory, on the 29th ult., to partake of tea and plumcake and enjoy games of various kinds. The weather, on the appointed day, was beautifully fine; and at an early hour the church bells rang merrily, the shops were closed, and a general holiday was proclaimed. At two o'clock, this army of 4000 children formed in close column in the Market-place, each school four deep, and bearing aloft a forest of banners, some very beautifully embroidered with mottoes expressive of every kind wish towards the Mayor. When that gentleman rode up he was received with a burst of cheers from the children and 20,000 spectators. The whole assembly sang, in a most touching manner, "God Bless the Prince of Wales;" and then, with the Mayor at their head, the procession moved towards the beautiful grounds of the ancient Priory. The procession being three quarters of a mile in length, the various bands played as they marched without interfering with each other. On entering the Priory grounds a noble scene presented itself. In the centre of a large field in front of the Priory floated a red ensign—the largest ever used in the British Navy—and near it a boiler, capable of holding ten for 4000 guests, was ready to distribute its contents through as many taps as there were schools. Tables and seats sufficient for all had been placed around the field; and the head-quarters of each school was defined with hurdles and marked by a notice-board, on which the name of the teacher, the name of the school, and the religious denomination and number of scholars were painted in large letters and figures. Then each school on entering the field fell into its place without any confusion. The whole population of Dudley turned out to see this unusual sight, and 4000 children stood up to sing their grace, after which the tea and plumcake was distributed to all around. A balloon was sent up by the Mayor, bearing, inscribed in large letters, "Welcome, all of you;" and this was answered by another from the children, "Success to the first Mayor." These bands played all the time until tea was over, when all the children again sang grace, after



ENTERTAINMENT TO FOUR THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DUDLEY.

which the large flag was lowered as a signal for general dispersion and games. One game was with a very long, thick rope, at one end of which the Mayor placed 1000 boys to pull against 1000 at the other, until the rope broke in two, and all tumbled head over heels backwards, to the immense delight of the lookers-on. Then there were foot races for boys of eight, nine, and ten years of age, and to the winners of each the Mayor distributed handsome medals as prizes. At six o'clock a bell was rung, and the 4000 children rushed to their separate head-quarters, re-formed, and marched under the banners. Here stood the Mayor, surrounded by the members of the Town Council, and many ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who had invited a few appropriate and telling marks to his young friends, who, after rending the air with shouts of applause at his hearty speaking and kindness, commenced the last procession, with bands playing and colours flying, never to forget the happy hours they had spent at The Priory with the first Mayor of Dudley.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE French fleet having departed in peace, all the savants being gone to Birmingham, all the artists (apparently) to Newcastle, and the Cupolitans to Shrewsbury, the Prince of Wales's children, it would seem, do not dread the gloomiest of the "noble sportsman" in the month of the crown, and every body who can by any possible means get out of town to some *villegiature* or another—the Queen being at Coburg, the Government lucklessly known to be very much at Osborne, where it did, and the "machine" of the British constitution running as cheerfully as ever, there is little left for the writer who is compelled, for his sins, to talk about except murder. Cain's crime seems rife than ever. The season for shooting, stabbing, and poisoning is right and left. There is a human as well as a bovine rinderpest. But as it is not my duty to compile a collection of "crimes celebres," and as my lady readers would probably object to my making this column a "Calendar of Horrors," I will give the bloodgutting this week the go-by, just running aside for a moment to observe that on the very same day when the Mormon labourers kicked his reproof wife to death in Bermondsey, a woman was charged, at one of the police courts, with biting off the under-lip of another woman. The virago was known, it appears, in the neighbourhood as "Bite 'em." and that her provoked deed was done with malice prepense was proved by her previously uttered threat of "I'll eat the face of her enemy. The "Grand was not a Pig," but a cannibal residing within the metropolitan police district.

Nor, for another week, need I be hanged; but what do you think the magistrate did with the "Friend," who bore, by-the-way, the pretty Christian name of Agnes? Well, he sent her to prison for six weeks. He did not even bind her over to keep the peace for six months. In the mind of October the "Friend" will be free again, with her teeth sharpened by six weeks' ratson diet.

Mr. John Ruskin, whose ambition to shine as a political economist seems to transcend his genius in matters more suitable to hold the foremost place in English art-criticism, has been throwing stones—not Venice ones—at a contemporary, and accusing him of taking "pleasure" for having stated that it is difficult to obtain good servants. According to Mr. Ruskin, excellent domestic servants may be secured by either of the two following processes. You must hold them in slavery, after the fashion of Venice, or you must teach them, "delicately," that in the end your servants shall become your sons, which is the Christian method. In support of this new theory, Mr. Ruskin quotes King Solomon; but he forgets to tell us that the Eastern servant was a slave, and that the Wise Man himself has said some pregnant things about spoiling the child and spoiling the rod, which do not favour his son chastening him.

What are we to do with idle and disobedient servants? I remember a very good, kind lady, who, out of patience once with an intractable housemaid of that description, declared that she would beat her, as she could see, was to whip them. But the nineteenth century pardon, and the days of Bowringpigs! By the constitution of the England a master may beat his apprentice or servant. I have known in Russia a cook sent to the police office to be whipped for putting too much salt in the soup. You may read in Mr. Peppys's Diary that his maid, having offended him one morning, he took a broom and struck her over the arse. The good old Puritan never went further, for Hey, Zachary Crofton, publicly defended the rod, in preference to the cane, in the correction of servants. "For," says the said Zachary, "my mother once chastising her maid with a wand, did chance to exhibit her eye. But the good old lady said, 'Let me alone, I will use them, it is certain. As to the position that slaves are the best servants, it is the worst of all. I have been a slave myself, have seen others slaves in Russia and in Cuba; I have seen what a continual plague and misery are the best of servants, and what a curse to their masters and mistress. They go on well for a time; then they turn sulky, or saucy, or get tipsy, or pilfer. Then there is the plea in statement, 'I pray you, good Lord help you, how can I do it unless you give me money before." You can't turn them out of doors, and if you beat them you are in trouble.

While I am on this topic comes to me a sensible, temperate, truly Christian pamphlet, emanating, I apprehend, from the pen of one of the ladies, including Marchioness Townshend, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Rosslyn, Lady Talbot de Malahide, and Lady Maunders, Lady Jenkinson, Mrs. W. Baines, Mrs. Thomson, who lately engaged that meeting at St. James's Hall, had for its object the great question of domestic service. The pamphlet includes the admirable paper on servants, the conduct of a lady taking a deep interest in the subject, read at the St. James's meeting, in which it is contended that the odourous problem is helped much towards solution. All is pet within and out of speculation and theory. "Is the subject of servants" "followers" I note a kindly suggestion that, while the rules of each family on this point ought to be enforced, it might be well if the rule were sometimes relaxed in favour of an acknowledged and accepted lover." No doubt," the paper goes on to say, "the reason why the privilege is so generally withheld is because it is so often abused." Yes; it is often abused. But in the New America I had occasion to leave a house in London in charge of a servant who had been with me for years, and whom I would have trusted with untold gold, had any gold, told or untold, come my way. She had an allowed follower, as acknowledged and accepted suitor—a young man in the humble line of life. She got out of him, and picked up another young man at one of those edifying places of amusement known as music halls. This young man, who was of a gentlemanly and contented himself with breaking open the drawers of a bureau, in which he found nothing, but some old concealed letters. I then occurred to him to rob somebody else's house, and when I returned I had the satisfaction of hearing that he had been apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. I wonder how many ladies and gentlemen who read this could relate similar stories of "acknowledged and accepted" followers.

A new and original actor has made his appearance at the Adelphi Theatre; and I am happy to be able to enter the domain of dramatic criticism to herald Mr. Joseph Jefferson a great actor. The recognised Asmodeus of the London Press (I beg of him to call doubleday give a good account of "Rip Van Winkle!" I simply wish to point out to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Boucicault two little things which struck me which I think would add greatly to the scenic effect of the drama. First, why has not a big log of wood been placed in the hearth in the head of George III.; and in the third, the lineaments of General Washington? Both would help the illusion as to time and place materially. Second, Rip speaks, in act three, very pathetically of a dog he had, high? "Schneider." Now, I should like Mr. Jefferson to be accompanied by a real live dog, wagging a real live tale. Mme. Vestris used to have her live King Charles's in "The Country Girl," and the bow-wows are easily trained to the business of the stage—easier than human beings sometimes. In the last act I want to see, prone to earth, by the side of the sleeping Rip, the skeleton of Schneider, who has remained at his master's side a very old dog, and died at last, as faithful dogs will do. Mr. Watkerlowe Hawkins would be delighted, I am sure, to get up the prettiest little model imaginable of a canine skeleton, which any intelligent property-man could copy.

Comes there to me through book-post a dainty little volume of poems, published by Moxon, entitled "Ephemera," by "Helen and Gabrielle Carr." Now, I am very sorry, Mesdames or Mademoiselles, I am very sorry, but I am unable to say anything about the poetic merits of "Ephemera." In the first place, I cannot—poetry to me being a mystery; in the next, I mustn't—not being a reviewer. I may hint, however, quite parenthetically, that "Ephemera" contains a number of exquisitely pencilled illustrations of the fairest and gracefullest little cupids ever seen out of Kenny Meadows's vignettes and Giulio Romano's frescoes. *Ce sont des oeuvres à propos*, these illustrations are appropriately enough, drawn on wood; which is a "gouk," in Artemus Ward says.

They have been visiting at Lyons; but the riot has been merely an O. P. row. M. Raphael Felix (the famous Rachel's brother), director of the Grand Theatre of Lyons, has been compelling the people of that public to take actors off the stage. So the public have torn up the benches, broken the chandeliers, and Felix having come on the stage, blocked up the streets, hooted the soldiery, overturned an omnibus to make a barricade, and generally conducted themselves in an ungovernable and rowdyish manner. The dispute between M. Raphael Felix and the Lyonese property-masters is not, I suppose, the stern hand of authority; but I wish that, while its hand is in, authority would put a stop to another nuisance, more reprehensible than the practice of hissing actors off the stage. I mean the abominable organization of hired applauders, known as the claque, whose vocal pains manufacture spurious approbation and keep bad pieces and bad performers on the stage.

THE NEW CHINESE ORDER OF THE DRAGON.



THE accompanying illustration shows the badge of the Imperial Order of the Dragon, lately established by an Imperial edict of the Pekin Government. It is a military order, ranged in five classes, and it is to be presented, through the Minister, to such European officers as may have rendered services to the Chinese Government. The ribbon is yellow, with light green edges (the Court colours). The first class is distinguished by a red cross, and the second by a blue stone, of considerable value, in the centre; the other four have no jewels. The badge is of gold. The third class is larger in size, but is of silver, with a plain white stone. It may be remarked that the Chinese have not hitherto, more precisely as the Turks did, when they established the Order of the Medjidie; seeing that Chinese medals for military service had been in use long before any Order of the Dragon was either expressly for Europeans was thought of. No one who has seen the "Braves" can have failed to have admired the large silver badges that many of them wear on the breast, bearing the word "Valour," and which answer to our Victoria cross. The *Pekin Gazette* records the appointments to "Grand Dragon" in just the same way as our own *London Gazette* would do. The badge is engraved from a photograph by Mr. W. Saunders, of Shanghai.

In Cochin-China bull-races are very much in vogue. The bulls are harnessed to chariots, and run with great speed.

On the 1st instant the Act on the sugar duties took effect. The duty on the importation of cane-juice the cwt. is now 8s. 2d.

A reduction of postage has taken place on letters for the Australian colonies, and other places beyond the sea. From the following rates, British and foreign continued, will be chargeable on each letter:—Victoria, not exceeding 4oz., 1s.; every additional 4oz., 1s.; 5oz. to 6oz.; every additional 4oz., 1s. 6d. The postage may be either paid in advance or collected on delivery. Letters for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, are charged with an additional rate of 2d. when not exceeding 4oz. in weight, and so according to the above scale.

THE CLIMATE OF MADEIRA.—(To the Editor.)—As you you made mention of the proposed sanatorium in the island of Madeira in connection with the Royal Free Hospital, permit me to observe that the climate of Madeira is not particularly beneficial to consumptive patients, and, instead of leading to wholesale condemnation, should rather stimulate to further and searching inquiry into the cause. With like views, and equal disappointment from ungrounded expectations, I may mention briefly such remarks as I have gathered from a short visit I paid in the way to it in 1856, useful to non-professional readers, and pending their fuller publication in the form of a pamphlet, hereafter to appear, wherein several cases will be given to derive little or no benefit from the climate; nor was the advantage great in those who had been residents for a few years, and who had left the island with their health restored. Madeira is almost wholly devoid of vegetable distortions and subsidiary disease gained nothing, and sometimes was aggravated. The exceptions were chiefly cases of chronic bronchitis, with some hemoptysis, where nervous depression was extreme, and where the throat was relaxed and irritable. The most striking and favourable results were resulted in cases where an arrest of disease had once been even partially established. Such persons have been known to remain abroad for periods of twenty-five years and under. If the salubrative functions are considered, even an advanced stage of consumption, and the existence of cavities in the lung does not prevent the good results following a residence in Madeira. Hemoptysis is also relieved in the incipient stage. But perhaps the most important service which Madeira may render is properly selected cases is as a preparation for climates of more stimulant powers, such as Malaga, Algiers, Upper Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. It is my earnest hope that this plan of treatment, still quite in its infancy, may receive abundant development. Phthisis, a disease more widely fatal in the long run than epidemics, is, as far as we know, mainly the product of social, hereditary, and climatic causes. Much can be done for the two former by legislation and sanitary management; but it is our own fault if we fail to employ the proper remedy against the last evil in an organized and systematic manner.—I remain your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. STONE, F.R.C.P., Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. Sept. 4, 1863.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE Irish elections were of peculiar interest, owing to the turn which they took in favour of the Government, and proving, as they did, the success of the policy of conciliation and toleration which Ministers had exhibited in the last Session on all matters connected with Ireland—of course, without the slightest reference to electioneering contingencies. The personal changes were not particularly interesting, as the large majority of the House which took place a probable accession to the strength of the Liberal party was obtained. In the county of Antrim Colonel Pakenham, who had represented the constituency in the House since 1841, and who was a Conservative, and Mr. O'Neill (L.), the former member, was returned without a contest, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Joseph Smyth, Q.C., a barrister, and the second son of Sir G. F. Seymour, G.C.B., and who is connected by property and residence with Norfolk, but who, no doubt, has a claim on the electors who have chosen him. From the borough of Armagh Mr. Bond, who had sat for that place as an attorney, from 1855, when he came in and left Mr. Kirk (L.) to do battle, but without success, against Mr. Stearn Bell Miller, Q.C. (L.), who represented the city from 1857 to 1859, and was, looking to his manner and demeanour, in his own estimation, a very grand personage indeed. The election for Athlone was a singular one. The late member, Mr. Bernard (L.), governor of the Bank of Ireland, chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, a millionaire, and representative of the county in 1857, was opposed by Mr. Handcock (C.), a local landed proprietor, who may have been supposed to have been fighting for his own influence. A day or two before the nomination there arrived, purely *en passant*, Mr. Denis Joseph Byrne, a gentleman who had issued no address to the electors of Galway and was on his way thither, and who, being a man of business and therefore quite peculiar property of a pedigree (it may be that he even comes of "Royal siege"), modestly describes himself as one of "Mr. Denis O. Reardon, scurried, and a house agent and auctioneer in Piccadilly. Accordingly, he was induced then and there to stand for Athlone. He went to the poll, and won by a large majority. As his predecessor Liberalism, it may be well made in the political status of the borough in the house. The next point to which a change occurs is at Carlow borough, which was left vacant by the migration of Sir John Acton to Bridgenorth; and there was a contest between Mr. Kavanagh (L.), son of Mr. Charles Kavanagh, and connected with the county of Ennet, and Mr. Rochford (C.), whom the former defeated by a majority of Casual seen, of 12. The opposed, not satisfied with Mr. Lanigan (L.), who represented them since 1859, so another Liberal, Mr. Arthur Moore Jyster (L.), was put in and carried the election by a majority of 1. Mr. O'Beirne is well known in certain circles as a gentleman of considerable smartness and activity; and, as he hails from Roscommon, he will be returned not in all respects an Irish member, and one who it is believed will make himself heard in the house. In the county of Cavan Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. P. Maxwell (C.), who had sat for it since 1843, took leave; and Mr. Edward James Saunderson (L.), a landed proprietor, married by marriage with Lord Farnham and Lord Ventry, a magistrate for and resident in the county, was returned without opposition to fill up an addition to the Liberal party. There was a severe struggle in the county of Cork: Greek met Greek in the case of Charles Bagwell (L.), native-born of the county, but who is a merchant in London, opposed Mr. Vincent Scully (L.), who had to mention in connection, who represented this constituency from 1852 to 1857 and was returned in 1859, and was, his eccentricity notwithstanding, was a member who had a Parliamentary status on the electors, which they refused to recognise, and so the seat was wrested from him which at one time he maintained that he should voluntarily resign. Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Richard Dowden, Q.C., who had represented Dropheda since 1852, would not stand again; and two Liberals stepped for his seat, which, in the event, fell to the lot of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth (L.), a merchant at Manchester, who beat an Irishman, Mr. Brodrick (C.), by a majority. There has been no Liberal triumph in the city of Dublin than, perhaps, of any other place in the United Kingdom, the return of Sir Edward Grogan (L.), one of the late members, made way for Mr. Benjamin Guinness (L.C.), who was returned, very naturally, really for his character and position, with the good-will of all parties; but against Mr. Ware (C.), who sought re-election, there was set up Mr. Jonathan Pim (L.), a merchant and manufacturer, who is a Quaker, and, what is more, a celebrity. At any rate, he was made very much of, and comes to Parliament with the prestige of success and prestige. It is rumour that he will be asked to second the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. Here is another Liberal gain. In the county of Dublin was observed upon was important, as it was a direct triumph for the Government, that of Mr. Henry Barry, Q.C. (L.), who, it is said, will be the Lord Lieutenant, swayed the seat left vacant by the transference of Mr. Maurice to the city of Cork, and who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Pallier (C.). In the city of Galway there was another Liberal gain, Mr. J. Fitzgerald (L.), who was beaten by Mr. Michael Morris, Q.C., a Galway magistrate and man; while the place of Mr. Dunkellin, now member for the county (L.), was supplied, in like manner, by Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart. (L.), a magistrate for the county of Kerry, and a resident proprietor near Killarney.

There was a personal loss of a Liberal vote in the county of Kildare, Lord Otho Fitzgerald (L.), youngest son of the Duke of Leinster, who has died, and whose place has been filled by a Liberal—tenant in the Horse Guards Blue and a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve—succeeded the late Duke, Mr. Fitzgerald (L.), who retired while Mr. Cogan (L.) retains his seat. At Kilkenny borough the place of Mr. Sullivan, a merciful Liberal, has been filled successfully by Sir John Gray, who has been long well known in the public life of Dublin, and, indeed, of Ireland, and who is the proprietor and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. In the county of Mr. Greene (L.) sat for it since 1847 and was one of those members who seemed identified with the House, was succeeded by Mr. George Lambert (L.), Bryan (L.), son of Mr. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Bryan, of Jenkinstown; the other member, the Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis (L.), being returned with him. The fortunes of the election for the King's County (Parsal (L.), who at the close of the polling it was announced that Mr. Hennessy (C.) (who had sat for the county since 1852) who has contrived, we know how to become known to all the world) had beaten Sir Patrick O'Brien (L.), and that Mr. John Gilbert (L.), who had sat for Dublin city since 1847, in the county, was returned with him. When the votes were counted, however, it was found that, in fact, Sir P. O'Brien (L.) was actually returned, while Mr. Hennessy, and the rival, to him especially cruel, sentence of ejection was formally given to the effect that Mr. Hennessy (C.) county Mr. Gilbert (L.), who in the last Session was, so to speak, a viaduct by which the Liberal party in the Government was poured into Ireland, was fitted with a colleague of his own political persuasion, Mr. Ennis (L.), a barrister and magistrate for the county, the county, beating Colonel Dickson (C.), the late member, one of the most talkative gentlemen connected with the House, and a Liberal who was remarkably authoritative on his own authority. At Londonderry city Mr. Corry (C.) and Mr. M'Cormick (L.C.), retired, was succeeded by Lord Claud John Hamilton (C.), second son of the Marquis of Abercorn, a youthful Guardsman, and who seems the same sort of member as Tyrone, who best in a contest Mr. Green (L.), who at one time sat for the borough, in the Irish interest, and who, as has supplanted the candidature of his reappearance there, did not venture on an opposition. At Lisburn Mr. Lindsay (C.) retires. Again there was a like result in the county of Monaghan, for the Hon. V. Dawson (L.), son of Lord Cremorne, and a young man in the Guards, succeeds one of the late members, Sir George Forster (C.). In the county of Mayo, Lord Bingham (C.), son of the Earl of Lucan, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, succeeds quietly to the seat lately held by Mr. Palmer (C.); at Newry, Mr. Archer Charles Innes (C.), a magistrate for the county of Down, replaces Mr. Quin (C.), beating a Liberal candidate, Mr. Kirk, who formerly represented the borough; while, at Portarlington, Mr. Lawson, the Attorney-General for Ireland, divided with Captain Dawson Damer (C.), the late member, those of the eighty-six electors of the borough who voted, in a proportion of forty-six to thirty-five, won a seat for the Government and a vote for the Liberal party, and, besides, con-

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

(1) Dragoon Guards: Capt. E. E. Hall and Lieut. T. Y. Bourne to be Captains; Cornets F. M. Clarke and R. de Salis to be Lieutenants.

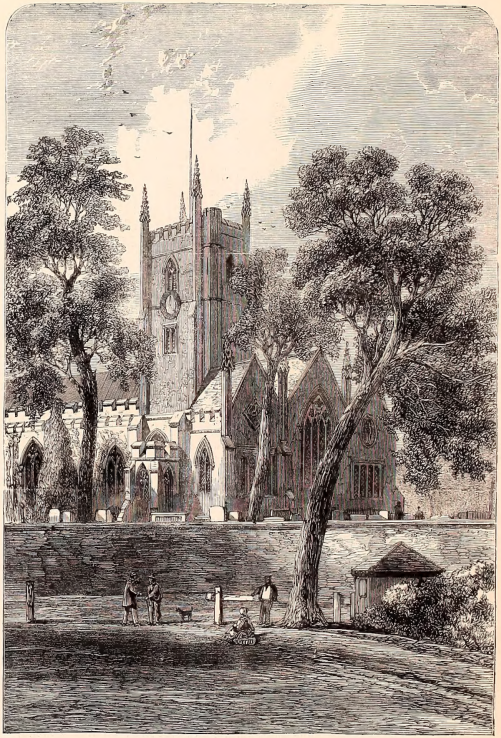
(2) Dragoon Guards: Brevet-Colonel and W. F. Maxwell to be Captains; Cornets J. Meade and E. Smith to be Lieutenants.

(3) Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain; Lieuts. L. Evans and E. A. Slessor to be Second Captains.

(4) Dragoon Guards: Lieut. R. Wittard to be Adjutant, 11th Lieut J. W. Poole to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, 11th Lieut. J. Fitzherbert Smith to be Lieutenant, 11th; Staff Surg. G. A. G. Hall, M.D., from Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Surgeon, Lieut. Surg. R. Hall to be Surgeon, vice Surg. G. A. G. Hall, M.D., 11th Hussars; Cornet Hon. C. Carington to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; 5th, Cornet J. F. Pennell to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Hon. C. Carington, who resigns; 6th, Lieut. and Capt. W. Cooper to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet and Adjutant Sir C. Wolseley, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. Cooper, who resigns; 7th, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet G. A. Mieres to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; 8th, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet G. A. Mieres to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; 9th, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet G. A. Mieres to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; 10th, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet G. A. Mieres to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; 11th, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet G. A. Mieres to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, who resigns; 12th, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge to be Captain, vice Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Poulter to be Lieutenant, Cornet G. A. Mieres to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Capt. Hon. 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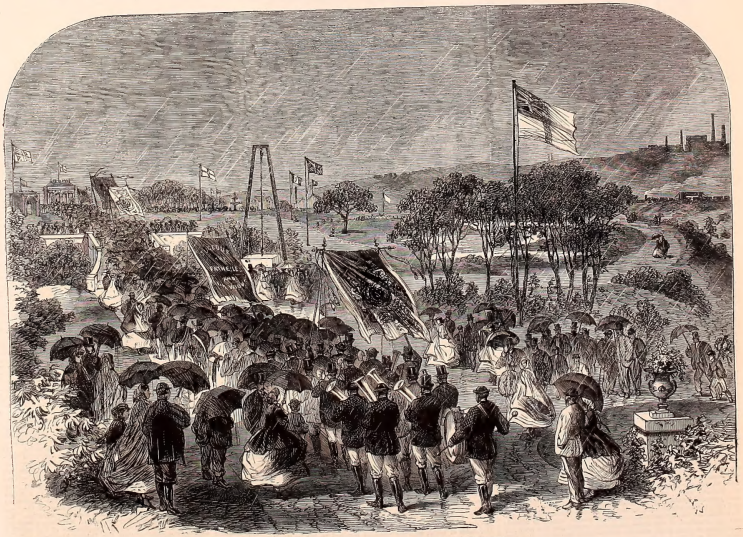
HEATHFIELD HOUSE, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES WATT.—SEE PAGE 220.



HANDSWORTH CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF JAMES WATT.—SEE PAGE 220.



THE OLD CROWN HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



OPENING OF ALEXANDRA PARK AT OLDHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM.

Among the numerous visitors to Birmingham, on the occasion of the present meeting of the British Association, it is likely that some will be disposed to employ a leisure hour in going to see any of the places of historical interest to be found in that town or neighbourhood. We may now, therefore, give three or four illustrations of such localities, with a brief notice of the associations belonging to them.

The Engraving on this page is a view of the Old Ship Inn, at Camp Hill, where Prince Rupert took up his head-quarters, in April, 1643, when he attacked the town of Birmingham with a force of 2000 horse and foot. Birmingham had raised, with the Parliamentary cause and made swords for their army. An obstinate resistance was made by the townsmen when Prince Rupert came to parley there by their sheare in the opposition to King Charles. After two hours' fighting, in which the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Digby, and Lord John Stewart fell on the Royalist side, the town was taken by storm, and more than eighty houses destroyed by fire, and many of the townspeople slain. This was the battle of Birmingham, or, as it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of that town, the battle of Camp-hill.

The Old Crown House, an illustration of which appears on page 249, is described by Mr. Toulmin Smith, in his "Memorials of Old Birmingham," as one of the most ancient specimens of English domestic architecture now extant in good preservation. Its date is either 1480 or 1485, and it still remains a dwelling-house. It is mentioned as "the mansion-house of timber" by Leland, who saw it in 1540, when it came into "Bertaunpeas hoorn," as he says, "house as pretty a street as ever I entered." The solidity of the wooden framework of this house is the more worthy of remark as St. John's Chapel, built of stone about the same time as the Old Crown House, went to decay 130 years ago, and was rebuilt, while the Old Crown House is still in excellent condition.

The last residence of James Watt, Heathfield House, where he died, in 1819, is shown on page 249, with the adjacent Soho Manufactory, Handsworth Church, the tower of which is within sight of the house where he passed the closing years of his studious and useful life. Though in the vicinity of Birmingham, Heathfield House has all the character of a country gentleman's mansion. The estate is small; but the plantations, lawns, and walks, laid out by James Watt himself, are designed with great skill and taste. The present owner, Mr. J. W. Gibson Watt, takes care to preserve everything connected with the memory of the great engineer and practical philosopher who formerly resided there. Even the tools and the lathe in his private workshop are left just where the hand of James Watt last touched them, covered with the dust of forty-five years. The trees overhanging the pool, in the view we have engraved, were planted by the same hand.

The tomb of James Watt, adorned by Chantrey's noble statue, is in the small chapel at the south side of the chancel of Handsworth Church. Here the narrow limits of the chapel, with its window overshadowed by trees, enhance the solemn and imposing character of the figure. On the sides of the chancel are tablets to the memory of Boulton and Murdock. This is a fitting spot to contemplate the lives of these men, associated as they were in the manufacturing works of Soho. Boulton had there established the first model manufactory, which was visited as such by persons of rank from all countries. Murdock first arranged an apparatus for the production of coal gas, and Watt improved and applied that agent in a more than wonderful manner. It is not too much to presume that the united labours of these men may have been to some extent the foundation of the present amount of the great manufacturing town. The lesson to be learned from their lives may be read in the motto engraved on the massive base on which the statue of Watt is placed—"Ingenio et labore."

OPENING OF THE NEW PUBLIC PARK AT OLDHAM.

THE new public park at Oldham, near Manchester, which has been constructed mainly by the labour of the factory people thrown out of regular employment by the cotton famine, was, on Saturday last week, formally opened by the Mayor of Oldham, Mr. Josiah Radcliffe, on Monday next week. It is to be named Alexandra Park, in honour of the Princess of Wales. The sum of £30,000 was lent, at 3 per cent interest, by the Public Works Loan Commissioners (under the Act of 1863, for the relief of distress in the manufacturing districts) to the Town Council of Oldham, repayable by annual instalments within thirty years. Several pieces of land, in total extent about seventy-two acres, between Shaw's-brook and the Glodwick-road, were purchased, at an aggregate cost of £18,000. The Surveyor of Mr. Henderson, of Birkenhead, for laying out the park, and of Messrs. Woodhouse and Potts, for the rest of the work, have been adopted by the committee, the first turf was cut on the 2nd of December, 1864, by Mr. Riley, then Mayor. Since that time a considerable

THE OLD SHIP INN, BIRMINGHAM, PRINCE RUPERT'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

number of the cotton operatives have been employed in the works, and it is only due to them to record the patience with which they have borne their trials, and the perseverance with which they have applied themselves to the duty of earning their bread, instead of depending for it upon charity. There are two principal entrances to the park—one situated on the westerly or Shawpwake side, and the other at the easterly or Glodwick side. At the former there are two grass roads leading to the land intended to be appropriated for building purposes, and the other leading to the park. The latter is flanked by Corinthian stone, in the Italian style, with a small tower. The gates are of ornamental cast iron, hung to hold stone piers. The terrace walk commences about seventy yards from the entrance-gates, and is approached by a bold flight of steps. The terrace is eighteen yards wide and about 400 yards long, and is considered one of the finest in the country. In the centre is erected a band pavilion, having an ornamental cast-iron front, commanding a view of the opposite walk, which connects the terrace with the roads on the lower side of the park. In the centre of this walk a fountain has been erected, built of stone, having two basins, each supported by five granite columns, with carved stone capitals. The jet issues from the mouth of a dolphin, held in the arm of a boy, carved in stone. This fountain is the gift of Josiah Radcliffe, Esq., the present Mayor. The terrace terminates with a circular lavatorie and a flight of steps, leading to the higher ground, whereon is erected a building intended for a refreshment-room and place of shelter, with an upper story, which will afford the opportunity of establishing hereafter a museum in connection with the park. The windows of this room are of stained glass, representing "Peace and Plenty," and "Industry and Commerce," and are the gift of Mr. Councillor Bamford, the chairman of the park committee, and Mr. Alderman Higgin, the ex-Mayor. The building and gates at the Glodwick entrance are similar in design to those at Shawpwake, and from the entrance a walk is formed, leading behind the refreshment-room, thence to the gardener's cottage, the propagating house, and other necessary buildings. From this point the road takes a curve to a rustic bridge near the walls bordering the lower portion of the terrace to the fountain. This point is marked by a statue, erected by Mr. Alderman Higgin. The road then skirts the end of the lake, which is a place of considerable interest in the park, the overflow for forming a waterfall, and also for supplying a second fountain at the foot of the waterfall. The road likewise leads to the foot of the terrace, and thence to the south west is for a very considerable distance bounded by the Shaw-pwake brook, running along the lower boundary, and by the winding walk, leading to the extreme end of the valley, and ascending by rustic steps to the bowy and girls playground, and to the entrance at the north east of the gardener's cottage. The park affords ample space for the recreation and enjoyment of the people, and immense numbers have visited it during the past summer. The works are nearly approaching completion. The ceremony of Monday week, represented by our illustration, was unfortunately spoiled by the very bad weather. The Sunday school children and others, who would have formed part of the procession from the Townhall had the day been fine, were, of course, unable to attend; but the members of the corporation, the magistracies, the poor law guardians, various local officials, the friendly societies, the rifle volunteers and many of the townsfolk, with several bands of music, escorted the Mayor to the entrance in Shawpwake-lane, where the key of the park was presented to his Worship by Mr. Councillor Bamford, with an appropriate address. The Town Clerk read a paper giving a history of the formation of the park, and this document was then inclosed in a bottle, to be deposited in a hole in the corner-stone of the proposed entrance-lodge. The stone was laid by the Mayor with the usual formalities; a few jets were fixed by the volunteers, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings. There was a cold collation afterwards at the Townhall, when toasts were proposed and responded to by the Mayor, Alderman Riley, Councillor Bamford, Mr. Platt, Mr. Hibbert, M.P.; Mr. Rawlinson, the Government engineer employed under the Public Works Loan Act; and several other gentlemen who had been connected with the undertaking.

THE CHATEAU OF ARENENBERG, SWITZERLAND.

THE Chateau of Arenenberg, Switzerland, which was for some years the residence of the Empress Eugenie till, when Prince Louis Napoleon, dwelling there with his mother, the Duchesse de St. Leu, the Queen of Holland, is situated near Berlingen, a village in the Swiss Canton of Thurgovia, on the banks of the Rhine, just below the Lake of Constance. The Emperor having lately paid a visit to this place, which is of course much endeared to him by many recollections of his youth, the view we have engraved, which is sketch by Mr. Gow, Jun., will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers. It is a mansion of no pretensions to grandeur, but rather prettily designed, with something fantastic in its style of ornamentation. The garden and shrubberies are very pleasant. After the death of Queen Hortense, it fell into the hands of a Swiss physician, from whom it has been repurchased by the Emperor, and will be sacredly preserved as a memorial of his affection for her memory—which is not the least of his merits in the eyes of the French people.

PERFORMANCE OF A NEW ORATORIO BY FRANCIS LISZT.

THE jubilee of the Royal Conservatory of Music at Pesth, which took place on the 15th ult., was celebrated with great éclat by the first performance of a new oratorio, or religious opera, composed by the celebrated Hungarian pianist, who on the occasion left the seclusion of his monastic life at Rome, and reappeared once more in public as the conductor of his own composition. The subject selected for this composition is "The Legend of St. Elizabeth," and its subject is the well-known story of the miracle of the roses. St. Elizabeth, of Hungary, who became the wife of Ludwig, Landgrave of Thuringia, and resided some years in the Wartburg, his castle and palace at Eisenach, where Martin Luther also resided some centuries after St. Elizabeth's time. The character of this devout and enthusiastic lady is well known to the readers of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's dramatic poem, "The Saint's Tragedy," published with an introduction by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. The story is told rather differently by M. Otto Roquette, author of the libretto to which the music of Liszt is adapted. Her deeds of piety, with the miracles ascribed to her by the Roman Catholic legend, are set forth in several acts; the next is the departure of her husband Ludwig for the Crusades; after which St. Elizabeth is cruelly persecuted by a wicked mother-in-law, who turns her out of house and home. Her death, and, lastly, her funeral, are made the theme of some of the most pathetic and affecting music. The illustration we have engraved, from a sketch by M. Bartolomeus de Szekely, an Hungarian artist, shows the composer, dressed in the frock of his monastic order, in the act of wielding the conductor's baton on this occasion, surrounded by the members of the orchestra and vocalists of the Pesth-Ofen Conservatory, with a numerous and fashionable audience. It is stated that Liszt has undertaken also to produce a coronation hymn for the Emperor and Austria upon his investiture with the Hungarian crown.

THE MAGAZINES.

IT cannot but be expected that all the magazines should, in a measure, partake of the prevailing languor of the season, and country readers, happy in more stirring occupations, nor the weary Londoner, panting for fresh air, can be disposed to measure their shortcomings in a very critical humour. If the *Cornhill* must, even against the prevailing spirit of dulness better than most of its contemporaries, the cause is, to a great extent, the absence of which it relies on its pair of serial stories, which, being prepared without reference to the peculiar characteristics of the year, happen to approach their culminating points of attraction just as the circle of readers is at its thinnest. This is particularly the case with "Wives and Daughters," where a catastrophe is evidently impending, prepared for gradually with considerable art, and foreshadowed with swift decision and a rush of incident which contrast strongly with the quietness of the earlier portion of the story. It is also curious to observe how Cynthia is fast becoming the real heroine, manifesting the truer womanly qualities in preference for Molly. That "Armadale" should also be eventful is inevitable, nor the author will not, in relighting a balancing us continually on the verge of an apparently inevitable catastrophe, which, just as it seemingly becomes inevitable, his ingenuity postpones. The contents are not pleasant reading. Lady Dedlock abandoned than usual, and we are threatened with a speedy return to the unconformable society of Miss Gwilt, one of the most unpleasant creations of Mr. Collins, with only the innocuous museum of female conspirators. By much the most entertaining of the magazine papers is the history of Mr. Wilkie Collins's autobiography, which owes all its merit to the closeness of its adherence to the author's theme. "Dorothy" is a pleasing story, told in a sincere lover of nature; and "The Social History of the Navy" is a very fair specimen of the easy and pleasant way of conveying information for which this magazine is celebrated. Baron Liebig's microbe paper is hardly likely to find many readers, but is worth glancing over in spite of the remarkable confusion respecting the functions of the digestivetype.

The principal feature of this month's *Macmillan* is Mr. Deane's narrative of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, which would have been extremely interesting if it had not been anticipated by the daily newspapers. It is, however, quite equal in interest to any that has appeared, and is made to vie with Dr. Russell's for the experience with which it is devoured by contemporary readers, with, at all events, and a better chance with posterity. Being written from day to day, while the cable was being laid, it is much more animated and full of adherence to the present accuracy in the *Cornhill*. Both writers imply a strong opinion that the injury was *designed*—the work of "some demon in human form," as Mr. Deane styles him. The interest of another clever paper—Mr. Poole's review of Palgrave's Arabian travels—has also been largely anticipated. Delightful as Mr. Palgrave's book is, the public have by this time had nearly enough of it, and will not too probably overlook Mr. Poole's warm and powerful defence of Mohammedanism against the traveller's very hasty generalisations. Both the novels are extremely good this month; "Macdonald of Sleat" is a spirited poem, and the papers on "Gaiety" and "Erasmus in England" are very pleasant reading.

As with the *Cornhill*, one of the best papers in *Fraser* is an abridgment of an old autobiography. The story of the Chomley family is full of interest, and very pleasant as showing the permanence of the good old English type of the country gentleman. The narrative, in his political capacity, was one of the party represented by Lord Falkland, a determined opponent of Charles I. Its illegitimate, but reluctant, indeed constitutionally unable, to carry matters to the last extremity. The proceedings of the Yorkshire gentry in resistance to the levy are astonishingly like those of their descendants 140 years later, when the American War had become as much a burden to be borne any longer. Readers fond of violent contrasts should pass from the chronicle of the Chomleys to Cooney Farrell, "the branch of last century of the mixed human elements of the whole world"—New York. Like all he writes, it is very entertaining reading, and is remarkable for a savage attack on the leviathan political "wire-puller," Mr. Thurlow Weed, and a most unexpected defence of the day of the *York Herald* is gone by—because, we suppose, its circulation is only double that of any other paper. There is a singular mistake about Aaron Burr, who is not among the last merits of his life watching for the foundered ship that should have brought him his daughter. In fact, Burr never had a daughter and his executors twenty-three years, so surely, even in this material age, does poetical embellishment tend to obscure the history of the best-known spot. Reminiscences of Paul I." are concluded, and the story of his murder is very circumstantially told. It is a sad narrative, and it is impossible not to feel the strongest commiseration for a Prince whose heart and intentions were admirable, but whose mental infirmities made it absolutely necessary to dispose of him. In most other countries he would have been declared insane; but the Russian Constitution leaves the Sovereign no alternative but the throne or the grave. The paper, "On Lessening the Inkonvenus of Education," deserves a powerful reading; there is a delightful translation from the Greek and "Gilbert Rugge" is elegant and pathetic.

A new narrative of the American Civil War is commenced in *Blackwood*, and promises to be a long one. The writer is a Prussian officer, who, from his great preparations and strength of style we have the editor's assurance, while we may take his own for his good opinion of himself. The much time he has consumed in getting his narrative bids fair to be characterised by that unreasoning animosity which has characterised the military monuments of Prussia. As, however, the writer was General Steuwit's Aide-de-Camp, his story can hardly fail to have interest, and the first instalment, describing the Matterhorn catastrophe does not materially interfere with the agreeableness of a capital paper on Switzerland. The stories are fairly up to the mark, and "Piccadilly" is concluded in the very way in which it has rattled on from the first. The number is terribly heavy otherwise, except for the Professor Aytoun's, to whom this periodical has been so deeply indebted as a contributor, though the very general admiration that he conducted it appeared to have occasion.

The chief attraction of the *Shilling Magazine* is "The Wild Flower of Ravenswarth," which is really a beautiful tale, written with deep feeling, and full of the most delightful romantic fancy. Mr. Sternberg has also greatly improved, though the story is too frequently interrupted by the author's desire to show off his knowledge. Mr. Sternberg's cause of classical education with great vigour and ability. The rest of the contents are of average excellence.

The *Fortnightly Review* maintains the high intellectual character it has asserted from the first. The present number is not up to some of its predecessors. The most important paper is Mr. Merivale's vigorous attack on the authenticity of the "Te Deum attributed to St. Ambrose, and preserved in English services. He certainly makes out a strong case, both on internal and external testimony. After what we have lately seen of the capacity of forgers, we can believe anything of their ingenuity and audacity. Mr. Seebohm's paper on "Primitive Property" is an attempt to prove that the savages of that epidemic were more extensive than usually supposed, from which he promises to deduce some important conclusions in a subsequent paper. Viscount Amberley's essay on the political relations of the Church possesses the frankness, with something of the presumption, of youth, and is certain to make him many enemies. Mr. Lewes, while highly eulogising the acumen of Mr. Grote's work on Plato, particularly his defence of the genuineness of the disputed Platonic writings, complains that the famous historian does not know how to write, and reminds him that his vindication of the Sophists had been anticipated by Mr. Lewes himself. We cannot admire Mr. Lytton's poem, which combines the faults of obscurity, prolixity, bad metre, and affectation.

A decided improvement has for some time past been apparent in the miscellaneous department of *Temple Bar*. This month there are two most seasonable articles on the two enlivening amusements of electioneering and grouse-shooting—both full of entertainment. "Through Bucks" is a charming record of a pedestrian tour; and "Pre-Adamite Man" an excellent *aperçu* of what is just now the most exciting topic of scientific discussion. The three novels go on vigorously, and this time we find nothing to object to in Miss Braddon's, if there is little to admire beyond her inexhaustible fertility in inventing incidents and pouring forth floods of spirited style. "We hope Mr. Yates is not about to abandon the picture of matrimonial infelicity upon us. It is a relief to have at least one story where husband and wife go to bed and ever intrudes. Such a periodical is *London Society*, which is as copious as ever in its store of light and agreeable pictorial.

The *St. James's Magazine* starts with a new story by Miss Braddon, and as yet much in her characteristic manner, nor so effective as this undoubtedly is in its way. The papers generally are not very amusing, but not remarkable. The *Churchwoman's Monthly* has some good articles, and displays its annual improvement in appearance and in all varieties of opinion within the pale of the Church. We can scarcely say as much of the *Englishman's Magazine*, which has certainly a character of its own, but not one evidently adapted for popularity. *God Speed, the Army and Navy Review*, and the *Mercantile Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine* all display their several stations and objects and the tastes of the classes they respectively address.

The *Victoria Magazine* seems intended to be a sort of refuge for the dentistic temperance advocate of phalanstéric schemes in need of support. An account of the Imperial Fire Stick Company, by Mr. Ormond-street, will be read with interest. The *Month* maintains the polished and cultivated style which has made it distinguished, and also the sectarian character which confines its circulation to a select class.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 17. (Chapman and Hall). This number is very carefully written, with some passages in Mr. Dickens's best manner, especially the description of the country village, with its abortive fair. The picture of Rokesmith and Bella's married life is pretty, though too much what we have already read in 'David Copperfield.' The long-foreseen collision between Wrayburn and Bradley Headstone takes place, and is described with much animation. It would have formed a celebrated passage in any of Mr. Dickens's early works; but the interest excited by the personages in this story is comparatively so tame and languid that the reader passes carelessly over what appears to him a mere battle of the kites and the crows.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN H. PALMER, BART.



Sir John Henry Palmer, seventh Baronet, of Carlton, in the county of Northampton, died, on the 26th ult., at Carlton Park, the family seat, near Rockingham, Northamptonshire, in his 68th year. Mr. Palmer, M.P., the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Henry Gage, by Lady Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Viscount Falmouth. He was born April 11, 1778, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his nephew, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, the 6th Baronet, April 16, 1817. He married, May 7, 1807, Miss Hon. Mary Byron, eldest daughter of Lord Thomas, second Lord Rendes, by whom (who died Nov. 20, 1846) he had six sons, four of whom survive him, and three daughters, of whom two are living. He is succeeded in the title by his son Penrhyn, Rector of Lessingham, Lincolnshire, born Dec. 31, 1809. The late Sir John Dorrien Palmer, Bart., and Thomas Mary, wife of the Rev. George Richard Wynne, Rector of Thorpe Mandeville, Northamptonshire, are sisters of Sir John Henry Geoffrey Palmer, the eighth Baronet, who was born June 9, 1860, and will succeed to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple June 8, 1864.

The late Sir Henry Palmer, Member of East Carlton, was a Whig, who became a peremptorite to the baronetcy. This old family of Palmer obtained Carlton and Wingham, Kent, by marriage with the heiress of the ancient family of Fanshawe, the other moiety through marriage with the heiress of the Warde. The first Sir John Palmer was created a Baronet of this title, in 1621, for his prowess at high service, and was Attorney-General and Chief Justice of Chester during the reign of Charles I. Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Bart., and Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., Auditor, and Sir John, the fifth Baronet, father of the Baronet just dead, all represented the county of Leicester in the House of Commons.

LORD HENRY GORDON.

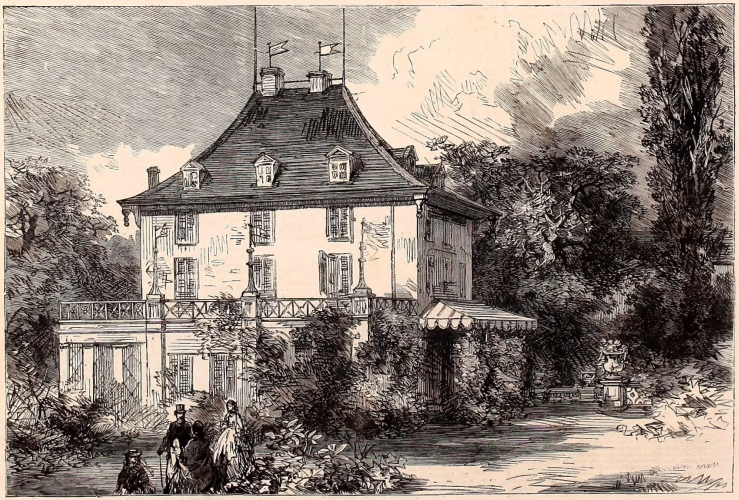
Lord Henry Gordon, who died on the 26th ult., was the fourth son of Sir Alexander Gordon, fifth Earl of Aberdeen and Premier, by his wife Catherine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, second Baronet, of Brewerne, Oxfordshire, and was uncle of Lord Aberdeen, the present Earl. He was born on April 27, 1802, and was formerly in the East India Company's service in Bengal. He married, in 1833, Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Law, and by her, who died in 1858, he had issue one of the Aberdeen Militia. He married, on March 6, 1827, Miss Louisa Payne, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter. The son married, in 1860, Miss Elizabeth Catherine, widow of Lord Augustus FitzClarence; and Louisa Frances, the daughter, married the Hon. Henry Bouverie and now wife of the Hon. Audley Fanshawe, brother of the present Lord de Manley.

THE HON. W. H. ADAMS.

The Hon. William Henry Adams, Chief Justice of her Majesty's colony of Hong-kong, and late M.P. for Boston, Lincolnshire, who died, on the 29th ult., at Hong-kong, Canton, China, was born in the year 1809, and was the eldest son of Mr. Adams, who was the second son of Thomas Adams, Esq., of Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Adams, Esq., of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire. He was born in 1809, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, June 7, 1839. He was appointed Chief Justice of Hong-kong, and gazetted Recorder of Derby in 1858. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and a Justice of the Peace for Boston, at which place he was twice Mayor. He married, in 1841, Miss Ann Lee, daughter of the board of guardians of the Boston Union. He had several years chairman of the Boston Union. He had several years chairman of the board of guardians of the Boston Union. He had several years chairman of the Boston Union. He had several years chairman of the Boston Union. He had several years chairman



FRANZ LISZT CONDUCTING THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS NEW ORATORIO AT PESTH.—SEE PAGE 259.



THE CHATEAU OF ARENENBERG, SWITZERLAND, FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF NAPOLEON III.—SEE PAGE 259.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1334.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM: PROFESSOR PHILLIPS, THE PRESIDENT, DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN THE TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 257.

"THE PARLIAMENT OF SCIENCE."

THE above is an apt designation of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It does not, it is true, exercise the functions of a legislature; but it discusses in an orderly manner, and by discussion it popularises, all the most important questions of the day relating to the operations and laws of Nature. It very usefully resembles Parliament in another respect—it sifts speculative opinion with relentless severity, and inevitably dooms pretentiousness to its proper level. Nothing can be more instructive than to contrast the method of investigation and proof exhibited by different sections of the association—methods so widely different in some instances as to start a suspicion that they cannot both deserve encouragement alike. Let anyone, for example, simply place side by side the paper read last week by Mr. Bessemer in the mechanical section, "On the Manufacture of Cast Steel: its Progress and Employment as a Substitute for Wrought Iron," and that read by Mr. John Crawfurd in the ethnological section, "On Cannibalism in Relation to Ethnology," or that by Professor Leone Levi in the section of economic science and statistics, "On Statistical Data in Relation to the Representation of the People," and he will have before him as vivid an illustration as he can wish of the difference between the true and the plausible methods of arriving at conclusions. Indeed, there are certain fields in the department of science in the exploration of which the inductive method appears to have been wellnigh superseded by the conjectural, and in which a very few facts serve as a basis for an immensely disproportionate superstructure of speculation. Year after year we think we can observe the imagination, slightly tinctured with feeling, losing ground before the philosophy of facts; and year after year that which is born of conjecture silently disappears before that which belongs exclusively to knowledge.

The British Association held its sittings this year at Birmingham, where, as Professor Phillips, the president, gracefully expressed it, "the strongest passion of the age, that by art to work in the fairy chains of Art; where Priestley analysed the air, and Watts obtained the mastery over steam." The Oxford professor, not unnaturally, expressed his desire that fresh discoveries and new inventions, as symbolised by Birmingham, might be found to be quite in unison with the solid and venerable truths which are treasured and taught in our national seats of learning. He yearned for a cordial union between these "four by it," he said, "labour is dignified and science ennobled, and the condition of human society exalted." His inaugural address may be regarded as *the* distinctive feature of this year's convention. Its account he gave of the present state of science, of what it had achieved, and of what it appeared to be on the eve of achieving, was charming in every respect—in the skill with which its topics were selected, in the masterly strength with which each was handled, in the artistic finish with which each was wrought into the general design, and in the classic simplicity and purity of the language in which the shortened as well as the lofty ideas were expressed. Mr. Phillips knew well what would befit the occasion. He had a hand in organising and organising the association thirty-five years ago—he has been closely identified with its progress and success—and none was better qualified than he to take a bird's-eye view of the whole domain of scientific knowledge.

The chairmen of the different sections into which the association divides itself on these annual reunions, each in his special department, followed up with able and appropriate addresses that addresses the inaugural discourse of the president. These addresses were partly historical sketches of the progress made in the departments to which they respectively related, and partly practical guides in the prosecution of inquiry therein. It would be invidious to institute a comparison between them, and as unprofitable as invidious. Everyone of them may be read with advantage, and worthily answered the purpose for which it was delivered; but we miss some of the brilliancy which shone forth from the same regions last year. The papers read in the various sections were, as may always be anticipated, very unequal in merit, and, in our humble judgment, far too numerous. Indeed, this strikes us as one of the main defects in the arrangements. We know not how it could be effectually remedied without doing more evil than it might cure. But an evil, and no trivial one, it unquestionably is. Swarms of papers of little merit are entitled to be looked upon as contributions to science, exhaust the patience of the auditory and preconvey the time which might be more usefully devoted to the discussion of a few matters of first-class importance. To some extent, great opportunities are thus frittered away, and "the parliament of science," unlike its political prototype, suffers itself to be overwhelmed by topics in which it takes no very great interest. A more discriminating and stringent rule of procedure might, we should suppose, be adopted and found serviceable. There are twaddlers and bores philosophical as well as political. Surely as well as members of Parliament occasionally have their hobbies, and will ride them whensoever and wheresoever they can. We believe, indeed, that their influence is diminishing annually; but we cannot say that their proper place has been yet assigned to them.

At the concluding general meeting, held in the Townhall, on Wednesday afternoon, Sir Roderick Murchison, in seconding the usual resolution of thanks to all who had interested themselves in the proceedings of the association, taken a share in its labours, or provided it with the means of continuing its exertions, said "he could state, as an old man of the rocks, that at no former meeting of the British Association which he had attended had there been a greater number of solid and original papers than had been read this year at Birmingham." There cannot be a doubt of Sir Roderick's competency to form an accurate judgment so far as materials for decision came before him, and his eulogium must be received as unimpeachable in its application to the geological section, over which he so ably presided. Whether it was as strictly applicable to *all* the other sections, one may fairly question (without challenging the distinguished philosopher's sincerity) until the "Transactions" of each have been published. No one individual, much less the president of a section, could have heard a fourth of the papers read; and, inasmuch as he could by no means find room for only a selection of the most interesting, and that in an extremely abridged form, Sir Roderick's favourable judgment must be accepted as a graceful compliment derived, in great part, from hearsay. That it had been well earned we are quite disposed to admit, although we cannot help thinking that several of the papers, as well as of the discussions which followed them, interesting and instructive as they were, might, we were but slightly in keeping with the objects of the Association.

All things taken into account, the meetings at Birmingham appear to have been a great success. Their *entourage*, if we may so call it, was quite in keeping with them. The Birmingham people, splendidly set off by that of the Mayor, was unbounded. The congress was attended by very nearly two thousand members, associates, and ladies. The receipts amounted to £2227, and £2120 was voted for scientific purposes during the coming year. The weather was all that could have been wished for, except, perhaps, that a slight abatement of heat would have been preferred; and the excursions in which Science holds her picnics were off in the most delightful and pleasant manner possible, seasoned, moreover, with that taste of delay and danger which the Great Western is such an adept in imparting to it. On the whole, a good time was everybody at the close of the session; and, when Professor Phillips had bidden adieu to his parliament and had announced that it would assemble next year at Nottingham, the members dispersed, each to his home or his duties, with lively impressions and associations which bid fair to stimulate scientific study and research throughout the intervening period.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1865.

THE heat here has moderated, and we breathe again; still nothing has arisen to disturb the dead stillness. The Emperor's government provades our Parisian life. There is neither news in the papers, nor rumour in the leading articles, nor activity in the feuilletons, for political canards afloat, nor even half a score of duels scrambled up to give at once a silly and a diversion to the ordinary worn-out subjects of conversation. The only subject which the silly people find among the Paris press as to whether the Minister for Foreign Affairs has or has not addressed a circular note to the French diplomatic agents abroad respecting the Gastein Treaty, the subject is in other respects shelved. Even the Duc de Persigny, who has been so much patronised by the Government—urging that energetic diplomatic representations be made, prior to his death and the consequent change, to the assumed murderer no longer provoke the national indignation. The Government have taken up the question, and the disease is over, as a matter of course, that no longer troubles us; and the cholera, now that we know it is absolutely dying without spreading, and that the mischief seems to be further than ever, then ever. The recent interview between the Emperor and her Majesty at Spain passes by almost without comment. Even the Mexican affair is scarcely referred to, the hidden motives at the bottom of it which political quidnuncs are prone to discover in every the most trifling affair the cause of silence.

The vintage is now general throughout France, except in those districts where it is to be had in October. It is stated in the *Petit Journal* that it is earlier this season than it has been for something like fifty years. The quantity of grapes is considered to be most abundant, and the quality fully equal to the average, the recent intense heat having, as it were, ripened, as a hothouse, to the ripening of the fruit. In the environs of Paris the vintage commenced exactly a month ago, and the first cart of labourers from near and from afar that stemmed the little town of Argenteuil the day preceding to hire themselves out as grape-gatherers might be counted by thousands. Consequently, the Argenteuil manufactories 70,000 pieces of sharp, rough wine, will this year produce over 100,000. The *vin d'Argenteuil* may be called a thin and about six sous the litre—less than id. a quart—a tolerable test of its quality. In the south of France the vintagers have chosen the moonlight, whose pay averages a franc a day, with soup in the morning, a ragout at noon, and wine at night, all round.

Your readers will remember that when, some time since, a report was presented to the Emperor in which the necessity for some new section to ensure the completion of the new opera-house in time for the Exhibition of 1867, his Majesty inquired what progress had been made with the New Hôtel Dieu. The reply was unsatisfactory, but equal—nay, superior—claims to consideration on the part of the Théâtre Impérial were advanced. It was stated that the opera-house at hospital might go hand in hand, and both edifices be completed at the same time. But the Emperor's question had been slightly modified; still it is hardly likely to be carried out, for the shell of the opera-house is just completed, while the superstructure of the hospital—occupying the site selected for the new hospital, and for which compensation amounting to 2,000,000 francs—is working leagues behind, and has only just commenced. Demolition is still the order of the day. We are to have a new street to communicate direct from the Louvre to the Place de l'Opera, the construction of which involves the pulling down of dense masses of houses. The work is progressing vigorously in the Rue St. Honoré, and attracts throughout the day a crowd of loungers, who are occasionally gratified at seeing a mass of masonry blown up by gunpowder. The Rue Rivoli is also undergoing its annual demolitions. At the Hôtel de Normandie, for instance, although all the upper stories of the house are pulled down, business appears to follow its usual calm course, as though nothing unusual were going on around. At the baker's, no matter although the upper floors and even the shop and entresol are perfectly gutted, the occupants of the premises sleep, eat, drink, live and sleep on unconcerned as the imminence of the danger which certainly threatens them.

General de Lamoricière, almost the last of the "Africans," and the inglorious commander of Pope Pius's regiments, died on Tuesday night at his chateau, at St. Cloud, at Prémesnil.

Doctor Emile Deschamps has startled the mothers of Paris with the intelligence that of every three children born in the capital one dies in its infancy. The cause is—deficient or bad nourishment. The Parisian mothers send forth their infants to hireling wet-nurses, who carry them off to a nursing village. One nurse will carry off three or four little ones, and feed them by breast or hand, as she finds it cheap or convenient. Sometimes she will place one or two infants out at a less price than she receives from the parents. Poor people, who endeavour to bring up their babes by hand, seldom rear them. Doctor Deschamps says, "A poor mother's child who is fed by hand is a dead child."

Was Mr. Charles Dickens prepared for the attention his late guest has paid him in the gigantic print of the "Grand Journal?" M. Alfred de Bréhat is most complimentary to his illustrious host of Gadshill; but the question is whether Mr. Dickens will care to see a description of his house and the domestic habits of his family served up for the amusement of his guests' readers. It has been said, I think by Mr. Carlyle, that great men taken up any way are profitable company; but taken up at lunch, intruded upon in study and bedroom, dogged on their careless walks! Have we the right to peek by them in these ways? M. de Bréhat tells his readers that Mr. Dickens has ample and substantial washing apparatus at home; that he has two or three carriages; that his locks, although curly, are inclined with grey; and that he has the air of a Chasseur d'Afrique! All this, and much more, does the guest tell the world about his host. M. de Bréhat most assuredly means no offence; but he does offend against what we "Cremorne Managers" hold to be good taste.

The Brothers Davenport, after having had a spar of words with M. Robin, in the Boulevard Montmartre, the French prestidigitateur came off second best, gave their first public performance in Paris on Tuesday night. The Salle Herz was crowded, but the affair proved a failure, and something like a row ensued. The following morning the "administration" of the Salle Herz announced the returning the entrance money to such of the dissatisfied audience as thought proper to apply for it.

The Parisians are determined to establish Cadet-à-Gascon as a favourite in their midst. They say his English accent on the stage is *piquante*; they praise his voice and elegance, and, above all, his vivacity. As Sir Charles Cold Cream, in the new vaudeville "L'Homme Blasé," he is most amusing, albeit many of the points of "Used Up" are omitted. The piece, however, amply compensated for this omission by the delightful blunders over Monsieur *Sur Cheek's* titles. Sir Charles Sur Cheek, Baronet, and now Monsieur Seer Charle. These rich bits of French English are almost as good as those of Miss Blanche, in the Queen's Scrub," where she plays the English Lady-Mistress Campbell, and is politely addressed as Mistress.

Now that the Parisian season is opening, at the first unfavourable change in the weather, to turn their backs upon Trouville and Dieppe, Asnan and Biarritz, the theatrical managers find it necessary to be on the alert. Perhaps the most important bit of theatrical news for the moment is the fact that Mr. Mansell's new opera, "Fior d'Alina," has just been read to the actors of the Opera Comique, and is now in rehearsal. The libretto is by MM. Carré and Hippolyte Lucas.

In Paris is a particular cafe, the frequenters of which are for the most part, waiters out of place. The other day a friend of mine, who was ignorant of this peculiarity, proceeded to pay it a visit; and, on not finding his commander obeyed with due alacrity, shouted out, "Garçon!" in rather a loudish key. Instantly the whole room was in commotion—business ceased to rattle, newspapers dropped from every hand, and every man present rose and passed over his left arm, though to receive his orders, when, suddenly recollecting themselves, they simultaneously sat down again, looking a trifle disgusted. The proprietor at this singular scene—by-the-by, my friend made inquiries of the proprietor of the cafe, from whom he learnt its name, that it was considered a good place by those who are in the secret to pay a visit to the cafe in question, and when the guests are deep in dominoes, or absorbed in the latest news, to suddenly shout out "Garçon!" and watch the infamous effects of this magic word.

I see that the people of Nice, alarmed at the prospect of having the cholera among them, well knowing the disadvantageous effect it would have on their speculations, have prevailed upon the Prefect of the Maritime Alps to issue an order that all travellers arriving by train from Marseilles shall be subjected to a thorough fumigation before they are let loose on the hotels of the town.

On Saturday the Emperor and Empress crossed the frontier to San Sebastian on a visit to her Majesty the Queen. We are told that Majesty descended to the bottom of the staircase to receive their Majesties, and the Emperor kissed the hand of the Queen. The Sovereigns of France and Spain subsequently appeared in the balcony, and were greeted with loud cheers by the assembled crowd. A military review was subsequently held in honour of the Imperial visit. Their Majesties dined at the Hôtel de Ville, and in the evening the Emperor and Empress returned to Biarritz.

The Queen of Spain has paid a return visit. On Monday the Queen and King, accompanied by the Princess of the Asturias and the Infanta Isabella, arrived at Biarritz on a visit to the Imperial family. The Emperor and the Empress received their guests on the arrival on the Queen at the railway-station. Upon arriving at the Villa Eugénie the Spanish Royal family were received by the Empress at the bottom of the staircase. Having rested a short time, the French and Spanish Sovereigns went to Bayonne, and were received when "The Queen" was sung; after which a review took place in the Place d'Armes in honour of the Sovereigns and a numerous suite of both nations. The streets were decorated with the French and Spanish, and much enthusiasm prevailed. At six p.m. the Imperial and Royal party returned to Biarritz, at which there was a display of fireworks. The Spanish Royal family left by the half-past ten train, being accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor and Empress.

Prince Amadeus also paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress on Monday. The Prince arrived at Paris on the following morning, and was received at the railway station by the Chevalier di Rossi and the personnel of the Italian Legation. The Prince alighted at the United Hotel, and afterwards proceeded to the Moulon.

A few nights back the bathing-cabinet recently constructed and furnished by the Empress at Biarritz was completely devastated. Mirrors, hangings, and furniture everything was broken or torn. An inquiry has been set on foot to discover the malefactors.

A life-sized statue of Napoleon I., in the costume of the School of Brienne, where he made his military studies, has been placed in the Napoleon Museum of the Imperial Powerpiats of the Louvre. It is in silver, and has been presented to the Louvre by the Emperor.

Count Walewski has received intimation from the Minister of his succeeding to not only the functions but to the dual rank enjoyed by his predecessor in the presidency of Corps Législatif.

The French squadron left Cherbourg last Saturday morning, and sailed for the coast of Africa.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Paris pronounced 152 degrees of bankruptcy within the last month.

Abd-el-Kader and his family are Brusilles for Syria yesterday week.

The Academy of Fine Arts, in its sittings of Saturday, awarded the Bordelais prize to Mr. Nicholas Poussin, widow of Andrieux, whose "Aristophanes" was recently so much admired at the exhibition of the Palace of Industry.

A statue to the honour of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, is now inaugurated, on Monday, with much ceremony and pomp, by our neighbours at Boulogne. There was a procession, headed by all the functionaries of the town, in addition to which Dr. Jenner was delivered by Dr. Gros. M. le Marquis du Planty, President of the Société des Sciences Industrielles, et Belles Lettres de Paris, explained the reasons of the society for giving the statue, which had been executed by one of their members, M. E. Paul, who declined remuneration. M. le Maire received the statue in the name of the town on a marble pedestal, about 12 ft. high, and measures nearly 10 ft. in height. On the border of the pedestal is inscribed the name of Dr. Jenner, and on the shield is imprinted "A Edward Jenner, la France reconnaissante, 14me Septembre, 1865."

The *Moniteur* gives a detailed summary of the progress of the Imperial arms in Kabylie and the labours and the pacification and improvement of the country. This appears to be proceeding favourably, if we trust only to the information contained in colonists; but from other sources we learn that there are occasional checks.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes have been prorogued until Nov. 3, in order to give the new Ministers time to prepare measures.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree has been published dissolving the old Transylvanian Diet and convoking a new Diet on the 10th of November next. The exclusive and only subject to be discussed by the new Diet is the revision of the first article of the law of 1848 on the common interests of both countries, Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Crouseville is appointed the Government Commissioner of the Diet.

UNITED STATES.

According to the New York papers, there is a probability that President Davis will be tried at Norfolk, Virginia, before Chief Justice

Chace. It is added that General Butler is about to be appointed to reset the Attorney-General in conducting the prosecutions. It appears that Mr. Davis continues to be strictly guarded, and that he is not engaged in his defence. Fortress Monroe despatches of the 31st ult. report that Mr. Davis is ill with erysipelas.

The trial of Captain Wirz continues, though not without some hitches.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation removing the trade restrictions with the southern States on all articles previously declared contraband of war, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

A letter from Philadelphia states that the President is contributing by his conduct to add to the great party that is gradually closing around him in support of his measures. The Democratic party has evinced much authority in announce that the restoration of the writof habeas corpus and the civil law as early as possible. Telegraphic advices from Mississippi state as soon as the new Governments are in full operation; has closed up the Provost-Marshal's offices in Wisconsin and Ohio, and issued similar marshals shall, and is gradually reducing the military force all over the country.

It is announced that the cotton crop is this year likely to be less than half an average.

A Union meeting has been held at Richmond, when resolutions were passed to express indignation at the conduct of the Northern press and people in the matter of the Southerners were insincere in Government, and also their acquiescence in the result of the war, including the abolition of slavery. A Union meeting was recommended that similar meetings should be held throughout the south.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio was held on the 24th ult., and General George W. Morgan was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted opposed coercion, maintained the doctrines of States rights according to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, but denied the right or power of secession, denounced negro suffrage, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the establishment of martial law, considered the national debt a national curse; and, while regretting the non-ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Johnson's government, resolved to support President Johnson in all constitutional efforts to restore the Union and preserve the peace.

Bands of guerrillas still keep up an organisation in Missouri. Governor Kemper was recently captured by them. He was, however, released, and everything portable on board carried off. Numerous other murders are frequent. To check these outrages Governor Sharkey has called for an organisation in each county of at least one company of volunteer cavalry and infantry. Cotton-stealing, by the negroes, is also prevalent.

J. R. Ketchum has been committed to The Tombs prison. A meeting has been held of his creditors—creditors to the amount of $1,000,000—when 5 per cent to be paid by Nov. 1, and the remainder in three months. The assets are stated at 2,000,000 dols. and the assets 2,000,000 dols. The firm of Thomas Ketchum and Son paper, but no payments have been made. The failure of the assets for the payment of J. R. Ketchum's forged cheques.

An extensive bed of pure white clay, susceptible of a fine porcelain polish, and said to be sufficient in quantity to supply all the business Mississippi valley, has been discovered in Rusk county, Wisconsin.

When last heard from, the Shenandoah was continuing her depredations among the American whalers, and two Federal ships of war have been sent in pursuit of her.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Executive Government of New Brunswick has addressed the Lieutenant Governor in opposition to the proposed measure for the confederation of the British inhabitants of that colony are as much opposed to ever, and hope they will not be compelled to become aginst their Brunswickers will yet see reason to change their minds and approve of the confederation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Yesterday week Dr. Manning, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, laid the first stone of a Roman Catholic Archbishop

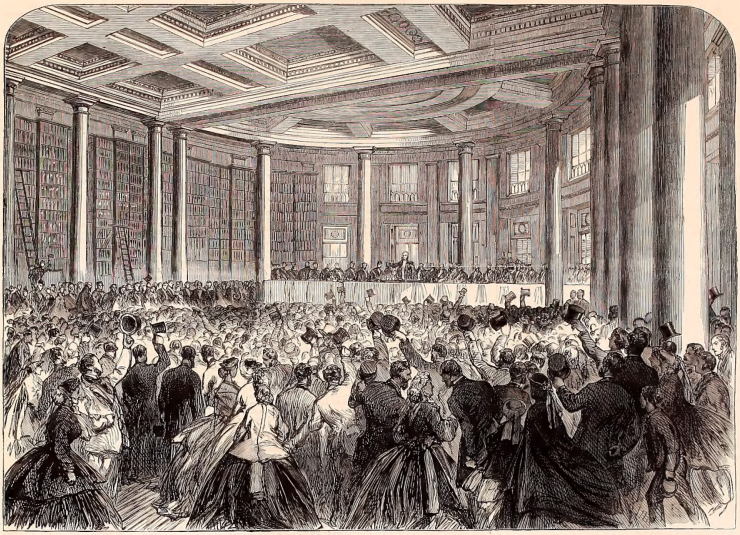
A novel rowing-race for a gold medal is to take place in the Thames, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock; and the prize, from Swimming Club, will be awarded to that one of the competitors who shall

One of the marvels of the cheap travelling of the present season was performed on Tuesday. Between one and two thousand persons left Calais in the morning, were carried to and admitted into the Exhibition before the day had ended, and returned to Calais in the evening. The journey and the entertainment cost each person 20s.

A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of London Industrial Exhibition was held, on Thursday week, at the Mansion-house, the presidency, Mr. Charles Reed in the chair. Mr. Reed, in opening the proceedings, expressed his warm approval of the chairman, in opening his support to the scheme. Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the proposed exhibition; which was seconded by Mr. Barnes, a working man, and supported by Mr. Scholefield, M.P. Mr. Pallett carried. Mr. Ramsay, secretary, announced the receipt of subscriptions to the amount of £6000, of which about £3000 had been subscribed.

Miss Crowe and her groom, Goldsmith, have been a fertile topic of conversation for the past week, were married on Thursday week at Saint Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Mr. Hawtrey, the bride's uncle. The wedding remarks, "a stranger might have supposed that a royal marriage was about to be celebrated." The bride was attended by twelve bridesmaids, and arrived at the church in their temporary absence, and the bridegroom's brother then "were ushered by the police." Soon after the bridegroom arrived. He had to make a speech from the balcony of the bridegroom's brother, and the bridegroom's brother, and after a long delay the police succeeded in clearing the street sufficiently to allow the carriages to move off. The bride and bridegroom left town for Scotland.

The weekly returns issued by the Registrar-General show that in the week ending on Saturday last, Sept. 9, the births of 1966 children—939 boys and 932 girls—were registered in London. The average number in the corresponding week of the 10 years 1843-52, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1868. The deaths registered were 1,010 males and 1,010 females, in all 2,020. In the week of the year, last the deaths



OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM CENTRAL FREE LIBRARY.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.—PHOTOGRAPHY BY AID OF THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—A SKETCH AT THE SOIREE AT THE TOWNHALL.

OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARY.

THE Central Free Library (the second institution of this kind established under Mr. Ewart's Act, by the Corporation of Birmingham) was opened to the public on Wednesday week, by Mr. H. Wiggin, the Mayor, who was supported on this occasion by Lord Stanley, Lord Lyttelton; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; the Bishop of Worcester, and other distinguished visitors brought to the town by the meeting of the British Association. After a breakfast at the Royal Hotel, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors, and the guests of the town, walked in procession to the building occupied by the new Free Library, which is an edifice of the Ionic style, adjoining the Townhall, handsome and commodious in the interior, as appears by our Illustration of the opening ceremony. The Bishop of Worcester having read prayers, the Mayor briefly stated the history of this institution. He observed that, soon after the passing of the Public Libraries and Museums Act of 1855, the town of Birmingham, by an almost unanimous vote of the ratepayers, adopted the proposal to carry it into effect; and the result was that the first free library was established during the mayoralty of Mr. Ryland. It had been visited by 11,000 readers; 410,000 volumes had been lent, and 1060 persons used the news-room every week. So encouraging were these results to the committee that they had formed several other free libraries in surrounding districts, and their last effort was the establishment of this great central library, which was devoted to literature and art, and would, in addition to the lending-library of 14,000 books, contain a reference-room, where the best and rarest books of reference would be found, to be used in the building. It would be the right of every householder in the town to use the library; and this he hoped they would do. His Worship then called on Lord Stanley, who made a very sensible and thoughtful speech on the benefits of such provision for the mental improvement and rational amusement of the working classes. The next speaker was the Rev. Canon Miller, who enumerated the many useful undertakings in Birmingham since 1842; they had, since that period, established the Midland Library, the Baths and Washhouses, the Trades-ing College, the branch library at Constitution-hill, the Children's Hospital, the Exchange; they were restoring St. Philip's Church, and at the Bull-ring they had established an Industrial Exhibition. They had got three parks—one the gift of Mr. Adderley, the other of Lord Calthorpe, and they had secured Aston Park for ever. These institutions, with a large expenditure for charitable purposes, and for the creation and support of churches and chapels of all denominations, showed the social progress and the public spirit of the people of Birmingham.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE Engraving on our front page gives a view of the scene in the Townhall of Birmingham on the evening of Wednesday week, during the delivery of the President's address, which was reported at some length in our last. There were probably about 1500 ladies and gentlemen present; but the hall is so vast that even a much larger audience would scarcely make the place appear to be full. The roof and columns are lavishly decorated, while the galleries and seats are quite plain. The assemblage of learned men on the platform was imposing enough. Although there was no Speke, Grant, Livingstone, Burton, or even Colenso, to give special attractiveness to the group, there were present Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Phillips, Sir Roderick Murchison, and a strong muster of the notabilities of science; also Leeds Stanley and Lyttelton and several knights and baronets. In the audience there was a fair proportion of ladies, while amongst the other sex, both here and on the platform, there was that remarkable diversity of physiognomy which seems to be a peculiar effect of the pursuit of science. Professor Phillips delivered his address very quietly, and was not heard distinctly throughout the hall. The meeting was slow to applaud, and it was not until the ice had been broken by the allusion to the scientific balloon ascents of Mr. Glaisher that cheers followed the periods in due order. A portrait of the president (Mr. John Phillips, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford) will appear in our next.

An incident of the conversazione held in the same place, on the Thursday evening, is represented by the Illustration on page 256. The company on this occasion, numbering more than 2000, were entertained with the view of a large collection of microscopes, stereoscopes, and other optical instruments, besides various specimens of manufacturing ingenuity, models of the original steam-engine of Watt, and several cases of quartz and rare metals. Photographing by the magnesium light, and the consequent production of that class of miniatures called pistolgrams, was a source of some amusement, and attracted large groups around the place of operation. The hall was well lighted and ventilated; and although it required the exercise of considerable tact to thread a way through the assemblage in any given direction, the crowding was not excessive. A large room in the basement was fitted up, in excellent taste, with refreshment *comptoirs*; and in this, as in all the other arrangements under the direction of the Corporation of Birmingham, the science was worthy of the town and of the Association. The weather was extremely warm; but the evening was pleasantly, as well as instructively, employed. We shall give next week a few more Illustrations of the proceedings of the Association, and of the excursions to different places of interest in the neighbourhood.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE BROWN, G.C.B.



THE DONCASTER CUP.

THE DONCASTER RACE CUP.

THE piece of plate manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell for the "Doncaster Cup," this year, is a shield of 27 in. diameter, made of oxydised silver, partly gilt, and bearing sculptured in relief, the design of which is shown in our Illustration. The artist is Mr. H. Barrett. The centre, which is in alto-relief, represents Henry of Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.), on his return from banishment, met at Doncaster by the Earl of Northumberland with his son Percy. The Earl of Westmoreland and the Lords Willoughby, Ross, and D'Arcy appear in the group. Bolingbroke and Northumberland are mounted. A monk thrusts his animated head into the scene. A jester also contributes his grotesque countenance.

The group is well conceived and executed. The bani-relievi in the side compartments illustrate Greek, Roman, and modern English racing. There are here the same accuracy of design, spirit, and freedom as in the centre piece. They are divided by medallions with figures, also in alto-relief, of the genii Victory and Fame holding shields, which bear the impress of the same excellence observable in the more ambitious parts of the composition. The Doncaster Cup of 1865 certainly does honour to the firm producing it, and is a work of art the winner may be proud to possess.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE BROWN.

THE veteran and distinguished officer whose Portrait appears on this page was the subject of an obituary notice in our Publication of the 2nd inst. He died at Linkwood, near Elgin, on the 27th ult., having attained his seventy-sixth year. During nearly the last sixty years, almost to the time of his death, the late General served in the Army, seeing much active service and holding many important commands; the last being that of the forces in Ireland, to which he was appointed five years ago. The present generation will best remember Sir George Brown as the commander of the Light Division during the Crimean War, and the brilliant perseverance with which he swept over the obstacles prepared by the Russians on the slopes beyond the Alma and fought his way to the heights. In that action his horse fell pierced with eleven bullets, but he himself was not wounded. At Inkerman he again rendered important service, and was wounded. When he was able to return to duty, he took the command of the troops in the attempt to storm the Redan, on June 18, and afterwards commanded the expedition in the Sea of Azoff. He was at that time sixty-five years old. This was the last active service in which he was engaged; but in earlier years he had been present at the attack on Copenhagen and fought through the whole of

the great Peninsular War. At Talavera he was wounded; he was one of the forlorn hope at the storm of Badajos; at Busaco he fought hand to hand with one of Massena's staff officers, whom he disabled after a desperate struggle with his sword. He bore part in most of the great struggles of that war. In 1814 he accompanied Major-General Ross on his expedition to America, where he took part in the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of Washington. Returning to England, he was employed in an administrative position at the Horse Guards until the expedition to the Crimea, in 1854, when he gave him active service once more. In 1860 he was made Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Sir George Brown entered the Army, as Ensign in the 43rd Regiment, in 1806, and obtained his lieutenancy the next year. He got his captaincy in the 85th, while serving in the Peninsula, in 1811; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, both in 1814; was made Colonel in the Rifle Brigade, 1831; and Major-General, 1841. The next year he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces, and in 1850 Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-General, 1851; Colonel-in-Chief of the Light Division in the Crimea, 1854. In 1855, after Inkerman, he was made a G.C.B., and he attained the full rank of General in April, 1858, conferred for "distinguished service in the field."

Our Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. L. Werner, of Dublin.

BIRTHS.

At Secondcrubbed, Deeean, the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane, of a daughter.
At Malta, Baroness Scheeria Dundas, of a daughter.
At Hamilton-place, Lady S. Bond, of a son.
At Banbury Hall, Worcestershire, Lady G. Vernon, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Montreal, Canada, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel William Earle, Commander Guards, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Clifton, Gloucestershire, the wife of Charles Newton Higgs, Esq., late Captain 43th Regiment, of a daughter.
On the 1st, at Valparaiso, the wife of Mr. Edward Edmondson, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at Penrhyn-castle, Bangor, the wife of Major Mostyn Jackson, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Villa Marina, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of J. H. Smyth Pigott, Esq., of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 5, Kensington-gate, Hyde Park South, the wife of Mr. Stephen Levick, of Melbourne, of a son.
On the 14th inst., at Rye-hill Villa, Peckham-rye, the wife of George A. Bacon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Hon. R. Bouverie Pleydell, brother of Lord Shaftesbury, to Lily, daughter of R. W. Schomley, Esq.
At the Church, London, Count the V. Maiocchi, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Maling, of The Hime, Worcestershire.
At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Dr. Pool, Dean of Worcester, the Countess of Jersey, to Mr. C. Brandling.
At Whalley, R. G. Lambert, eldest son of R.N., to Mary, only child of the late Sir H. J. Lambert, Bart., to Rosaira Anne, daughter of the Rev. B. F. Purvis, Vicar of Whalley, Lancashire.
On the 5th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Derby, by the Rev. W. H. Girdlestone, Vicar of Ryde and Newchurch, Capt. Frank Cavendish Herries, R.M. 63th Regiment, second son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.B., and C.B., to Louisa Wilmot, third daughter of J. B. Thomas, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, and Kedleston, Derbyshire.
On the 7th inst., at St. Peter's, Notting Hill, by the Rev. Wm. Curling, M.A., Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Edward Thomas Bellamy, Esq., Barrister, M.A., of St. Leonard's, Streatham, Mary Isaabe, daughter of Mrs. Dunbar, of Kensington Park Gardens, to Captain Stanley Vickers, youngest son of Admiral Vickers, Esq., of Victoria-street, Westminster, and Hill House, Streatham, Surrey.
On the 12th inst., at Welbeck House, Lamrkshire, by the Rev. James S. Brownlow, Rector of Boyd, Eng., third Gordon Highlanders, to Mary, eldest son of the late David Boyd, Esq., Surgeon General, Madras Army, to Mary Rowand, second daughter of the late Alexander Rowand, Esq., of Inverness.
On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Brighton, Lieutenant Arthur Wagner, M.A., Thomas Cooke, eldest son of Thomas Brandon, Esq., of Grimsby House, Brixton, to Amelia, only daughter of the late Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Hereford House, Brixton-rise.
On the 3rd ult., at the parish church, Erith, Kent, by the Venerable Archdeacon Smith, Edward Harris, Esq., of Kustendjee, Turkey, to Annie Tattershall, second daughter of the late John Tattershall, Esq., of Peterborough, N. Devon. No cards.
On the 7th inst., at Streatham, by the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, Rector, Alfred George Foot, Esq., Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Lonsdy Edward Foot, Esq., of Bath, to Jessie, only surviving child of the late Solomon Cuthbert, Esq., of Leeds.
On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bell Christian, at Lavarre, late of Man, Robert Hodge, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Frank Gilder, Esq., H.P. Colstream Guards.

DEATHS.

At Bath, General Sir J. Ferguson, G.C.B., Colonel 43rd Light Infantry; aged 78.
At Superton Cottage, Mrs. Moore, widow of T. Moore, Esq., author of "Lalla Rookh," aged 87.
At Nicosia, Robert Herbert, French Consul at Cyprus.
At Hampton Court, C. J. E. Hamilton, son of the late Archdeacon R. Hamilton and Canon C. B. Hamilton, in his 69th year.
At Bellyhilloan, Queen's County, the Rev. Sir R. H. J. Wilch, Bart., aged 78.
On the 29th ult., at Bombay, John Hurst Esq., solicitor, late of the Admiralty Prize Office, aged 61, much beloved, and leaving a wife and child to mourn his death.
On the 12th inst., at Nicholson House, Sunderland, William Nicholson, Esq., J.P., aged 77.
On the 29th ult., at Gothenburg, Sweden, Mrs. James Barclay, in the 49th year of her age.
On the 8th inst., at Hastings, Louisa, the youngest daughter of the late Thos. Sydney Roe, of Clapham.
On the 8th inst., at Chapel-hill, North Petherton, John, infant son of John and Frances Watson, aged nine months. R. I. P.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Lambert, bishop and martyr. The French National Convention established, 1792.
MONDAY, 18.—Month of Matthew Prior, poet, 1721. Battle of Aughrim, under Lauzun'chies, defeated by the Sarsfieldmen, under Cladiau, at Castle-Sarsfield, 1691.
TUESDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers (King John of France defeated and taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince), 1356. New moon, 1h. 40m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. Trenty of Ryswick signed (peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain), 1697. Battle of the Boyne (Irish and Russians defeated by the allied English and French army), 1854.
THURSDAY, 21.—Ember Day. Battle of Alexandria (French defeated), 1801. Jewish year 5626. Death of Sir Walter Scott, 1832.
FRIDAY, 22.—Battles of Platea and Mycale (Greek victories over the Persians), 479 B.C. First day of the first year of the French Republic, 1792.
SATURDAY, 23.—The College of Physicians chartered by Henry VIII., 1518. Death of Edmund Jewell, a champion of the Commonwealth, 1671.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
5 18	6 0	6 42	7 24	8 6	8 48	9 30
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
5 42	6 24	7 6	7 48	8 30	9 12	9 54

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 51° 30′ 30″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 0″ W.; Height above Mean Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Direction of Current.	Rain in Inches.
	Temperature of Evaporation.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Highest.	Lowest.	Amount.	Direction.		
	Inches.	°		°	°	0–10			Miles Inches
6	30·128	60·0	50·4	·73	1	81·3	74·7	W.	··· ·000
7	30·020	59·2	52·7	·78	1	84·4	79·4	S.W.	··· ·000
8	29·764	72·2	61·6	·63	0	54·7	90·8	SW. WSW.	··· ·000
9	29·970	67·8	57·1	·70	1	68·2	87·3	SSW. SW.	576 ·000
10	·····	·····	·····	·····	·····	69·2	72·8	·····	241 ·000
11	30·032	62·4	50·1	·91	5	62·1	72·8	WSW. W.	202 ·000
12	30·396	46·3	37·8	·73	7	57·5	74·3	CALM.	63 ·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches reduced to 32°	30·125	30·000	29·783	30·076	30·128	30·317	30·497
Temperature of the air	62·0°	64·0°	64·0°	64·0°	61·0°	61·0°	54·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	60·0°	59·2°	52·7°	61·6°	61·7°	61·1°	53·4°
Direction of wind	W.	SW.	SW.	SW.	S.W.	W.	N.W.

Will be published, Sept. 28,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1867, containing GEMS OF HORTICULTURE, from Paintings by Mrs. Withley, PRINTED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE CHROMATIC ART, by Leighton Brothers, with an interesting description of each by Mrs. Lankester; TWELVE FIRE-ART ENGRAVINGS; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with explanatory notes; ORIGINAL DESIGNS OF WILD FLOWERS; Headings to the Almanack.

It contains, also, lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Members of the New Parliament; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Moveable Days; Anniversaries; Commercial and Legal Memoranda; Law Sessions; Markets; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary; Christian, Jewish, Mahometan, and Chinese Dates; Foreign Sovereigns and Governments; Duties; Times of High Water; Post Office Regulations, together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has rendered the Illustrated London Almanack for many years the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

We shall continue in next week's Number our Illustrations in connection with the Birmingham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

198, Strand, W.C.

AVIS À NOS ABONNÉS SUR LE CONTINENT D'EUROPE.—W. S. RICHARDED et Cie., rue de Richelieu, 27, Paris, sont les intermédiaires des abonnements pour la France, la Belgique, la Suisse, l'Italie et l'Espagne. Prix de l'abonnement pour la France, la Belgique et la Suisse, 10f. par trimestre: l'Italie et l'Espagne, 12f. par trimestre. Remise fait aux Libraires et Marchands des Journaux.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

ONCE more the Americans have taken a step in advance of the old countries, and we record the fact with some humiliation, while giving the fullest and freshest recognition of the good news which has been elicited by our reading. A legal tribunal in America has solemnly declared the Spiritualists to be mere jugglers, and has decided, therefore, that they must pay the jugglers' tax to the State before their exhibitions can be permitted to proceed.

After what has from time to time appeared in these columns upon the subject of the mischievous and impudent quacks in question, we should not be surprised to see that we hail this decision, tardy though it has been, with unqualified satisfaction. The sentence which places the knaves in their true position, which strips them of the mock dignity into which they have clothed themselves by their audacious profanity, and which puts them among the knife-swallowers, conteltlers, and card-manipulators, is, of course, a most sensible and righteous sentence, but that is not all. It formally degrades them, and makes it impossible while they tamely pay the tax, and subjects for the care of the police if they dare to refuse to pay. They are pronounced to be more or less diverting vagabonds. Had they taken this position when they first showed themselves in England we should never have noticed them, except with the goodnatured praise we give to any other entertainer. A mountebank may not be a very dignified member of society, but he may be an honest man. Honesty, however, and jugglery are, it would seem, incompatible. Even the better educated idiots, who allow themselves to be mystified by jugglers' jargon and jugglers' tricks, and who profess a spiritual belief, can never tell the exact truth when making a statement on the subject, and they wriggle under cross-examination. Better morals were not to be expected from the illiterate and greedy quacks who trade upon the folly of the believers, and it was still less to be expected when we remember upon what trash, in the shape of evidence, Spiritualists founded their miserable faith. To have said, "The world calls us jugglers; we accept the name, and hope to convince, in spite of that name," would have been the course of a philosopher. But to have said this would have involved the necessity of the exercise of bodyism, which is ever ready to be deluded, but insists upon gravity and long words from the operators. So we had pretensions to supporting and even helping on the most preposterous as those of the quack medicine-venders, and testimony as large as was desired and as valuable as the pickpocket's alibi. Much mischief was done, much plunder was gained, and now the country in which the humbug invented brands it on the brazen forehead with the word jugglery.

The news comes at a fortunate moment; for we perceive that the most notorious of these spiritualistic quacks, after throwing the English press off its scent by causing it to be circulated that they had slunk back to America, have appeared in Paris, and are said to be making a success. Portions of the French press are as unprincipled as portions of that in America, and are as open to pecuniary influences, and we have no doubt that bribery has done its work in the procurement of many of the articles which we read. A cynical love of mystification also characterises many of the French journalists, who arrogate themselves for much enlightened science by talking very wildly upon topics on which they are left free. It is, perhaps, hard to refrain from occasionally hoaxing solemn and pompous, but credulous, folks, who give themselves superior airs—and this is not an unfair description of a good many well-to-do people in Paris and elsewhere. The two agencies we have indicated are working in favour of Spiritualism in France—the hirelings are serving their own and the cynics are affecting to be astonished. Could we hope that these lines would be translated by the respectable part of the French press, for the benefit of their readers, we would ask that the Parisians may be told that the Spiritualists' quackery, having been exposed a hundred times in England, in spite of the efforts of the quacks to avoid all real investigation, became the laughing-stock of the people, until the jugglers ventured into rather rougher company than any of the metropolis, and then they were simply kicked out, and fled. If the spiritualistic quacks will accept cast-off Spiritualism from England, after this information, of course the laugh will not be against the jugglers.

So, the American tribunals having formally done that which had from the first been done unofficially by all rational folk in England, we shall, we suppose, not have common-sense insulted any more by American quacks of the spiritualist kind. Any future "mediums" may carry odd guitars across the ocean, eat-a-nauts, will come as do the ingenious jugglers whose advertisements in some of our weekly contemporaries are far more amusing reading than most of the new novels. We shall know that, if they really come from America, they are licensed tumblers, who have their tax-money in their trunks. With these, of course, we can have no quarrel. If they choose to announce that, by means of spectral hands, they can carry odd guitars across the room, with scraps of phosphorus stuck on them, and fools like to pay for such an exhibition, this is a free country, and every man has a right to amuse himself his own way, provided he annoys nobody else. But we are glad to be relieved from the sickening nonsense of the spiritualistic quackery is here to be put to such tomfoolery have but to wait until Christmas, when they will see it much better done in the pantomimes. But all this is the business of the next very wise people themselves. America expects no more, and it is enough. The sole use of the Republic is on the article pretending to be spirits, and we know that it is harmless.

But, unluckily, we have no jugglers' tax in England. Shakspeare and Mozart cannot be played without a license; but a fellow may take a room and call up the spirits of Shakspeare and Mozart without let or hindrance. The police have no power of interference, and, therefore, exposed to the humiliation of hearing that spiritualistic quackery is flourishing here in England. Sometimes we hear, with extreme regret, that it is countenanced by families in other respects creditable. If there is a son whose allowance is too extended for his father's office or counting-house, and who lounges at home or at clubs, smoking, and lets hair grow all over his face, we learn, without surprise, that the idle blockhead has strong convictions as to spirit influences. If there is a dull old stupid girl who has disgusted sensible young men, and who cannot get an offer, she is quite prepared to be told that she visits a spiritualistic family, and has had revelations. The regular practitioners in the business look out for such people, and practise upon them very much as much honesty as that of an advertising, puffing dentist, who privately avows that he never expects or wishes to see the same victim twice. For such fools as these whom we have described, for hysterical women, and for the ill-starred, and for the wholly silly there is at present no protection like that which the American tribunal has luckily devised. The jugglers will still penetrate into certain English circles, and for hire will continue to play their unholy mischief. The only effectual weapon which can be used against them is the press, and that can perseveringly, and at the risk of being accused of monotony and bigotry, proclaim that a hireling Spiritualist is a vulgar rascal. That view has been published upon various occasions, and have been thanked for doing so, and we shall go on with our not very agreeable work until the Vagabond Act shall be amended so as to bring these abominable quacks within the reach of the law. We shall then leave the Spiritualist to the policeman and hemp-picking. In the mean time we offer our congratulations to the Americans that they have done that which we cannot do, evil which they certainly fostered, as the keepers of their gaols and madhouses can testify. Their Spiritualist is henceforth a juggler in law, as well as in fact.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Lord Churchill, and Lady-in-Waiting, left the suite, arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday (Friday) week from Balmoral. The journey was performed without the entire route was concluded with the utmost privacy. In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, took a drive.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell. Earl Granville presided in audience of the Queen. Philips was Clerk of the Council. Lord Rivers and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellington were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Parliament was further prorogued from the 1st to the 23rd of November; and the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury and York were prorogued from the 2nd to the 24th of November. The Bishop of Chester arrived at the castle, to do homage on his appointment, and was introduced by the Right Hon. E. Cardwell. The Hon. and Rev. R. S. Keppel was Deputy Clerk of the Closet. Subsequently the Queen received the Baron de Renfrew and Melville. Queen Emma, attended by her suite, arrived at the castle at three o'clock. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Chaplain to her Majesty, officiated. The Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite, the Duke d'Alençon, and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. In the afternoon the ceremony of christening the infant son of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Wellesley took place in the private chapel of the castle. The Queen stood as sponsor. The other sponsors were the Duke of Wellington and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ellison. The Rev. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Canon of Windsor, performed the ceremony. Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice were present. The Duchess of Wellington and the Hon.

Horatia Stopford attended her Majesty. There were also present the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lord and Lady Rokeby and the Hon. Miss Montagu.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, walked out. Count Gleichen visited her Majesty. Lord Lyons arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock on Monday evening, en route for Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Miss Marsh, and Miss Grey; General Bruce, C.B., Mr. A. Ponsonby, and Mr. Duff. The Queen was received at the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway by Mr. J. Grierson, the general manager; and Mr. Tyrrell, and by Mr. W. Cawkwell, general manager, and Mr. G. P. Neale, superintendent, of the London and North-Western Railway, the Mayor of Windsor. The Queen travelled in a state saloon by a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway. The train was under the charge of Mr. J. Grierson, and left Windsor at five minutes to seven, proceeding, viâ Slough and Reading, to Oxford. At this station Lady Churchill joined the train, in attendance upon the Queen. Thence the route was continued, viâ Leamington, to the Rugby junction, at which station the charge of the train was undertaken by Mr. W. Cawkwell. The journey was resumed to Stafford, where a halt of a quarter of an hour was made. Hence the route was continued, viâ Bow's Head, to Carlisle, arriving at twelve minutes past four on Tuesday morning. Change over the Caledonian Railway to Perth, where the Queen alighted, and was received by the Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Melgund, the Caledonian Railway, Lord Provost Kemp, Sheriff Barclay, and the railway directors. Her Majesty partook of breakfast in the directors' room at the station. The journey was resumed at twenty-five minutes past seven by the Scottish North-Eastern line viâ the Bridge of Dun to Aberdeen, and thence over the Deeside Railway to Ballater, arriving at the terminus of the line, the entire journey of 580½ miles having been accomplished in seventeen hours and a half. The journey was performed in complete privacy, that the Queen might travel undisturbed. From Aboyne her Majesty travelled post to Balmoral, which she reached at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Earl Russell the Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Court is expected to remain at Balmoral for about seven weeks.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with their two children, and Princess Hilda of Anhalt-Dessau, embarked at Gravesend on Tuesday (this) morning on board the Royal yacht Osborne. In attendance upon their Royal Highnesses were the Hon. Mrs. Hastings, Major Teesdale, Mr. Holmes, Surgeon in Scheie, and Surgeon Keate. Shortly after ten the Princes and Princesses partook of breakfast on board. At mid-day their Royal Highnesses were entertained at luncheon at the Town palace, where they were entertained as a dejeuner by the King of the Belgians. The Princesses remained on board the yacht at half-past two, and the Osborne steamed off en route for England. After a boisterous passage the Royal party arrived at Cowes at half-past eleven o'clock. On Monday morning at six o'clock the Osborne resumed its passage, and anchored off Spithead. The Royal party breakfasted on board, and disembarked at the Pier at eleven, when they were received by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Major-General Keppel, C.B., and the principal officials of the arsenal. At the Prince's request, no ceremony was observed. Their Royal Highnesses left Portsmouth immediately after landing, and proceeded to Winchester, where they were entertained at a déjeuner by the Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Hilda of Anhalt, left for Reading.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Hilda of Anhalt, visited the Crystal Palace, this being the first visit of the Princess to the building. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Grieve, the manager, privately through the various courts, and afterwards the Royal party partook of luncheon in the principal rooms, from the windows of which they witnessed the display of the great fountains. The Princes and Princesses returned to London at half-past four by special train from Sydenham station. In the evening their Royal highnesses honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Princes, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and the Duke of Cambridge, went shooting near Richmond. The Princesses, accompanied by Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Hilda of Anhalt, visited the Tower of London. In the evening their Royal Highnesses joined with the Duke of Cambridge in a dinner-party.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince and Princess George, left Victoria Station by train for the Highlands. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to remain at Abergeldie Castle about three weeks.

The Duke of York, G.C.B., has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Hardige as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

Lieutenant-General Keppel has succeeded Major Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, on Saturday last, from Bishop Auckland.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has left Gordon Castle, the Duke of Richmond's seat in Scotland, for the south.

Her Highness Princess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by her son, Prince Alexander, and suite, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Scotland.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., arrived at Devonshire House, on Saturday last, from Bolton Hall, Lancashire.

Countess Cowper(Lady Waldegrave) and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., left town on Saturday, for Chesworth, the Countess's seat in Somersetshire.

The Earl of Denbigh has arrived at Benafort Castle, N.B., on a visit to Lord Lovat.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday last, for Brocket Hall, Herts.

The Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P., and Mrs. Hutt have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., gave a treat, on Tuesday, to the villagers of Hawarden, amounting to 1100 persons, as an acknowledgment of the recovery which was given to him on the day of the fête, exactly a day he was elected to Parliament. Tea was provided for the young in the flower garden, in the terrace opposite the castle, and for the grown-up and adults in a spacious pavilion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided, and his Grecian Ulysses occupied the vice-chair. Many loyal and appropriate toasts, arches and overgrowns, and the day was observed as a general holiday.

A publication full of great interest in the value to all artists of architecture has been commenced by Mr. Stephen Ayling, of Oxford-street. It is a work of two hundred photographs from the sketch-book of Mr. Augustus Welby Pugin, selected and edited by Mr. E. W. Pugin, his son. They represent a great variety of ecclesiastical, domestic, military, and decorative design from the most celebrated and characteristic edifices of England, France, and Germany, accompanied by descriptive letterpress. The first number contains fifty specimens from the sketch-book of Pugin. There are to be ten parts; issued, we believe, monthly; and it is only to be regretted that the price is so high as to put the publication out of the reach of purchasers.

The Reading Exhibition of Art and Industry, referred to in our last Number, was opened, on Wednesday, by the Bishop of Oxford, who pronounced the inaugural address in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation of Reading; the Mayors of Abingdon, Newbury, Wallingford, and Maidenhead; the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, Lord Abingdon; the county and borough members; and a large assembly, composed of the magistracy and gentry of the town and county. The exhibition is held in the Town-hall. The patronage of her Majesty was secured at an early period in its history; and her example induced the nobility and gentry of Berkshire, with hardly a single exception, to throw themselves into the movement with such cordiality and so much effect that pictures and articles of virtu, of the most remarkable character, and become a fine-art exhibition instead of an industrial one. It will, therefore, be no particular wonder if it should prove more attractive than most local exhibitions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER RACES.

As the corporation have not yet published their grand-stand returns, there is no accurate guage of the financial success of the meeting. The guinea throng, however, seemed as large as usual; nearly 200 horses arrived, and the public money was £2350. More is given at Ascot, but it is to be remembered that the Doncaster subscribers have none of its enormous revenue from booths and carriages, and that in proportion to their number they are as liberal as the managers of the Royal meeting; while Goodwood, with all its fine revenue, is still a laggard. It is to be wished that some of the municipal public spirit could be infused into the house and lodging letters; but these harpies were as rapacious as ever, and many honest, many non-professional visitors did not arrive till Tuesday afternoon, when they were able to make better terms with the enemy, or slept at the adjacent towns each night.

With the exception of Gladiateur, all the prominent St. Leger competitors started on Wednesday, and a fine race was the result. The Duke and Regalia were to be found in the Cup entry. The Duke had quite recovered from his recent "pull," and came through the metropolis with four horses, and Regalia was a far greater favourite with the Yorkshiremen than Hurtleberry. She had weighed the latter in the York balances and felt they did not quite equal her weight, and therefore backed her against the Derby and Oaks winners. It is very seldom that these two meet here. They did so in Queen of Trumps's year, and again in Stockwell's, when Blink Bonny united the two characters in herself. A large crowd as usual were in early attendance on Tuesday on the Town Moor, which, however, was not nearly so full as on Saturday night, which hardly "grinn" under the rain of Saturday night, did not improve the action. Rumours were remarkably rife that Dodge Dollar would try very damp, and was thought to be too narrow and split up behind for the task before him. Zero, Zero Gradatim, Hurtleberry, and Lady Elizabeth wanted spot, near the Intake turn, where the veteran, with Lord Falmouth's colours, was to be seen looking very much at home and fit, as she walked at the head of the string, with the "J. B." on the hands, while Regalia and Gladiateur were led out by their lads in their jackets. Zenith, the trainer of Archbishop, was too ill to come out with his, and Isinglass was the centre of a crowd of the Newmarket jockeys whose horses names one finished through racing men. The Gratwicks Stakes had frightened all the "Blink Bonny chestnuts" friends, and there seemed only one bay, a black leg, and a dark leg in Gibbon chance went.

Christmas Carol was scratched on the Monday evening—no surprise to those who saw him beaten by Attaché at Wolverhampton, and the start was fixed for a quarter to two, Admiral Rous presiding, and Challoner was then at liberty for Klarinska, to the great relief of those who had to back the favourite against her. Zero, Zero Gradatim, and Macaroni "shotheads." The protest of Regalia's owner against Gladiateur proved abortive, and the latter was objected to, although more especially as officials had been made after the Derby as to the colt's age. Such an objection should support his claim more than any horse's, even more "than they say." In fact they practically offered Mr. Graham a rule to show cause why he should have the mouth examined, and as he declined to do so, the colt's age was not a matter about the horse, but the ideas of those who maintained to the last that he was never a foal. Gladiateur looked very handsome, considerably, when the well-known van, with Tom Jennings on the box, drove through the Grand Stand gate, and Tuesday, Lady Elizabeth very degree followed it to the Doncaster Arms, and out stepped the Derby conqueror, looking as if he could have had a little more work in the paddock behind.

The lower Newmarketings, which he disturbed for an instant, were not very lively. The highest of Mr. Mather's first batch of yearlings, an own brother to Sporting Tailor, Lady Elizabeth, by Stockwell from Fair Fly, an oak's dam (420gs.) and Scavenger by Voltigeur (350gs.) were the top prices in the Whitefield stud; a chestnut colt by Parmesan from Lady Hester, by Stockwell, was the strength of their own good looks and quality as Studett's running; averaged £1,000 for the twenty-three sold. Mr. Merry's colt by one of the Oxford colts shared the maximum prize of the day (500gs.) with Sir Tatton Sykes's very good-looking bay colt by Knight from Miss Agnes. A Voltigeur colt from Little Agnes was to have come with his Trojan brother, but was scratched at the last moment. A few days before he went so unmistakably in his wind that the Doncaster vets would not pass him, and he returned home. He is a full brother to Lord Lyon's foal. The style in which the Weatherbit colt was "brought to scratch" was a great delight to Harry to the "hotter heads," and Mr. Padwick would not be denied for him.

Sixty-six horses took part in Tuesday's racing, which opened badly, with a cast of the dice for the Rous Memorial Stakes, Mr. Merry's lot. The chestnut inherits much of his sire Teddington's fine speed, and, at 12 lb. for the two years, was expected to be invincible. He was second for this race last year to Adventurer. Broomclose carried 7lb. extra, and Mr. Merry's colt, below the Clarence, thus beat Klarinska's admirers became still less ardent. Sister to Cambuscan, a chesty gelding at the Spital yet, was beaten by Lady Elizabeth "passed the blood," knocked over in the Filly Stakes, what was thought to be a Cleveland Bay mare, but was a good deal more. Rosebery chopped down Queen of Trumps, whose presence had spoilt the Revival Plate Field, for sixteen in the Great Yorkshire Handicap "ran like a covey of partridges out of the ground" when Mr. M'George let them go, and a very strong run race, in which Claremont, as usual, did not get home. Mr. Merry's colt, the third, had gained a length to make a race for John Davis by Voltigeur, ended in favour of the latter by six lengths. Mr. Merry's colt was second, below the Clarence, third, at even weights, but Gladiateur's supporters declared that even that was not good enough to give him a victory. It may have come since a baker's dozen have been seen at the post for the Champagne, but here they were to a dozen, and Lord Lyon and Dollar Princess. The latter gave no trouble, as Edwards was hard at him more than two distances from home. Lord Lyon, in fact, had never responded with what it was at Goodwood, that the hard ground must have something to do with it. Rodan never looked or went better, but Lord Lyon caught him in the run home, and got a head last night. Lord Elcho's Vincent was very loth to divide. It was a great triumph for his Lordship's colt, whose performance was the more creditable that if the clever little Artillery bay had just pulled through, there would indeed have been "hands tossed in glee" in the paddock with flourish fair." The heavily engaged Gladiator took the staggers when he was only half-way to the post, and was taken back outside of the course that they could hardly get him raised and led off in time for the start. This grave affair was the only one between Stephen and Kingfisher; and Red Earl won his mile race so easily as 2 lb. to the good, that the Doncaster Cup looked like the crown "coloured" him in the St. Leger card. "The Duke" was quite the "young horse" he was expected to be, and Lord Zetland's colt, who was said to have won £7000 over the Great Yorkshire Handicap, backed him with such vigour that he came to 4 to 1, and left off 2 to 1 against.

The St. Leger morning opened warm and well, and, heedless of the Hyde Park attractions, the road was thronged with a gay throng with nearly 400,000 eyes, the crowds began that steady tramp, from nine o'clock, which continued for hours. The course looked in the best fair, and others pondered long, with true Yorkshire devotion, over the various "Cheap Jacks" and "Cheap Johns," from the Old Gold Cup Census in Brooke's window. They proved that Mr. Herring was the favourite, and Mr. Chaloner second, but the whole run of that ancient cunning which was first deserted and fostered in Doncaster Betting Rooms. Mr. Merry's colt was the first down the Highflyer from York to Scathing Moor, fully half a century ago. He has for some years been unable, from illness, to live at home at Meopham Park, near Tonbridge, and principally passes his time in reproducing the old heroes and heroines of the Turf from that inexhaustible sketch-book which, as far as horses are concerned, may be said to embody both the past and the paddock life of the century.

That dusty den, the horse fair, was not so much crowded as usual; but Mr. Padwick and one or two of the leading buyers were fain to shelter from the pelting rain under the "Cheap Johns'" awning, or a perpendicular heat" under an umbrella. Mr. Pardoe gave 600 gs. for Mr. Merry's colt by Voltigeur from Little Agnes, and Mr. Padwick, for The Cure, from Zambesi's dam. A Mildew filly went to the nod of Mr. R. Sutton's commissioner, for 680 gs. (just four hundred pounds) of the Champagne Stakes), after a good rally with Mr. Padwick; and Balmoral, a fine combination of the Stockwell and Touchstone blood, entered the Danebury stable at 700 gs. The Tickhill yearlings only mustered five out of ten, and a brood mare, Woodbine (by Orlando) from Honeysuckle (a daughter of Touchstone and old Beeswing) fetched 700 gs. under Mr. Johnson's hammer, it was said for Mr. Jackson.

It is the topsy-turvy habit to consider that each St. Leger day is better attended than its predecessor. The increasing interest in the sport renders this hypothesis not very unreasonable, and, judging from the masses by the side of the rails, we should say that Doncaster never had more people on its Town Moor. They reached the past the Intake Farm, in a thick black line, and so great was the excitement when the Jockey and horses reached the last furlong that it was all the police could do to keep a clear course at the bend. Gratwick by Wardell secured the honours of the day by defeating Saas II in the Municipal Stakes, for which one of Lord Glasgow's colts was favourite. Mr. Merry was then a day of delay before a field of twenty-six could be got off for a Red Rose Jr handicap, which Lord Westmoreland's Crown Prince won in a canter. Thirteen of the twenty-six nominations were then hoisted for the St. Leger, and one more was added to the field, at the last moment, for Lord Clifden's colt by Stockwell from Chloe. The latter, Regalia (J. Osborne), was the first to show; but she seemed to be a trifle overtrained, if anything, and very soon the pace was too much for her and the Oaks. Klarinska (Challoner) was not much admired, as her lumber light middle piece was contrasted with her leg and foot. Her old antagonist, Peeress (Clement), was as wet as if she had been in the Don; and nothing looked better than Vesta (Custance), who was thickened marvellously, and went along, with a coat of satin and the head down, in good old Eclipse style. The Earl's colt, Vincent, had his veil up, and looked smart and fit; and when Zambuca (Edwards), Balbriggan (Mitchell), Heir-at-Law (J. Grimshaw), Don (Nicholl), and Master Clarence (Sharp) had gone down the hill, the Stamford party appeared with Archimedes (Carroll), on whom, as on the Derby winner, considerable fresh investments had been very heavy. A chestnut, with a bald face like Blair Athol's, and a little Flatman's action, he appeared to be fast flesh, but was then a years, and at last Tom Jennings was seen leading the crack, with H. Custance's colours, and followed and the Rufus Stag, the raceguers—in the saddle. The crowd jumped up by thousands to catch one look at the Scotchman," and the instant after that they thought, as the great muscular champion of the year calmly stride by, that Gladiateur was a "dead certainty." The Duke was in close waiting for him. Breadalbane led the canter in great style, and when they returned, and paraded before the Stands—a ceremony of the highest consequence—everybody was curious to see how the next eight chestnuts six were in the first seven. They were then drawn to the very close to the start, with the exception of Red Earl, put off very fairly at the first away. Klarinska, who had been backed from 5 to 1 against, was thrown into a great pace, with Breadalbane and Gladiateur laid up about the middle. Just before that T.C.C. got off, and was at the rate bats and at the Red House the leaders were all in a cluster. Coming round the hill Mr. Merry's Scotchman's colours were the next the rails; but on the right was Gladiateur, going in his old Derby form, and in front everything. As Bottom the "rose" was in difficulty; Klarinska, who had fairly run away with Challoner from the post, was beaten off; and Red Earl and Archimedes were left to try racing mentally for place honours. Opposite the Stand Osborne made his effort with Regalia, but could never catch Gladiateur, who was coming by times hard at home. Archimedes finished about a neck from Regalia, and defeated The Duke (who was also gloved), by a head. Archimedes (Custance) was the last to be scrupled to say that he was a little out of his distance) was a good fifth, and then Vesta was sixth, but the former was thought to come on pulling up, and was the first back to the inclosure. It needed all the exercise of Lord Maye and one of the keepers to pioneer a way for Gladiateur to scale in. The crowd pressed round him and his horse, and thus, seeing Count Batthyany and Mr. Merry in the throng, they pressed forward their attentions, and gave him a triumph, such as the owner of St. Leger winners has never received before. As Mr. Merry's colt were beyond the old mouth objection, and would have mounted tables to preach upon it, but no one seemed to head them or care to be button-holed to an outside car. Gladiateur's style of love to see a Derby winner carry off the double event, and here it was achieved for the seventh time—by Eleanor, Blink Bonny, Queen of Trumps, every third yr a during the last eighteen. There were some curious coincidences in connection with the race. Gladiateur occupied the same position—third with Archimedes—as he did with Cambuscan last year. Mr. Chaplin was the owner of Archimedes, as he was of Red Eric with Breadalbane in the St. Leger; and the jockeys of the first three were the same as on the Derby day, Carroll riding as he did on the late John Osborne. The three Stockwells were in the first five; and now the Derby and St. Leger winners are the sire of the first, second, and third, and fifth. In point of value stakes, it is the richest St. Leger (£9570) that has been run for.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Derby Plate.—Rous Memorial Stakes.—Mr. Merry's ch c Teddington, 2 yrs, 7 st 12 lb (Custance) 1
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—John Davis, 1. Elland, 2. Claremont, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Gladiateur, 1.
Stirling Stakes.—Sceptre, 1. Mr. Merry's Voltigeur, 2. Mr. Merry's Little Agnes, 3.
Filly Stakes.—Lady Elizabeth, 1. Molly Carew, 2. Jock's Dam, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Municipal Stakes.—Gratwick, 1. Saas II, 2. Colt by Toxophilite, 3
Hunting Handicap.—Crown Prince, 1. Alberta, 2. Lady Elizabeth I, 3
St. Leger Stakes.—Gladiateur, 1. Regalia, 2. Archimedes, 3. The Duke, 4.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Prince of Wales, 1. Thalassia, 2.
Doncaster Stakes.—Regalia, 1. King Hal, 2. Broomclose, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Mr. Merry's Balmoral, 1.
Stand Plate.—Kilkenny, 1. Sailfish, 2. Guinaea, 3.

THURSDAY.

Scarborough Stakes.—Cuthertons walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Merry's Balmoral, 2. Nutrition, 3.
Zetland Stakes.—Fortune walked over.
Richmond Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Balmoral, 1. Nutrition, 2. Thalassia, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Sweet Ann, 1. Rodge, 2. Rose Bell, 3.
Eglinton Handicap.—Mr. Merry's Ely Difference, 1. Bamda, 2.
Cleveland Handicap.—Smedmith, 1. Elland, 2. Windham, 3.

The Gastein Convention for the organization of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein has been finally concluded.

The German Arctic expedition has been put off until next year, owing to the insufficient state of the funds.

A French brig, on its way from Para to Havre, fell in with a Spanish vessel in the entrance of the Channel, several of which were secured by harpoons.

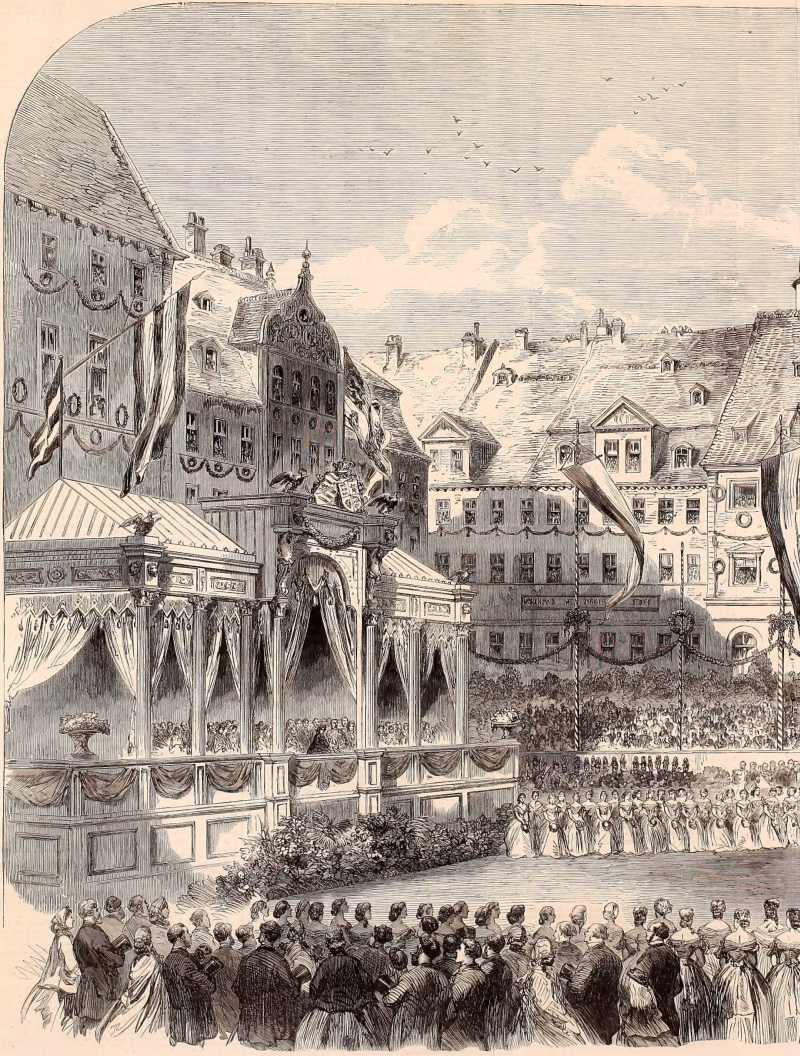
Intelligence from Copenhagen states that Bishop Monrad, the Premier of Denmark, has left that city as prominent a part in Denmark during the recent war, has quitted his native country and emigrated, with his wife and family, to America.

Captain Cameron has not been set at liberty by his Abyssinian gaoler, as was reported from Constantinople. The Sublime Porte, the Emperor, has sent an invitation to Mr. Rassam, the temporary agent of this country at Constantinople, to visit Abyssinia.

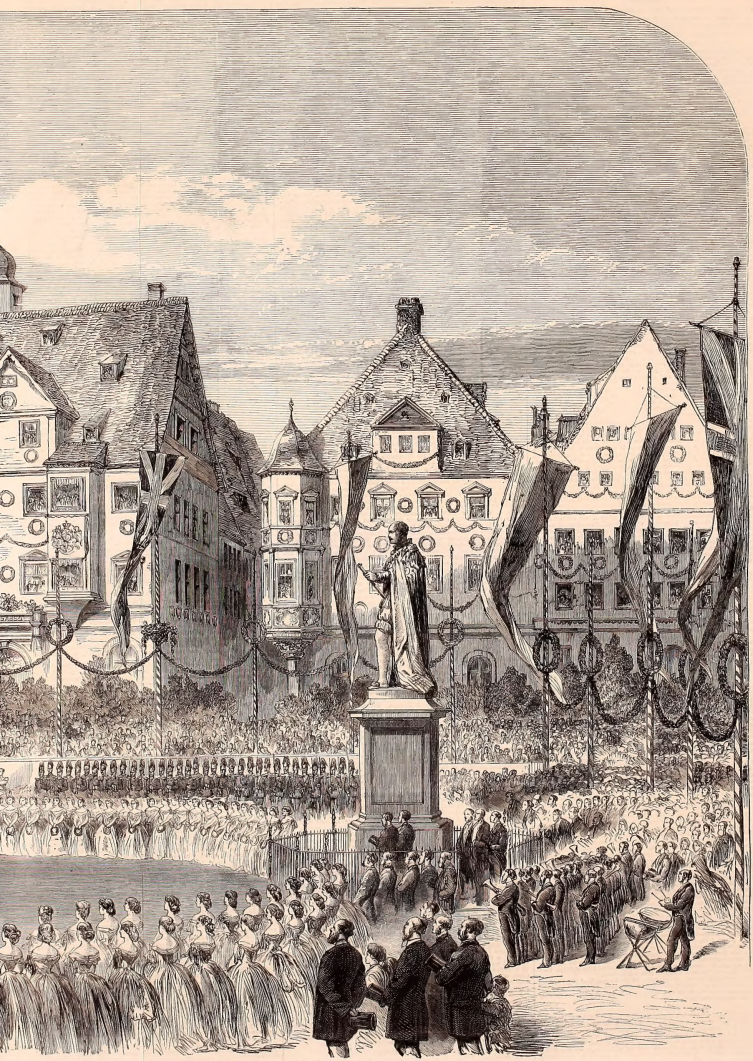
The Italian journals announce the death, at Rome, of the advocate Gabrielli, one of the representatives of the Roman people in the Republic in 1848. Having been consulted by the Pope, M. Gabrielli has since filled the post of Minister of Justice, and been a baron of absolutism.

The parting entertainment given by the Copenhagen citizens to the Austrian officers who have left that city was of a peculiar character, in which on both sides the most resolute determination was expressed to maintain the most friendly relations. A general bacchanalian feast took place in Schleswig and the Danes under the rule of King Christian.

The Turin official edition of "Dodi's Parliamentary Companion," adapted to the new Parliament, has been issued. That this manual shows great changes will be understood when it is stated that 196 persons, who had no seat in the House of Commons at the time of its dissolution, have been returned to the new Parliament. In addition to these, twelve of those members who were returned during the Session previous to the 4th of July have succeeded in retaining their seats; so that in all 208 new names will be found in "Parliamentary Companion," who had not places in the edition for the new "Parliamentary Companion," who had not places in the edition for the new "Parliamentary Companion," who had not places in the official declaration of the Government, that the Chamber could, by special legislation, reduce the effective number of portfolios has rendered much vigilance and exactitude necessary in the distribution of the seats in each member. It is possible even the words of the member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his political opinions.



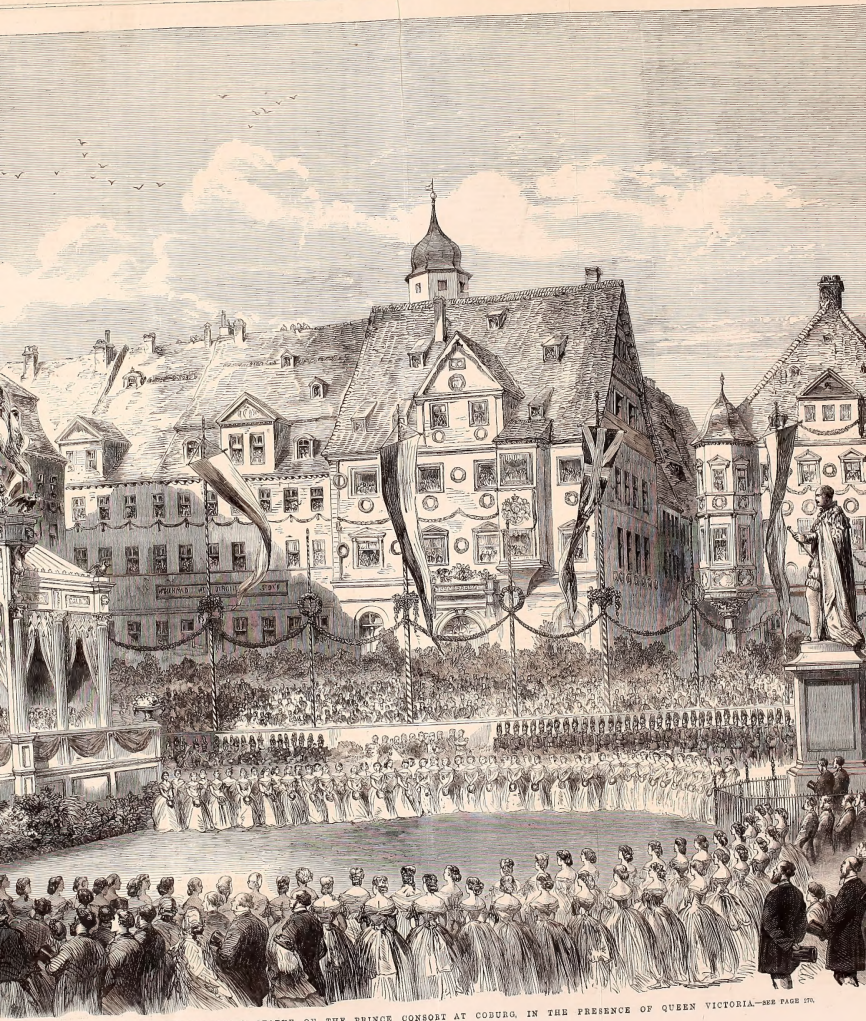
INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT



COBURG, IN THE PRESENCE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—SEE PAGE 270.



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INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT AT COBURG, IN THE PRESENCE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—SEE PAGE 270.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

IN our Journal of last week we gave an account of the inaugural proceedings of this very successful meeting on Wednesday, together with a precis of the inaugural address, by Professor Phillips, the president. We give much of the proceedings of the sections as are of popular interest.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The president of the section, Mr. W. A. Spottiswoode, in his address, observed:—The remark that Mars, for all time to come, will be the chief astronomical object of attention, is the opposition that the redder parts of his disc are land, and the greyer parts sea. Some observers have supposed that the greyer portions are vegetation, a fair view that more is visible in the polar regions, and the temperature on Mars and our own planet is not dissimilar. Mr. Dawes, on other authority, says the result is to be sought in the action of a dense atmosphere, but the explanation of the Rev. Mr. Challis must be correct, as he has long pointed out, which would otherwise realise all optic issues."

Mr. Challis read the report of the lunar committee, and Mr. Hind described the progress of the large and accurate "Map of the Moon's Surface" by a diagram showing the various compositions employed. Mr. Hind, Mr. Tennyson Mcdonald, the Hungarian Count, and Mr. Chance, "the Railroad," the Terra Photographica map, will shortly be published. Professor Phillips exhibited a map of Birmingham small objects could be discovered on the moon's surface; and even Birmingham would be a considerable object. The moon's surface of the moon that was quite natural to speak of as seas; and, when viewed with the naked eye, with distracted.

Messrs. Parker and Mr. J. P. Capello presented a communication, "On the Barometers at Kew at the Beginning of August last, as recorded by the Instruments at Kew Observatory," which was read by Mr. Glaisher, the author of the same. One peculiarity was that many of the spots of the sun altered their size and character in a few hours, sometimes in a few minutes, and could be seen by hundred eyes to constantly occupied. The disturbance also affected the wires. In working with the electric telegraph, it was observed that it was a question how much they would be able to use it when these magnetic storms occurred.

Professor Sorby described briefly his "New Method of Microscopical Research." He mentioned its powers and uses in several instances, and, among others, in detecting blood marks that could not be seen by the naked eye. He could discover stains; even of the one millionth part of a grain they could be seen perfect. The apparatus is particularly useful in discriminating the character of blow-pipes beads and minute crystals.

General Sabine read a paper "On a New Method, introduced by Masers. Ebenezer and Messrs. Bain, of Measuring Electrical Resistance, and on the Means of Ascertaining the position of faults in submarine or other cables with certainty and rapidity."

Dr. L. Moffatt read a paper "On Thermometrical Observations in Connection with Storms and Disease. He said phosphorus becomes luminous in the dark from its slow combustion on the approach of thunder storms. It is also found in during a tendency to disease, and, the luminosity increases in brilliancy during a storm, and then disappears. Dr. Moffatt then proceeded to detail a series of observations on the luminosity of phosphorus, stone, and the prevalence of diseases in connection with the thermometrical observations, and concluded that the luminosity of phosphorus was a sure guide to storms. From these it appeared that all the periods of the approach of which continuous rain, and the greatest prevalence of disease, were attended with cautionary signs of storms gave warning. Of diseases, 80 per cent of dysplasy, epilepsy, and other nervous complaints were found to which phosphorus became luminous.

Mr. Gassiot read a paper "On the Change of Form and Colour which the Electric Discharge assumes when it traverses Rarefied Media," and Professor Faraday, F.R.S., read a paper "On a New Method, introduced by Messrs

Mr. Markham read a paper "On a North Polar Expedition," urging that the route which an English expedition should take ought to be by Smith's Sound, and by sledge travelling as far as practicable, with Captain Osborn, that the presence of land was necessary to replenishment, because it was there alone that the land threshed away into the unknown ice. By the transportation from Smith's Sound, in two seasons 2400 miles of road could be thus roughly explored, without undue risk. Admiral Ommanney holds that Spitzbergen should be the base of operations. Sir Edward Belcher is adverse to the sledge scheme, and in favour of an attempt to reach the Pole by sea. Mr. R. Brown suggested that both routes should be attempted, and mentioned that Mr. Grinnell, the American merchant, who had done much to promote research in the Arctic regions, intended to send out a new Arctic expedition in search of Franklin remains.

Mr. Winwood Reade read a paper "On a Recent Survey of the Chain of Mont Blanc; and Mr. R. H. Scott "On Meteorological Results of Balloon Expeditions in the Chain of Mont Blanc, including the Ascent of the Aiguille Verte." As to these Mr. Winwood remarked that balloons were not the most dangerous in proportion to the experience or inexperience of those who embarked in them; but the guides, through ignorance and want of proper apparatus, have become acquainted with every possible phase of snow or glacier. A paper by Mr. Whymper, "On the Structure of Glaciers," was read by Mr. Matthews.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Lord Stanley delivered an address on the value and use of Statistics, pointing out certain instances in which they had been misapplied, and the effects of our national life; as in the returns of the Post Office, the Registrar-General, and Customs, and the importance of such returns, for example, as to the apprenticeship, or decline, or agricultural statistics, the reform of English weights and measures, and the decimal coinage.

Mr. A. Ellis read a paper "On Secondary and Go Gity Systems," in the course of which he traced the rise and progress of the trade in Birmingham, and the introduction of machinery. Mr. Wright described the process but half of the articles of jewellery in the shops between the Bank and Hyde Park in London were manufactured in Birmingham, and that the superiority in the taste and skill displayed in the manufacture had taken place within the past few years, and this through the agency of the Art Schools. A visit to Birmingham, accompanied by an attendance at which was required by manufacturers and workmen. The Industrial Schools were also referred to, which were set down as 1,000.

Professor Louis Levi read a paper "On Statistical Dates in Relation to the Representation of the People." He thought that a system of voting papers would be better to give the right of voting to all such men as gradually rose to the standard of property than to grant the right at once, as proposed by a Reformer, and that the representation should be in the lower strata of social life. The people had elsewhere the means in their hands of obtaining the franchise when they were even higher than £10. What was wanted was to give every encouragement and stimulus to intelligence and economy.

Lord Stanley remarked that in any future discussion which might take place on the subject it would be desirable to have the information contained in which had been overlooked that day—viz., what was the proportion of those who were entitled to vote, and who actually voted, in the various classes of the 6th. Frederick Hulme, it was suggested, had shown that the same unusual amount of dis. was now maintained as in earlier times; that the number of paupers remained the same, fifteen times the general value of property and income.

Papers were read on the Metric System of Weights and Measures, and the Public Lands Act, Copyright—the latter by Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Q.C., who argued for beyond our limit.

Mr. I. E. Anderson read a paper entitled "Statistics of the Small-arms Manufacture of Birmingham," with this conclusion—"it is manifest that the Birmingham gun trade must be on the decline for the future, and not the reverse."

The Hon. W. Ball read a paper "On the Social, Moral, and Educational Influence of the Association of Social Science," remarking that the great proportion of diseases among them, and giving details relative to the extensive employment of women and children in agriculture. An discussion which followed Lord Houghton took a prominent part.

MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. Bessemer read a long and highly interesting paper "On the Manufacture of Cast Steel," from the Bessemer, which was discussed by Mr. Wrought Iron. The author detailed the history of the invention and its various processes. There are at present seven establishments in operation in Great Britain. There are at present seven establishments in operation in England on loan than sixty converting vessels, each capable of producing from three to ten tons at a single charge, that is, 180 tons per week. These vessels are capable of producing fully 600 tons of steel weekly, or equal to fifteen times the entire production of steel during the year 1856, the year before the production of the Bessemer process. The average selling price of this steel is at least £20 per ton, whereas the average price of steel in 1856 was £50 per ton, a period mentioned. With the present means of production, therefore, a saving of at least £30 per ton, or £4,500,000 per annum on the total production.

Mr. W. Fairbairn read a paper "On Some of the Causes of the Failure of Iron Beams and Girders," and Mr. Bramwell read a paper "On Iron Beams and Joists." The latter recommended a system of improvements and the general portion of the Atlantic cable as suggestive of improvements and the removal of impediments. The failure of the Atlantic cable was attributed to, not a concussion occurrence. On the contrary, it has been estimated that out of about 1,200 miles of cable that have been paid out, 1,000 miles of the full length have been failures; and that at the present time not more than from 200 to 300 miles are in successful operation. The defects originated either in the manufacture of the cable, and stated that, notwithstanding the precautions exercised, many pieces of the cable were found imperfect on the core existing in the cable, in contact with the conducting wire, and destructive of the insulating power by letting water through the gutta-percha to the conductor of the line of the cable.

Mr. Siemens read a paper "On the Sheathing of Deep-sea Cables," calling attention to the forces which act upon a cable in its descent through the water, to the bottom, and to certain conditions which have to be fulfilled in order to ensure its durability when laid. The paper concluded with a table of the results of experiments on the tensile strength of various sheathing wires, and the conditions made to the spiral, or rather helical, sheathing; that such a cable necessarily has considerable elasticity lengthwise, and that this is a most valuable evidence of permanent success.

Mr. C. W. Siemens read a paper "On the Applicability of Indiarubber as an Insulator for Telegraphic Conductors." The usual method of manufacturing the caoutchouc and cut into tapes, which are served around the wires conductored by hand or by the use of machinery. The tapes are liable from their tendency to expansion. The results obtained with five specimens of indiarubber covered wire were as follows:—for experiment 1, the best indiarubber hitherto sent out to Kurrachee in 1863, were added by the author, and showed that four out of the five were defective after immersion for 24 hours. Gutta-percha only, supplied by himself, remaining perfect. In insulation this specimen was the highest hitherto recorded, and the greatest length ever manufactured. The entire position of the conductor was unaltered by any elevation of temperature, and the insulation remained perfect. The author concluded that indiarubber was inadmissible as a covering for telegraphic conductors, by the author were also shown to surpass all other materials yet produced.

Mr. R. A. Brooman described "A New Method of Obtaining Motive Power from the Sea," acting on the principle of nipping fast hold of the cotton fibre close up to the reed, and whilst the fibre is thus held a combing action is pushed away so as to detach it from the fibre. By this means the fibre could not be broken, injured, or injured by any loss of length, and the full length to which it grew. A model of the new gin was exhibited.

Mr. R. W. Thompson read a paper describing a new rotary steam-engine invented by himself. The writer stated that there was a great prejudice against rotary engines, and that this was due to the fact that many inventions of this kind had been brought forward to be presented to the public, and that the purposes where limited power was required and high speed was a desideratum.

Mr. Charles Lovell read a paper "On Improvements in Weaving Silk, and the Applicability of such Compressed Air for Working Coal-cutting and other Underground Machinery." The novel arrangement of the machine was that it cut a very narrow groove on a level with the bottom of the machine under the coal, but it was impossible to do this with any machine which required a much larger aperture at the commencement, which he narrows as he proceeds.

Mr. Gore read a paper "On Electrical Measurements of Time and Pressure," by which a flame is obtained (equal to a white heat) which could not be measured by any other means than by the use of the electrical apparatus. Furnaces are adequately adapted to the purpose of producing the required heating steel blooms and ingots.

A paper, by Tait and Mr. Parkinson, "On the Strength of Material Considered in Relation to the Construction of Iron Ships," was of a highly technical character. By experiments on the strength of iron plates, it was found that a 10-in. steel shot, 3 in. in diameter, with the velocity of 1200 ft. per second would completely perforate an armour-plate 12 in. thick.

An interesting paper was contributed by Sir J. Burgoyne on "Railways in War," in which he especially urging the formation of railways in Ireland, coupled with special instructions by railway engineers on all expedients that can be suggested.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On Thursday a soirée took place in this noble hall, which was characteristically opened for the occasion, so as to combine the aspect of a museum with the elegance and grace of a gay saloon. Philosophical instruments were mingled with geological specimens and models of mechanical inventions, collections with which the skill and industry of this particular district are so closely associated. There was one set of objects which was especially curious and interest, and a feeling even akin to reverence—namely, the original models of James Watt, who in this very neighbourhood matured his mechanical discoveries connected with the steam-engine. During the evening, the great organ was performed upon by the celebrated blind musician Mr. Stimpson.

On Friday evening a lecture was delivered in the hall, by Mr. Beete Jukes, F.R.S., and local director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, on "The Probabilities as to the Position and Extent of the Coal Measures beneath the Red Rocks of the Midland Counties."

On Monday afternoon the splendid hospitality which the Mayor displayed from the commencement of this meeting of the association again shone forth. His Worship entertained more than 230 gentlemen at luncheon at the Townhall. Among the company were all the principal men of the various sections and all the distinguished savans. The concluding soirée was held on Tuesday night.

On Tuesday, at a meeting of the general committee, it was determined that the next annual congress of the association should take place at Nottingham, in compliance with a pressing invitation from the leading inhabitants of that town. Mr. W. R. Grove, LL.C., F.R.S., was appointed president.

THE EXCURSIONS.

Four separate excursions took place on Saturday. The first was to Worcester and Hereford; the second to the Wrekin and the neighbouring quarries of the third to Wenlock and Bridgnorth; and the last to Coalbrookdale. The first group, consisting of about 100 persons, left the station at 9 a.m. by rail from Birmingham to Upton Magna, whence they had a pleasant drive through Shrewsbury to the Wrekin. Here they were met by Mr. Forster, who ascended to the summit of the Wrekin, and there pointed out the interesting vestiges of a long extinct civilisation, which are there so distinctly traced. The party then descended to the quarries, and there, having been provided with refreshments, entertained at luncheon, in the Townhall, by the Mayor of Shrewsbury. The excursionists then proceeded to the Abbey Church, and to the Quarry Hollows, and there met their fellow-excursionists who had taken the other routes, and who had been conducted by Mr. Wilkinson, and, subsequently, by the author of the Results" all round the Wrekin," or inspecting the processes carried on in the Hadley Castle Iron Works. The whole party returned to Birmingham by the direct line, having been provided for the season by the Severn Valley Field Club. The second excursion, that to Wenlock and Bridgnorth, was conducted by Mr. Beete Jukes, Mr. G. Maw, F.L.S., Mr. Bowman, by the aid of diagrams, he briefly explained the geology of the district, and the relations of the Wenlock limestone to the Silurian rocks, after crossing which the geologists inspected the Dirft beds adjacent. The old monks of Wenlock had here made their burial-ground, and numerous fossils were obtained from the limestone of the quarries. The party then divided into two sections, one of which went to inspect the Haughmond hills on the line of the Severn Valley, and the other went direct to Benthall Hall, where they were afterwards joined by the other section. Here the party were received by Mr. Benthall, and were shown the rich and interesting collections of geological specimens, containing, among others, upwards of four hundred species of fossils from the Wenlock beds, including fifty species of corals, which were found nearer than Ireland. The ensuite tile works of Messrs. Maw and Co., and the large and fine encaustic pavements executed by them for the cathedrals of the Colonies, and the Crystal Palace Company, at a short distance, were then inspected.

A small party of the excursionists then returned to the town of Bridgnorth for their late dinner. At Warwick they first visited the museum, where, after inspecting the interesting collection of Roman relics, Mr. Wise kindly explained the numerous objects of interest in the geological department, more especially observing upon the fossils of the Wenlock limestone, and those of other formations from the Kroper sandstone. Among other interesting objects in the museum were the Roman urns found in the sepulchral mounds and ripple marks, found in the upper Kroper sandstone; the museum also containing several specimens of the Roman pavements found in the town. After visiting all the principal objects of interest in the town, such as the Hospital, St. Mary's Church, and Warwick Castle, they were then visited. The excursionists then returned to Birmingham, highly pleased with the hospitality, and then partook of a collation at the Townhall.

A small party of the excursionists to Coalbrookdale left the old buildings of the city, and were received by the Mayor and Corporation in full state. Another party left for Hereford, Worcester, and Malvern, where they visited the cathedral; and next proceeded to Malvern, where the more germane proceedings took place. Here they were received by the Mayor, and by the Severn Valley Field Club formed for the study of the geology of the district; and the district immediately.

CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

This took place, in the Townhall, on Wednesday afternoon, when the secretary announced that the total amount of the grants for scientific purposes for the coming year was £2016. The thanks of the meeting, the authorities, and ladies who had attended the present congress was 1936, and the total from 1831 to the present time £40,000.

The vice-president (Professor Phillips) then proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham, and to the members of the committee for their accredited Colonel Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., for Mr. Macmillan stated that the meeting, in numbers, had been greater than on any previous occasion, and that the sum of £1,000 had been received, which was more than had been a greater number of solid and original papers than had been read at any meeting. The Rev. Professor Haughton seconded the resolution.

Thanks were next voted to the various officers of the association for the services they had rendered during the meeting, and to the Mayor for the courtesy he was carried by acclamation.

The Mayor, in reply, acknowledged the compliment, and bade the members of the association farewell till their next pleasant meeting, at Nottingham, on Aug. 22, 1866.

This closed the labours of the congress.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The Earl of Pomfret laid the foundation, at Towcester, on Thursday week, of a new church, to cost £3,000.

The second industrial exhibition in Tunbridge Wells was successfully opened on Thursday week by Lord Granville. The exhibition at present being a goodly gathering to give color to the proceedings.

The Sackfield Cricket Club held its annual fête on Thursday week, among the speakers were Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Edward Howard, M.P., and Mr. Beaumont, M.P. The day's proceedings after being pleasantly carried on.

A very large silver-bag was hung, as usual, last Saturday morning for reception by a passing train, when something went wrong, and the bag in descending struck the ground, and the contents, which were mixed, were thrown to the rails, where it was cut to pieces by the wheels, many of the letters and packets being destroyed.

Intelligence was received on Monday, in Bristol, that Lord Rosslyn, the president of the Royal Agricultural Society, had left the exhibition in that city on the 19th inst., will be prevented by an attack of gout from keeping his engagements.

A great international show of fruits, gourds, roots, vegetables, and flowers will be held in the Crystal Palace, in connection with the National Horticultural Exhibition, on Oct. 3 and following days. The exhibition of agricultural roots, fruits, and cereals on Oct. 17.

The Royal Caledonian Hunt ball of the Braemar Highland Society will be held at Mar Castle on the 21st inst. The Prince of Wales will preside, and Lord Fife will act as vice-president. The usual programme of games there will be an extra competition of the hammer, stone, and caber, the latter of 40 feet.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod was held at Aberystwith on Thursday week, and was attended by a large number of the Welsh gentry and Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire (Rt. Hon. E. Pryse, M.P.), Sir Thomas D. Lloyd, Bart., M.P., and other gentlemen of note in the county. Prizes were offered for literary compositions, singing, and carving.

On Thursday week a large meeting was held at Dumfries, to consider the best means of keeping alive the old ballad of the Dumfries Volunteers, which was a great rousing-ball, in which 2500 hands are employed.

On Thursday week a serious accident occurred at the pit mouth of the Kirkless Hall Company's collieries, at Dunsinging Green, near Wigan. Eight persons were descending the shaft in a cage, when the chain broke, and after a few yards of the top, the wire rope slipped from the drum, and, the sudden weight caused the cage to fall to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 170 yards. The eight men were killed instantly.

The Great North of Scotland Railway and Braemar Railway was cut by Miss Farquharson, of Invercauld, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen and ladies. The ceremony was continued by a public luncheon. The line extends from Aboyne to Bridge of Gairn, about a mile and a half beyond Ballater, a distance of 15 miles. The Great North of Scotland Railway Company line has undertaken the contract at £30,000, and the line is expected to be opened for traffic to Ballater by the end of October.

At a special meeting of the Derby Town Council yesterday week, a letter was read from the Lords of the Treasury giving the Corporation the power to sell to Mr. Bass, at the price of £3500, about six acres of the Bemer pasture, for the purpose of its being used as a public recreation ground. Their Lordships also sanctioned the proposal of the Corporation to apply £600 of the proceeds in payment of the debt on the grammar school, and the remaining £1000 towards the new Market-hall.

Fenian demonstrations are spreading, but scarcely at the rate which publics the alarm expressed by the Irish papers. The "brothers" are said to be drilling in large numbers in various parts, but little distinct evidence comes to hand. At Dundalk petty sessions six men have been committed for trial for illegal drilling, and numerous arrests have been made at Carlow and Blackrock. They were, however, admitted to bail, themselves in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

The annual gathering of the members and friends of the Wilts Archæological Society began on Wednesday, at Salisbury. The meeting took place in the Council Chamber, where Earl Nelson delivered an introductory address. In the afternoon there was a dinner in the Assembly-rooms; and in the evening a conversazione at the palace, to which the members were invited by the Bishop of Salisbury. Yesterday there were excursions to Old Sarum and Stonehenge, with a picnic at the latter place; and yesterday (Friday) it was intended to have an excursion to Lacock Abbey.

The Nottingham and Midland Counties Working-Classes Art and Industrial Exhibition was opened on Tuesday by Lord Belper. Lord Lieutenant Denison presided. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Duke of St. Albans, Mr. R. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Colonel Hildyard, and a great number of the leading gentry of Nottingham, Lincoln, and Stamford. Addresses were delivered by Lord Belper, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Mundella. A large number of works of art contributed in a marquee which had been erected near the Castle.

A meeting of the central committee for promoting the Scottish national memorial to the Prince Consort was held for the purpose of hearing a report on the steps which had been taken. Sir David Baird of Newbyth presided. The report stated that the site granted by the Board of the Prince Consort had been executed by Steell, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardwick, at a cost of £12,000. The committee were assured by Steell that he had also approved of an arrangement whereby the principal figure, along with the bas-reliefs and one of the groups, should be executed by Mr. Steell, and the remaining portions of the design to other artists of merit. It was likewise stated that the committee were satisfied with the model of design, whether for principal figure group, or bas-reliefs, should be submitted to her for inspection before being executed. The report was adopted, and it was agreed to forward a copy of the report to the Lord Chamberlain, for the information of the Prince for her Majesty. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Board in carrying out the objects of the memorial, and stating that the funds at the disposal of the committee amounted to £12,270.

LAW AND POLICE.—In a special sheriff's jury, summoned to Lancaster Castle, on Saturday week, before Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury, plaintiff's credit and reputation, caused by the defendant's slanderous assertion, a superior court, on the application of the defendants, issued a new writ for a trial at nisi prius at Lancaster. On Monday the case was heard before the Under Sheriff of the county, at the Leeds Townhall. A similar cause of action arose out of the same slanderous assertion, and the result was the same as at the former hearing, the plaintiff being awarded a farthing.

Mr. John King Watts, a solicitor, was, on Thursday week, committed for trial by the Hertford magistrates, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hannah Mary Horne, a client of his, to execute a mortgage on one of her cousins, with the view of obtaining possession of a piece of valuable property.

A somewhat mysterious affair has occurred at Salisbury. On Tuesday week Miss Blake, a young lady who had been ailing for some time, suddenly fell, and died on the following day. After her symptoms, and the appearances of a post-mortem examination being taken into consideration, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against her father, who had sought her hand, but had been rejected by her mother, and given two months' notice to quit the house. On the day named the contents of the deceased's chamber, and several pills which were found in a box beside her, underwent analysis by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Tayler, but there is as yet nothing in the department of the young lady previous to her death to show that the accusation against her father is likely to be sustained.

A number of cases of stock-burning on an extensive scale, strongly suspected to be the work of incendiaries, is reported from North Lincolnshire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The *Salisbury Journal* says that the great bell presented by Cardinal Wiseman to Shrewsbury Abbey, in Dorsetshire, has been taken down to the church. It weighs 2 tons.

Hartfield Church, Tunbridge Wells, after having been closed some two years for the purpose of restoration, was re-opened for divine service, followed by a luncheon in a tent, after which the collegers' prizes for garden produce were distributed.

Christ Church, Broadway and Victoria-street, Westminster, is about to be enlarged by the erection of a transept and chancel. The first contemplation to raise, by subscriptions, funds for the completion of the tower and spire of the church, which, for the latter destitute of more than a peal of bells, the sum of about £1000 is required.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stone of a chapel for service in the Church of England cemetery, Padiham, was laid by Mrs. Ormerod, of Padiham. The chapel is intended to be erected at a cost of £1000, two younger children to her departed husband, the late Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., M.P. for East Lancashire, for the cemetery committee, the Master of Freemason &c.

On Monday week Matthew White Ridley, Bart., laid the foundation-stone of the new church at Cramlington. The necessity for a larger building than the present one has been felt for some time past, and it has been recently that, owing to the strenuous exertions of the incumbent and churchwardens, sufficient funds have been collected to enable the work to be carried out. The erection of a suitable edifice have been raised.

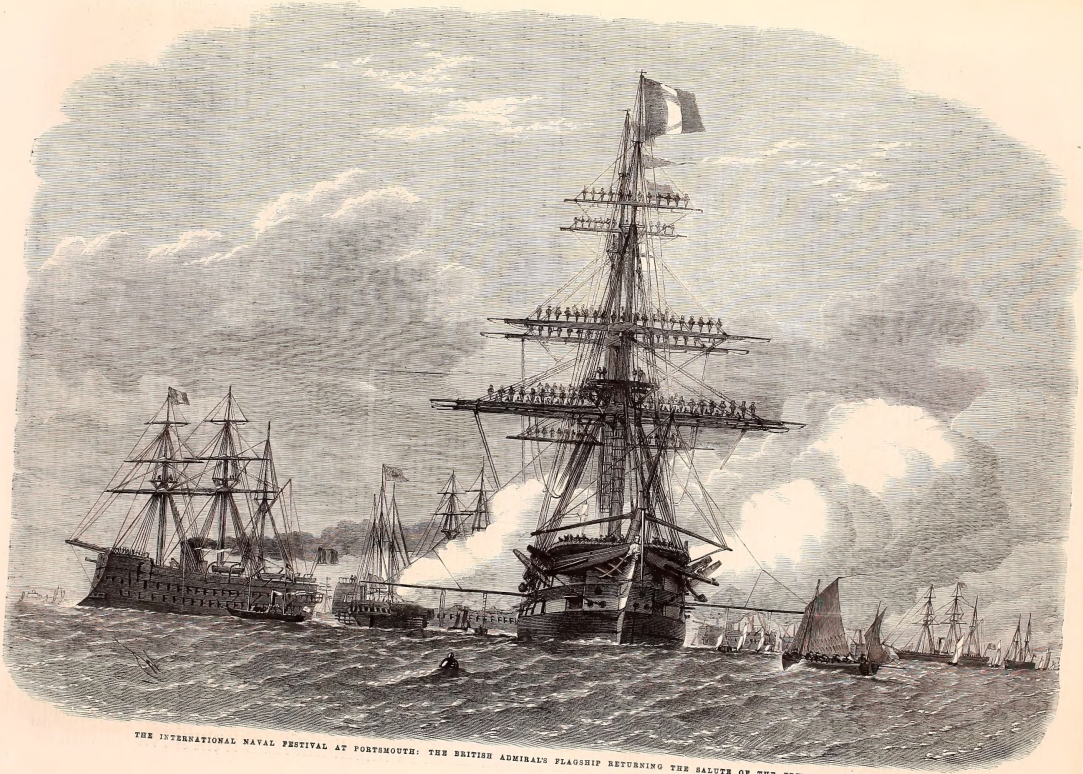
On the 5th inst. at Auckland Castle, the Bishop of Honolulu was baptised in the Revolution temporary cathedral at Petrosa. The godfathers were the Bishop of Durham, Lord Auckland, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Ashley, and the godmothers Queen Emma, the Governess of the Island of Hawaii, Mrs. Bishop—Dr. Jacobson, in the absence of Bishop Christ, I hereby indeed, install, and enthrone you into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the bishopric of Honolulu, and of the dignity of Chester, with all its rights, liberties, honours, privileges, and appurtenances to the said see belonging and appertaining." The Bishop of Durham then delivered the pastoral staff, signed and appointed to the Bishop of Chester for the time being." The Bishop of Chester then delivered the book into the hands of the dean, and prayer were then read. The anthem was, "The Lord gave the word, great was the company of the preachers." The service was then concluded. The divine service the Lordship received the congratulations of the clergy in his private room at the cathedral.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

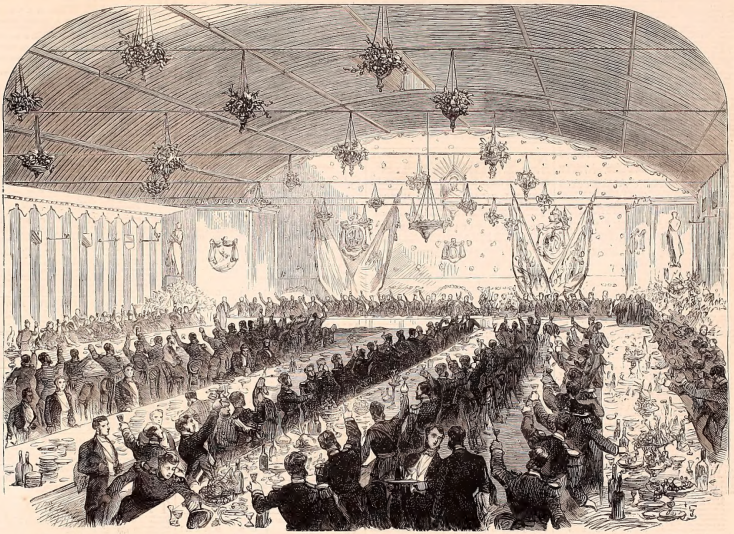
BANKRUPT.

H. NORTH, sen., Central-street, St. Luke's, hatter—J. BAKER, Poultry, Chichester—R. H. STEVENS, Shepton-mallet, Som., City merchant—H. and H. F. ALLEN, Sheffield, merchants—J. BAKER, Bristol, tailor—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bristol, tailor—J. BAKER, Bristol, tailor—J. BAKER, Bristol, tailor—J. BAKER, Bristol, tailor—G. Johnstone, Rowley, tailor—H. EVERETT, Kemsley-terrace, Hackney-road, Middlesex, tailor—J. BAKER, Bristol, tailor—J. BAKER, Bristol, tailor—J. BAKER, Bristol

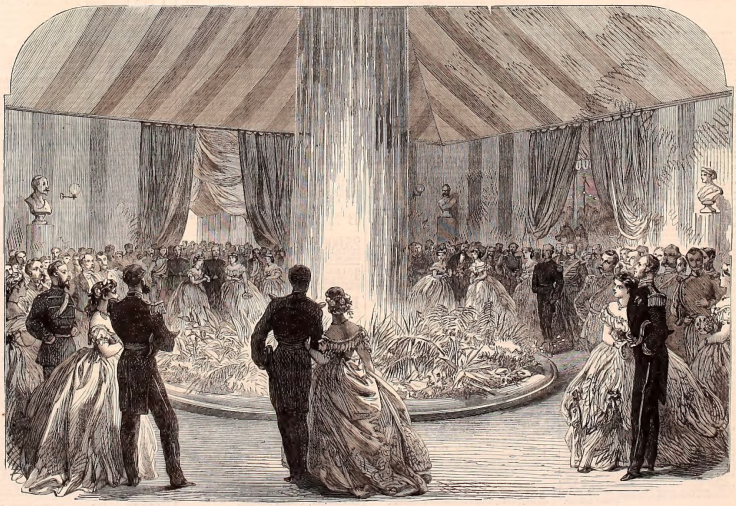


THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP RETURNING THE SALUTE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.—SEE PAGE 269.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH FLEET.



THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN AT THE BALL GIVEN BY THE MAYOR.—SEE PAGE 269.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK,

(From our City Correspondent.)

The progress of harvest work in the north of England has been rapid, and the Government bother has continued its operations on a large scale. The Bank of England has received from the country a more than usual number, and the quotations have had a decent consistency. The Unfunded Debt has been heavy, and some of the bills have been left with the Bank.

Although the supply of money is large, the rate of discount have shown a hardening tendency, and the improved demand during the spring will be accommodating.

The quotations for short loans in the Stock Exchange have been 2 per cent.

A small amount of gold coin has been made in India, yet the demand for that metal is inactive.

The Bank of France and Belgium have been on an easy footing, while the demand for gold for the export purposes has not increased.

The Continent money has been tolerably plentiful.

All the Bank directors will vacate their seats on Monday. Goschen, for Surrey, scores 921; Hibbert, for Hertford, 1,000; Lancaster, for New Shoreham, 1,000; Lubbock, for London, 1,000; Smith, for Hull, 1,000; Thompson, for Hull, 1,000; Wilson, for Hull, 1,000; Wilson-Patten, for Lancashire, 1,000; Wilson-Patten, for Lancashire, 1,000; Wilson-Patten, for Lancashire

HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH,
HEDDON HOUSE,
CLASSICS AND ENGLISH.
Head Master:
Leonhard Schmitz, Phil. D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., late Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.
Assistant Masters:
John Macmillan, M.A. Edin. and Camb., late Scholar, Camb.
John Carmichael, M.A. Edin., F.S.A. Scot., late Scholar, Camb.
Arch. H. Bryce, LL.D. Trin. Coll. Dub., D. Litt. Oxford, and Edinburgh.
James Donaldson, M.A., Magdal. Coll., Camb.
Thomas H. Charles-Bailey, Scholar, Camb.
MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
Arithmetic and Mathematics—William Mollal, M.A., 17, Manderville-terrace, and Grange.
Mathematics and Physics—Mr. William Cooper, 11, York-place.
Drawing—Mr. Alexander Nasmyth. R.S.A. Scot., 24, Inverleith-terrace.
Fencing and Gymnastics—Captain Ballard, 26, Scotland-street.
The Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University, and the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Cramond, Members of the Mathematical Class, will be invited by Mr. Donaldson.
The only requisite qualification for this Class is that the pupil be able to read fluently with Mr. Donaldson.
According to arrangements recently sanctioned by the Patron, the Governors, and the Council, the High School will be opened on the English Classical Side, improved and extended, and the rate of tuition so restricted as that ample facilities are afforded for the sons of the middle classes of the city receiving a sound and liberal training directly on the commencement of private life, whether at once from the efficiency of the School as a Classical Seminary of the highest order, or subsequently. The High School will be enabled to furnish systematic instruction in all those departments of study which are the most appropriate for the sons of parents in the middle classes, whether for the English, Scottish, and Colonial Universities, for the Civil Service in India, and for Commercial pursuits.
The Rector and Masters receive a limited number of Boarders.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
THE ORDINARY CLASSES—Those Lectures which are OPENED ON MONDAY, OCT. 2, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Oriental Languages, Sanskrit, Hebrew, English Literature and Literature, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Mathematics, Commerce and Commercial Law, Political Economy, Mercantile Law, Jurisprudence, Logic, Physics, Geology, Logic, Political Economy, Mercantile Law, Jurisprudence, Logic, Physics, Geology, Fluxions, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Botany, Music, Drawing, Engineering, Architecture, and Agriculture.
The Session of Lectures opens on Monday, October 2, 1865.
Application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., putting the word "Ordinary" outside the letter.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
PROFESSOR.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a course of Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and the application of mineral products to the Arts. The lectures will commence on Friday, Oct. 6, at 3 p.m., and will be delivered on each succeeding Friday, at the same hour, and at the same place. Subscription, Fee, £1 1s. Students attending the lectures on Mineralogy and Geology will be given on Wednesday afternoons, from Two to Four, Dec. 6, 13, and 20, a course of Practical Instruction. By order,
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, BROMPTON, S.W.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Two Beds may be had for one guinea. Liberal and Continuous SUPPORT is RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co.
Francis Fox, Hon. Sec. Sam Haden Habershon, Sec.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, 49, Upper-street, Islington.
Physicians—DR. ERASMUS WILSON, 39, Wimpole-street, Warwick-square.
Open on Monday and Thursday mornings from Five till Eight, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from Two till Four. Free letters are available for consultations anywhere.
THOMAS BIRCHMORE, Hon. Sec.

TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS and CASES.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS and CASES, fitted with the most elegant cutlery and every article of luxury and convenience of the first quality.

Dressing and Travelling Bags.	Pouch Morocco.	Russet Leather.	Solid Leather.	Solid Oxydized.
Lady's Travelling Bag ...	£1 10 0	£2 10 0	£2 15 0	£2 0 0
Gentleman's Ditto ...	1 15 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 10 0
Gentleman's Travelling Bag, with Silver Fittings ...	3 3 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	3 15 0
Ditto, with Writing Materials ...	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 5 0
Ditto, ditto ...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 10 0

Registered Oxford Travelling-bag, fitted in the most complete manner ... £5 5s.
The prices of Dressing-cases exhibited are replaced by useful and complete cases.

Lady's Work Dressing Case ...	£1 1 0	£1 14 0	£2 10 0	£1 0 0
Gentleman's Travelling Leather Ditto ...	0 10 6	0 14 6	1 5 0	1 10 0
Ditto, better quality, Silver Fittings ...	1 15 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
Gentleman's Ditto, fitted ...	...	...	...	3 10 0

Address only 77 and 78, Oxford-street; and 71 and 72, Cornhill, Mappin-street, Sheffield. No Regent-Circus Warehouse.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—The celebrated old Irish Whiskey rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., at the retail houses in London; and wholesale of the Proprietors, W. and A. Gilbey, 357, Oxford-street; 2, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The MARCH BREWING, in which the above Ale is now brewed, is the largest brewery in Burton and in Cadby, the CONDUCTOR, MACHINERY, and whole Establishment, the finest.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the finest importation, with the true acidity of the grape, superior to low-priced Sherry. One gallon per Gross. Excellent Port, 36s. per dozen. Terms, cash. Cellars, 4, Crown-court, Tall-yard, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Wine Merchants to the Royal Family, Counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, London, W.C.—Established 1667.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING, Prepared Cocoa and Cocoa Nibs.
The increasing popularity of J. S. Fry and Sons' Chocolate is the best proof of its excellence. Its active principle, theobromine, possesses the same nutritive or curative properties as the cocoa nut itself, but in a more concentrated form. It is very delicious and sustaining, and is strongly recommended for general use, as a most valuable refreshment.
A PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS
Are delicately delicious flavoured with the finest Vanilla, and are rapidly increasing in public favour.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE
Is prepared with such perfection as regard to purity, and being consequently wholesome, is much valued for
Children, while with them it is a universal favourite.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
Their genuine without name on wrapper, label, and stopper, bear the Signature of LEA and PERRINS, Worcester, and Export Oilmen.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Heart and Stomach Disorders of every kind and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—72, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
Recommended for Children's Diet.
PEPSINE.

PEPSINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, are perfect palatable forms of administering the popular remedy for weak digestion. Sold by Thomas Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, W.C. Pepsine Wine, in 8 oz. bottles, at 3s. 6d., and 7 oz. each 5 drachms, 12 bottles, at 18 oz. and 36 oz. each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and PRAYER WAREHOUSE, for all Mourning Goods, Crapes, Bombazines, Crapons, &c., is at
103 to 108, Oxford-street.
Prior Robinson's MOURNING WAREHOUSE is at
Nos. 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
Patterns of all such goods free.
See advertisements below.

FAMILY MOURNING—MADE UP, trimmed in the most correct and approved taste—may be obtained, ready-made, at a few hours' notice, at the following prices, at the house of PETER ROBINSON.
Family Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.
Goods are sent for selection "free of charge" to all parts of the Country, Town, or Suburbs.
Patterns of the Fabrics and Prices.
And the Imperial "Travelling Crape"
Can be had at
The Family Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
N.B. In connection with the above establishment, at Oxford-st.

BLACK SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street,
Has a Special Purchase of Black Silks,
Which he can recommend as the superior Make and Quality of his Black Silks, and the very reasonable Prices at which they are Sold.
Patterns Free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, the Full Dress, Superior and most enduring Quality, from 3½ to 5 guineas.
Patterns free to Provincial Residents.
THE COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, the Skirts Made up, trimmed in the most
with crape or with fancy trimmings, in the largest variety, and
At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

THE NEW BONNETS,
Chrysopsis Regalis, pour jeune vierge;
Chrysopsis Regalis, pour femme mariée;
Chrysopsis Salinas, pour jeune fille;
Chrysopsis Salinas, pour femme mariée;
at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW REVERSIBLE FABRICS in
Grosgrain, Gros de Suez, Gros de Naples, and
THE ROYAL ROSEBUD POPLIN, and
THE ROYAL ROSEBUD GROSGRAIN,
Ladies requiring a useful Black Dress for the present season are invited to inspect PETER ROBINSON'S Inexpensive materials in Velvet, Satin, and Grosgrain.
Mourning Warehouse of Regent-street.

FOR FIRST or DEEP MOURNING.
Important Notice.
Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning will derive the most essential benefit by making their purchases at PETER ROBINSON'S, Black Silk Mercers to the Queen,
the largest and most economical
Mourning House in London.
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Lodgate-hill.

SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.
NEW SILK DRESS FREE.
New Crochet Shawls, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Lodgate-hill.

BLACK FIGURED SILKS,
Patterns free.
A large assortment of Rich Black Silks at 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Lodgate-hill.

SERGES FOR AUTUMN WEAR.
Elegant Serges, several shades, 9½d. per yard. 48s. for 12 yards.
Patterns free to the country.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Lodgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
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THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.



REVIEW ON SOUTHSEA-COMMON.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

CONTINUING the series of our Illustrations of the international festivities at Portsmouth, the week before last, upon the occasion of the visit of the French naval squadron and the French Minister of Marine, we now present several Views of those noteworthy incidents and scenes which are not comprised among the subjects of the Engravings hitherto published.

The Illustration on page 264 will give some idea of the noble and majestic appearance of the British flagship, the Edgar, when she manned yards and hoisted the French flag at the fore, in token of bidding welcome to the commissioned squadrons of Vice-Admiral Count Roüe-Villaumez and Rear-Admiral Rouvière de Nouvy, accompanied by the Imperial yacht La Reine Hortense, with the Minister of Marine on board. This was on the Tuesday, the 20th ult. The Solferino, one of the great French ironclads, tar Vice-Admiral's flagship, is seen to the left hand.

The ships composing the French squadron have already been enumerated; but it may be well, in reference to the Engraving on page 273, which gives a general view of them leaving Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday morning, the 2nd inst., to repeat their names: the Solferino and Magenta, two-deckers, ironclads, of 7000 tons burden, carrying fifty-two guns, and beaked at the prows; the Normandie, La Gloire, La Couronne, Invincible, Provence, Heroine, and Flandre, frigates; the Caton, Ariel, and Faon, smaller vessels; the Reine Hortense, Imperial yacht. The squadron took its departure very quietly about nine o'clock in the morning. The French Minister of Marine, the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, had taken leave of the Duke of Somerset, the First Lord of the Admiralty, a few minutes before. On his return to the Reine Hortense, that beautiful vessel, of which we give a separate Illustration, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour, and was followed by the Enchantress, paddle-wheel steamer, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board. As she left the harbour a salute of nineteen guns was fired from Blockhouse Fort, and there was a similar salute from the Edgar, the British flagship at Spithead. On getting a little ahead of the Solferino, the Imperial yacht slackened her speed, and the Enchantress steamed up abreast of her. The Minister of Marine and his suite were then standing upon the top of the saloon, and the Commissioners of the Admiralty were upon the bridge of the Enchantress. The two ships dipped their ensigns, there was profound bowing and raising of hats on board both vessels, and the meeting between the naval forces of France and Great Britain was at an end. The Enchantress, after a few moments had been occupied in this interchange of courtesies, was put about and steamed towards Portsmouth Harbour. The Reine Hortense sped on her way towards the Nab Light, followed by the Faon, tender, which was close in her wake, and the other ships, in the following order—viz., Solferino, Magenta, Couronne, Provence, Heroine, Normandie, Invincible, Flandre, and Gloire, the two sloops, Caton and Ariel, steaming with the division, but not in line. By eleven o'clock the Imperial yacht had run considerably ahead of her consorts, and was at this time about three miles to the south of the Nab Light. She then dipped her ensign to the Solferino and took her leave, the latter returning the compliment with a salute.

The remainder of our *Illustrations* are devoted to the festivities on shore, and the review or parade of troops on Southsea-common, which took place on the Friday. On this latter occasion the line was formed on the narrow and confined space of a part of the common parallel with the line of sea-beach, and in full view of the combined fleets anchored at Spithead. Immense numbers of people assembled to witness the manœuvres, which lasted about two hours. The Minister of Marine, the Admirals, and chief officers of the French fleet were on the ground, and were, on their arrival, received with a general salute. The troops on the ground consisted of two field batteries of artillery, the 6th and 12th brigades of Royal Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, the first battalion of the 14th Regiment of Infantry, the Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Marine Light Infantry; 52nd, 75th, 81st, and 87th Regiments of Infantry—4064 of all ranks, with twelve 12-pounder brass-loading guns, and 164 horses attached to the guns. They were organised in three brigades, forming up in a line of contiguous columns at quarter-distance, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and Commander-in-Chief of the Military South-West District. Sir George was attended by a numerous and brilliant staff of officers, among whom was the Earl of Cadogan.

The entertainments provided by the town of Portsmouth, on the Thursday, in the spacious pavilion erected for this purpose on Governor's-green, have already been noticed. The Mayor, Mr. R. W. Ford, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Howard, with the other members and officers of the municipality, aided by an active and influential committee of subscribers, had made arrangements for this occasion on a grand scale. The French Minister and Admirals, with the other French officers, were invited to meet the Duke of Somerset, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and a large party of English officers, besides many other gentlemen and ladies who procured tickets for themselves. There was a banquet, called a déjeuner, followed by a promenade concert and ball. We give an Illustration of the banquet; and one of the ball appeared in our last Number. The suite of

marquees and other temporary structures erected for the accommodation of the guests did much credit to the skill and taste of Mr. Lewis Angell, the borough surveyor, and other gentlemen of the committee. The decorations, which had been intrusted to Mr. Dillon, of London, were of a novel and effective style. The entrance was beneath a triumphal arch, resting on coupled columns, and displaying in a transparency a picture of the French fleet, with an avenue of standard flags on lofty poles, leading to the pavilion. The vestibule had in its centre an illuminated fountain, playing to the height of 20 ft., into a basin of 14 ft. in diameter, where were some of the choicest ferns and rockwork. We refer to the illustrations on page 265. From the vestibule the company passed into the circular marquee of 80 ft. in diameter, lined with scarlet and white cloth, and thence, by a corridor of 40 ft. wide, to one of Edgington's tents, 108 ft. long and 36 ft. wide, also green-roofed, and lined with crimson and white cloth, also decorated with flags and coloured lamps. At the upper end, behind the Mayor's chair, was a bust of the Emperor Napoleon, above a shield bearing the arms of the town of Portsmouth, with the Mayor's chain and badge. On his right hand were the Royal arms of Great Britain, supported by the standards of France, with the Imperial and British crowns. On his left hand were the arms of France, supported by the Royal standards of England and of the Prince of Wales. At the opposite end of the room were an exquisitely-designed waterfall, fountain, and cascade, intermixed with choice ferns and evergreens—the rockwork being formed of blocks of coal, gold, which, when the gas was lit, had a beautiful effect. Contiguous to this tent was the building used as the grill-room for the 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteers, which was hung with scarlet and white, and adorned with trophies and medallions, as well as a beautiful display of bouquets, and of flowers and shrubs in pots, supplied by Mr. Fay, of Portsmouth.

The ball given by the Lords of the Admiralty at the Royal Naval College (of which we also present an Illustration) took place on the Friday night, and was conducted very successfully. The tent in which it was held—occupying, as described last week, the whole quadrangle in the rear of the college—had, since the Admiralty banquet given in it on the Wednesday, been still further decorated. The lighting of the interior was executed by Messrs. Thomas Tucker and Sons, of London; while the illumination of the approaches was undertaken by Messrs. Defries. The hall of the college, forming an ante-room to the ball-room, was adorned with beautiful plants in flower. On each side of the ball-room, which was made dazzlingly bright by the light of twenty-five crystal lustres from the roof, besides eighty wall candelabra, and twelve placed in vases of flowers on the floor, were alcoves with seats, in which the ladies, when fatigued with the dance, rested themselves until tempted to rush into the whirl again. In the centre of the room and on the right-hand side of the entrance busts of her Majesty and of the Emperor of the French were placed opposite to each other in a recess, the hangings of which were of crimson cloth. Two bands—those of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Royal Marine Artillery—stationed in recesses on the other side of the room, played very efficiently

1. Femur, or thigh-bone. 2 and 3. Leg-bones. 4 and 5. Spines. 6. Part of the bone shield, with one of the dorsal vertebræ.

REMAINS OF AN EXTINCT ANIMAL FOUND IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

the music to which the dancing took place. At the end of the room opposite the entrance a spacious doorway led into a refreshment-room. The company numbered about 500 ladies and gentlemen, and the great majority of the latter wore naval or military uniforms, while the ladies, of course, were very richly and gaily dressed. They presented, while dancing, a splendid as well as a lively and animated sight.

A NEW WEALDEN DRAGON.

ORDER, SAURIA; FAMILY, HOMEOSAURIDÆ; GENUS, POLACANTHUS; SPECIES, FOXII.

A very remarkable reptile, to which Professor Owen has given the name of Polacanthus, has lately been discovered by the Rev. W. Fox, of Brixton, Isle of Wight, in the Wealden beds, which form the sea-cliff in that part of the island. About two thirds of the bones of this dragon have been secured. Our Illustration shows several of these bones. This reptile is of a new genus in the Dinosaurian family, which have five vertebræ in the sacrum, but differs from the other three genera in having had solid limb bones. When living, it was probably 15 ft. long; certainly 6 ft. between the shoulders and rump; about 3 ft. in the tail, and 4 ft. in head and neck. The other bones seem to point to a comparatively small head. The most remarkable character in the creature was three—in the back was covered with an immense shield of bone, like the carapace of a turtle, about 4 in. thick, and taking away all elasticity from the spinal column. This unusual way of strengthening the back through the bony shield is accompanied with very slender though deep dorsal vertebræ, as may be seen in the figure No. 6 in the Illustration. Another special peculiarity of this dragon was its immense spines, two of which (4 and 5) are figured in the Illustration. Their arrangement on the body is not yet clearly ascertained, but they probably ran along the sides of the body and tail as a defence to the less protected parts underneath, which parts were also covered with thick subcircular scutes, from ½ in. to 4 in. in diameter, some crested, some ridged, as seen in the bones numbered 1 and 7. The leg-bones are very strong and solid, and very large in the joints, with rough and conspicuous surfaces for muscular attachment. In the middle bone (No. 1) the femur is a very conspicuous trochanter, looking like a large excrescence of bone, which had relation to reptilian muscles, by which their limbs were supported in their usually crooked posture. The bones of the

INAUGURATION BY THE QUEEN OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE AT COBURG.

The large Engravings which occupy the two middle pages of this Paper represents the very interesting scene which took place on Saturday last, Aug. 26, in the little German city of Coburg, where the Queen led Great Britain, with all her sons and daughters—a widow, still mourning for the husband she has lost, accompanied by the young persons, her children, who helped her to do honour to his name—unveiled the statue of Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, the late Prince Consort of this realm.

Coburg, the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, on the small river Ita, about one hundred miles eastward of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and situated in a picturesque and agreeable country of well-wooded hills. The old castle, or fortress, in which Martin Luther resided some months in 1530, and which has many other historical associations, is a fine example of the fortified palatial architecture of the Middle Ages. The Duke usually resides, however, in a modern palace on the town. The Queen's husband, Prince Albert was born, a distant four miles from the town, in the castle of Rosenau, a delightful spot. It is an old-fashioned picturesque building, with four battlemented gables, perched on the top of a green hill commanding charming views on every side.

The town of Coburg, on the appointed day (which was the late Prince Albert's birthday), had put on its best holiday dress, and every house was gay with garlands, festoons, and streamers, costs of arms, masses of flowers, and every variety of simple but tasteful devices. Every window-sill, every mullion and cornice, up to the topmost gable, was massked with evergreens. The public buildings in the marketplace, the Townhall and Government offices, were hung with flags drooping down from the roofs to the basement, and the same vivid colours waved from lines and flagstaffs across the square. These colours were chiefly the green and white of Coburg, the black and yellow and white of Prussia, the red and yellow of Baden, the red and black of Wirtemberg, and the red and white of Darmstadt. The Union Jack and the Royal Standard of England were not forgotten, nor the German tricolour (the black, white, and gold), which symbolises the idea of a German nationality, more favoured by the princely family of Saxe-Coburg than by the neighbor German Sovereigns. The wrappings had been removed from the statue of the Prince Consort; and there it now stood, in the centre of the square, with no other covering than a thin white linen cloth; opposite to it was the Townhall pavilion, an elegant structure all scarlet and gold, with a canopy supported by eleven columns; and above it, in two stories, were surmounted by a Royal crown, the arms of England and Coburg, and again, over the centre, the English standard. All round the square, right and left and opposite, were the tribunes, all walled with evergreens; some for the municipal authorities, others for the inhabitants of the place. The crowd, even the privileged spectators who had admission to the reserved platforms, began to fill before seven after two in the afternoon. There were the Duke's battalions mustering in the square, and which formed, in ordonnés and scholastic but tidy saucer-like caps with invisible brims, with two fair bands of young damsels, dressed in white, distinguishable on one side by green, on the other by pink ribbons. All these had bad wreaths of flowers in their hands, and they were all bare-headed and bare-armed. They had rehearsed it a quarter to waltz, when some of the Royal personages, but without the Queen herself, made their appearance. In the first carriage were the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Alfred; in the second, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the Prince of Wales. Soon after four the bells from all the steeples in Coburg set up their loud peals, the cannon thundered from the fortress on the hill, the bands struck up the solemn notes of the English National Anthem, and the Queen's carriages drove up amidst the loud shouts of the multitude. In the first carriage were her Majesty, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice; in the second the ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's suite. Of the Royal family, only the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were absent. They had remained at Rumpelheim, the summer residence of the Landgrave of Hesse. The Queen was received at the carriage door by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. She soon appeared in her place in front of the pavilion, and was very deep mourning, black dress and bonnet, with a black veil thrown back, and under her bonnet that cap à la Mary Stuart with which the English public have lately become familiar. The Royal ladies around her were colours, and the variety of their lively costumes presented a striking contrast to the sable hues in which the principal personage was attired. Prince Leopold and Prince Arthur were Highland costume; Prince Alfred wore the Coburg uniform. All the other Princes and their attendants displayed the English colours.

In attendance upon the Queen were the Duchess of Roxburgh and Lady Churchill, General Grey and Major Sir John Cowell, lately created a K.C.B. by her Majesty whilst at Rosenau. In the suite of the Prince of Wales, Colonel Teesdale and Mr. Holtzman; attached to the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Clifton. In the suite of Prince Arthur, Captain Elphinstone and other gentlemen. The friends of the late Prince Consort assembled here from England and from all parts of Germany. Lord Granville and his secretary, the Hon. R. B. Meade, were in attendance; also the Hon. C. A. Murray, her Majesty's Minister at Dresden, and Mrs. Murray; Dr. Lyon Playfair, Professor Hoffmann, and others.

The Queen stood up in her place while anthems were sung by the choirs, with an accompaniment by the band; and afterwards, while the Burgomaster of Coburg, from a very low platform in the middle of the square before the statue, delivered an address. After this there were more strains from the band, more peals of the bells, more discharges of artillery, and, at a given signal, the linen wrappers of the statue collapsed, and the gilt-bronze of the Prince's effigy stood out, all glittering in the flaming sun, with its countenance fixed upon the countenance of the Royal lady by whose venerable bread how it had been reared on its pedestal.

Presently the troop of girls in green and pink ribbons, who had been so long waiting for the performance of the part assigned to them in the ceremony, stepped forward, and, one by one, laid before the pedestal their wreaths and garlands. Another anthem was sung by the chorus, and as its last notes died away the Queen withdrew, and all thought she had gone back to her carriage, when she was seen, at the head of all her family, walking across the square up to the monument, where she headed to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg the bunch of flowers which had long lain before her on the balcony of the pavilion. These flowers were laid by the Duke on the pedestal, and along with them all those of the Princesses and Princes, till the fragrant mass rose high up to the feet of the statue.

Her Majesty then walked back to the pavilion, and presently her carriage left the square amid the loud cheers of the people. The whole ceremony lasted hardly twenty minutes. When the last of the Royal carriages had disappeared, the multitude, which had long been pent up at the inlets of the market-place, broke in upon the empty area, which was soon black with its swarming masses. A few minutes later the Queen, who had been driving round the gaily-decorated streets, reappeared once more unexpectedly on the newly-laced square to obtain one more glimpse of the newly-inaugurated monument. The crowd, among whom her carriage could with difficulty make its way, greeted her enthusiastically in her progress, and it was noticed that as the Queen passed she had a smile and a kind word for the sculptor, Mr. Theed, who, together with Mr. Wichardson and Mr. George Thomas, the artists, was standing on the steps of the pedestal.

It is from a sketch by Mr. Thomas, made specially for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that our Illustration is engraved. The statue itself is identical with that which Mr. Theed has supplied, by her Majesty's permission, for the Albert Memorial at Sydney, New South Wales, a representation of which appeared in the Number of this Journal for June 17. The original model is now in the central transept of the Crystal Palace. The bronze statue at Coburg, 10 ft. high, was cast by Messrs. Lenz and Herold, of Nuremberg, who did their work to Mr. Theed's perfect satisfaction. The pedestal is of polished granite, and bears in front an inscription with the names and titles of the Prince Consort, translated from German—"Britannien und Irland," with the dates of his birth and death; at the back the date of the erection of the monument, with the following words—"Das Gedächtniss der Gerechten bleibt in Segen" ("The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance," Psalm cxii. 6).

It is understood that this monument is entirely the Queen's own work, Here is the choice of the subject, that of the artist, the style in which the figure was designed. All the expenses are defrayed at her own private cost, though the Coburgers accepted the large pecuniary contributions from the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and other members of her family. The King of Prussia and the King of Hanover have likewise subscribed towards the cost which the statue has been cast. The Corporation of Coburg, we believe, have built the pedestal at their own charge.

M. Alfred Assollant has an article in the *Courrier de l'Europe* on the Education of Women, and remarks, among the following passage indicates M. Assollant's mode of treating the subject:—"Glory be to God, but all over!" Such seems to be the motto of those who are fated to be of equal thickness. The ranges of the guns was tried and found fair. Augusta, 1,000 yards; Victoria, 1,200 yards; Albert, 1,400 yards; Armstrong, 1,600 yards. Prince Alfred, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Chesterfield has engraved the Duke of Somerset, and has been embraced by him. There was a grand dinner at Battersea, a cygnet was at Revy, and champagne was at Portsmouth. The Magenta offered her arm to the Warrior, and the Admiralty Office cheered. "Three cheers for Somerset!" "Five Hurrahs!" were shouted. Port ran like a river and Bordeaux like a stream. They are fine fellows—we are their friends—yes and brothers. Long live Victoria!

The poll-book just printed "by authority of the Vice-Chancellor" of Oxford gives the names of 3577 members of Convocation whose votes were recorded as follow—viz., Gladstone, 1737; Heathcote, 1636; Hardy, 1604. The votes of the professors and the few that rank as such were recorded: 24 for Gladstone, 20 for Heathcote, and 12 for Hardy. The fellows of colleges and students of Christ Church who on the occasion used their franchise divided thus:—Gladstone, 209; Heathcote, 195; Hardy, 87. Not a single fellow of Merton, Corpus, or Oriel was in favour of Mr. Hardy, although the heads of the two first-named colleges voted for that gentleman. Brasenose, St. Augustine, were as follow:—Gladstone, 417; Heathcote, 371; Hardy, 178. The votes given personally are thus enumerated:—Gladstone, 213; Heathcote, 194; Hardy, 87. The only two votes split between Gladstone and Hardy were given by members of Exeter and of Oriel.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

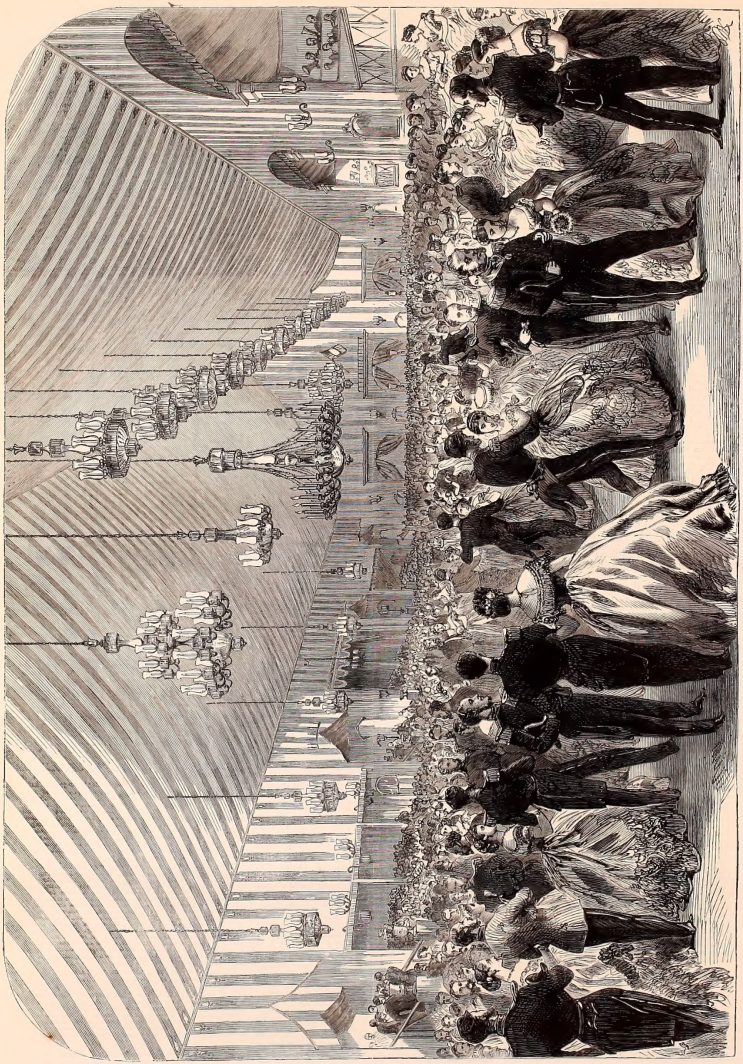
For many years, as those entitled to decide declare, London has not been so empty as it now is. There cannot be above two millions and a half of people left within the five miles' radius. I took lately, for the first time these many months, a walk down Regent-street and Oxford-street, by Waterloo-place to Charing-cross, and so through Whitehall and Parliament-street to Victoria-street. I was bound to do it, for I had with me an American friend who, although he had inhabited Paris for eleven years had never been in London before, and who was to leave the next day for New York via Liverpool. The depletion of the fashionable quarters was, to the eye of an experienced Londoner, as evident as on the Derby Day, otherwise the only day in the year on which Babylon seems positively full. My friend, bound to show my Transatlantic friend all the lions in the space of about seven hours, from the Statue of Achilles commanding the Park to the Abbey, Westminster to the Crystal Palace. There was nobody there. Then we hired a cab, and drove him among the squares, where the pompously beautiful green lanes by Lewisham to Greenwich. There was nobody to be seen at the Ship, and we could not get a glass of sherry worthy of European language, to attend upon us. It is something after all to be able to give a friend whitebait for the first time in his life. Our friend was not much impressed by the delicious dish. It is a fine fish, which I doubt. It was a sensation. "Well," he said, "it is the first time I ever ate twenty-four pair of eyes at a mouthful." When he heard our companion, who is a gourmet, order the waiter to be very particular in giving us "black devils," as well as "red devils," for the first instalment of "bait," he opened his eyes. Sensation the second. He started, too, the ingenious theory that the black devils were so called, that whitebait are best eaten with the fingers, like the fried potatoes of the banks of Saratoga. I am not quite certain, however, that we ever become acquainted with "bait," would have agreed with him. They won't give you a soup-ladle, and they are right, because of the real soups of your fork. They are crisp and cleanly; what more do you require but nimble fingers and a table-napkin. I commend this first to the notice of "Diabetes," the famous Strasburg correspondent of the *Fall Mall Gazette*.

Now, when you have a foreigner with you, especially an American, you like to dine him at your club, do you not? There may be a spice of pardonable envy in exhibiting to him the superiority of your club, even in consideration of a payment of half a score guineas per annum, you are the cock-a-hoopiest gentleman alive. You have the satisfaction of giving up to the scribblers and plasterers, and whitewashers. The carpets have been sent away to be beaten; the pictures have vanished or disappeared; the library-shelves are bookless; the gorgeous blankets are in mufti, and display their shabby backs to the wall instead of to the room. A flunkey in mufti is as unseemly an object as a soldier on furlough, with his jacket unbuttoned and his neat stock replaced by a colossal neckerchief. The very knives and forks are put away for his holiday, and the page-boy who officiates as temporary janitor is not quite sure of you about your name, and has forgotten your letters. This is the time for an adventurous stranger to risk the rude scrag of cutlery, unwirted, the gravy-spoon, the fish-slice, &c.

The Athenæum is being completely restored, renovated, and beautified, inside and out; and, with little exception, it is now entirely cleared from the smoky accumulations of twenty years, makes a noble appearance at the corner of Pall-mall East. The Reform and other clubs in town are enjoying the courteous hospitality of the Senior United Service; but I am told that some of the members, accustomed even as they are to hot-spoken colonels and peppery major-generals, complain of the short tempers of the Athenæum bishops, a right reverend order you have decided not to admit, I hear.

The mention of my Yankee friend reminds me that a very distinguished American officer and man of science is expected to arrive as just now. My readers may have seen a recent letter in the *Times*, signed "R. J. Mc," on that dangerous topic, the possibility of future invasions by the Confederates, and pointing out that which Northerners and Southerners alike should strongly object to, the necessity of making the mausoleum order to burn Richmond and why Jefferson Davis is lodged in the fortress of Fortress Monroe. The writer of the letter, who fell in a Quixotic raid on the Confederate capital, was a wicked forger, *Mala hominum ex animus*. He is, however, a Captain, commonly called "Commodore." Was a very distinguished naval officer, United States navy, the head of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, and the author of a most amusing book, "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors." "Les Gringos," and of a wonderfully-sensational nautical romance called "The Brand of the Dolphin." Captain Mc. is the officer who, when Washington, and in particular to all those gentlemen who have been attached to her Majesty's Legation there, will recall to the name of kindly and humorous "Commodore." Wise must be familiar and pleasantly awaken the remembrance.

Our French friends have been honouring themselves, and us, and the memory of a great man, by a visit to the scene of his exploits and at Boulogne-sur-Mer, to the illustrious physician who discovered vaccination. "Edward Jenner to France recognizants," so runs, according to the *Times*, the inscription on the medal struck in honour of By-the-way, is not the proper translation of "grateful" "*reconnaissante*?" If "*reconnaissante*" a slip of the pen, or of the pen, or the type, or the sub-editor? The other day a gentleman wrote a very droll and clever letter to the same journal, complaining of certain words, in which, quoting the well-known apostrophe of the Archbishop of Granada—his gentle Grenadian Grace, I suppose, who got out of his study for criticising his sermon, he makes no less than five gross blunders in French orthography. Now the Archbishop of Juan Rifol Le Sage is not very difficult; and might not Toby Smollett's coarse but sonorous English translation have been left to the gentleman's turn? When are we to have that international college so much suggested for by Richard Cobden? When are we to learn a little more French than is compatible with the use of the pen, or the type, or the sub-editor? The other day a gentleman wrote a very droll and clever letter to the same journal, complaining of certain words, in which, quoting the well-known apostrophe of the Archbishop of Granada,



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: BALL AT THE NAVAL COLLEGE.—SEE PAGE 269.



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: THE FRENCH FLEET LEAVING SPITHEAD.—SEE PAGE 268.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Literature and Curiosities of Dreams. By Frank Seafield, M.A. (Chapman and Hall.) Man delights in mystery; he finds a strange pleasure in listening to what opens his mouth, dilates his eyes, curdles his blood, and makes "each particular hair to stand on end." Hence the great popularity of certain works of fiction. The child acknowledges a horrid fascination in that which causes his flesh to creep, and mesmerical practitioners; and the mysterious, consequently, sets men fond, or in the vagaries of disease, or in the workings of Providence, whose "ways are past finding out." Men will, therefore, always be curious in the subject of dreams, which seem to them more, though perhaps they are really less, mysterious than the rest. Mr. Seafield has set dreams a proof of the immortality of the soul, some see nothing of the kind. Some explain them in one way, some in another. Lord Bacon and Hegel is very likely right when he says that "there is no phenomenon in nature less recognised and understood than what passes in written than dreaming;" but it is, nevertheless, a phenomenon in which men will still want to feel an interest, and about which they will never cease to write sense or nonsense. The author of the present volume to be that of an attributive dreaming to imperfect sleep and holds that dreams are always traceable—though not effects—to some time before sleep comes on. And the transition instances in one to lay down as a general law, "Dreams are the result of a sufficient exist to account for upon any theory; but they are comparatively so few, sometimes so questionable, and are based on so little proof, that they may be included in the category of those exceptions which are considered not to invalidate a general rule." Not that we are among of us whose experience in the matter of premonitory dreams, according to which we were to be appreciated far beyond our deserts by a discerning world, were to display wisdom and other treasures in store for which Solomon was a fool and a beggar, were to marry, within a fortnight, a beautiful princess, to whom the Queen of Sheba was a Bagpie and the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley (as the Americans would say) very small potatoes, were to succeed to the title of Prince Leonora, however minute the instructions might be, as to even take an omnibus to so short a distance as Hyde Park Corner, or "something to our advantage," or for "important information," under a penalty not less than a sovereign for each and every offence we would willingly leave it alone altogether, or sell the chance for an insignificant consideration. Besides, as it happens—as it happened not long ago—that a woman is warned in a dream that her child is to be on fire, though it is not, and that she had better throw her baby out of window, which she accordingly does, the consequences, should the impost, a police magistrate, and a grand jury, may arise. The question of premonitory dreams, therefore, is, of course, a difficult one; but it may be said that the object to be accomplished is proportionate to the means employed. Mr. Seafield and Lord does not there appear to anybody in a dream to point out the whereabouts of a missing half-crown, or to communicate a winning number in a lottery, or to give such information as would nowadays be communicated in due time by the telegraph, the post, or the newspaper. Mr. Seafield has, with much diligence, impartiality, and intelligence, put together two volumes, which will be very justly entitles "A commonplace book of curiosities concerning the mysterious," to read and vision, records of curious and well-authenticated dreams, and notes on the various modes of interpretation which have been in vogue among them. They contain all kinds of facts, anecdotes and opinions; they are conspicuous for a spirit of neutrality; and they afford the spectacular upon dreams a basis for theories and creeds contradictory and irreconcilable with each other. The subject is often treated attentively, a promising candidate at a future time for Bedlam.

Lord Arthur Annie. By Edward Jenkins, Esquire. Sweetley, (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) This little volume is dedicated to the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, and may be won with some recommendation, with others a condemnation; at the best it is a sufficient to have no idea of the religious tone to be expected. The editor has compiled from the writings of Swedenborg and others, and is called to a spiritual permission extracts which he thought likely to console the bereaved in their sore hour of bereavement. The selections are generally judicious, and the pious belief, fervent language, and excellent exhortations of those upon whose spiritual consolation-tions are highly recommendable.

The Children's Own Book. By Agnes and Maria E. Catlow. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) A pretty little book, "dedicated, by the Queen's Gracious permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Christian," showing what a family of children made of a garden with which a sufficient and affectionate father presented them. It is illustrated by Mrs. Harry Coddle, and contains hints for gardening, arrangements amongst a small piece of the kind by a model family (in comfortable circumstances) from a certain January to December. The style, the language, for grammatical and other purposes, is the gardener, whose presence, and who, to use an expressive slang term, "speaks like a book."

Childhood in India. By the Wife of an Officer, late of H.M. Service. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) A little volume, unpretending in point of grammar, but, nevertheless, not to be despised. The title might lead to the supposition that it is a treatise on the management of children in India, showing why it is right, if not necessary, to adopt children's modes of treating a certain age, and the best way to England; but introductory to a Hindu nutmy, and evidently written in the manly character of faithful servants who have been in the employment of the same family for the treacherous side of the Hindoo character has been so often sketched that it is not worth while to review it. Childhood is likely to read the book with interest.

The Pointer and the Parrot. By Mrs. Hamilton Knox, M.A. (S. W. Partridge.) This is a prize essay—a fact which is generally sufficient to condemn it; but in this case there is no reason for being prejudiced against it; it is not dry, or pretentious, or pedantic. The author conveys the pastor as a friend to his people, shows how he may hope to excel in his five exercises as a preacher, pastor, catechist, evangelist, and a person. There is much sound sense, a moderate illustration, Protestant spirit, and a tolerable acquaintance of the assent of all, it will be found to exactly suit the requirements of many.

The Poems of John Dryden; The Poems of Robert Green and Metaphysical Poets; The Poems of William Cowper. Edited, with Memoirs, by Robert Bell. (Charles Griffin and Co.) Mr. Bell has considered sufficient to have commended once for all the plan on which this edition of the English poets is prosecuted. The first in which is being published; but when works are issued volume by volume an occasional remark is required to let an excellent publication should fall into oblivion.

The Mer Sermons. By E. S. T. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) This is a volume full of conjectures, handsome and, though not always, of high moral tone. The disentanglement is followed by the marriage of the hero, a staff-surgeon, with a young lady, the daughter of his brother's tutor, but whom she discards in favour of the military doctor. The ill-used lover, however, is consoled himself, and the other characters are for the most part "united." There are no very striking personages or characters in the volume, unless the latter being where a Mrs. Black drops her "cap and bandages," and is introduced to a Mr. Higgins, who is a Mr. Higgins. The author is to signify "the false dark hair he had worn." Important events are brought about without loss of time, and with excellent suddenness; small talk is profuse; love and blushes abound; and the fortunate staff-surgeon and other persons are provided with fortunes just at the right time and with the characteristics of fairy tales.

Le Petit Trésorier. By F. Grandineau. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) The best recommendations of this little book are that it has reached a thirty-first edition, and that its author was "French Master to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." The imagination of royal subjects will cloche in country garb the homely phrases "moncher-vous" and "je veux me moucher," and will conjure up the imposing picture of an illustrious princess pronouncing the words and performing the operation.

FINE ARTS.

A VISIT TO MR. FOLEY'S STUDIO.

WE have on a former occasion intimated that there is a reason why Mr. Foley has ceased to exhibit at the Royal Academy, since the year 1861, any of the important public works (or even models of them) upon which he has for that time been engaged. Whatever this reason, it is surely a regrettable loss, not only to the distinguished artist and the profession and the public, that by general consent our foremost sculptor (now that Mr. Gibson is no longer in the centre of his powers) should be absent from the principal exhibition of British sculpture—indeed, the only exhibition. Something more than the Horticultural Society's scheme for an annual display of sculpture in the Royal Gardens, as represented in the Royal Academy, is certainly not in a position to afford the artist the most supporter of an effort, and the absence of such works as Mr. Foley's supplies a circumstance which the profession and the public have a right to complain of.

The reason of Mr. Foley's discontinuing to exhibit at the Academy is not, we believe, a new fact with him, but we have very great doubts that it should have full publicity. It has not been Mr. Foley's practice to exhibit his works to public inspection in the Royal Academy although Mr. Foley is known to have provided for sculptors very justly, that the rooms are only for the refreshment-staff, but it has been concerning that his brother academicians have more than once found fault with him for not sending his works to the exhibition and discovery. The particular instance, however, which more decisively and unjustly has led to Mr. Foley's not having the hanging, in '61, of his bas-relief of the victorious assault of Dubrovnik, the commander-in-chief, Marshal Laudon, who fell in the attack. Now, paintings by academicians with figures less than three feet, sculptors are placed on "the line;" if it be a disadvantage for such pictures to be hung higher, it is obviously a tenfold disadvantage for a bas-relief, where the principal interest in the figures subject to distortion if viewed from below, to be placed upon the line. Mr. Foley's bas-relief, therefore, that Mr. Foley should, when he found his relief hoisted above the line, have withdrawn it, but that unless it was lowered he would send nothing more to the Academy. Such, we believe, is the fact, and Mr. Foley has kept his word. It appears to us that thereby an inexcusable wrong has been done to the sculptor, and to the art by the academician who is known to have arranged the subject, but also by Mr. Foley himself, who has thus deprived the public of representatives, by the body of academicians. On the other hand, with admitting even that that protest may have a very just foundation, in cherishing a resentment which is less influential and independent artists, we must still regret that he does not find some other way to the public of his works; he should let his works be seen in their exhibition from which is derived such a large proportion of his income. Two fine monumental works by Mr. Foley we engraved a short time since—viz., the statue to the late Mr. Sheridan, recently erected (in a very unfavourable position, lighted only from a stained-glass window) in Westminster Abbey, and the statue recently erected in Dunfermline Abbey to the late General Bruce, who, in his capacity of governor to the sons of Her Majesty, accompanied the Royal Highness on the journey to the East, and there contracted the illness which terminated in his death. The statue of the latter work in marble is the second that we feel bound to add to the list of Mr. Foley's productions which we have had our engraving from the model, that we presume will be the repose of death in the recumbent effigy, or in which a mourner is introduced as watching over the sleeper. The figure for its pathos and beauty of treatment, recently the features do not show through the veil, as we often see in Italian sculpture; the sentiment and feeling of the whole work therefore not liable to be disturbed or injured by admiration of a mere trick.

Mr. Foley has also in marble the statue of the late lamented chief of Edmund Burke, designed as a companion to the statue known as Burke and Goldsmith, in College-green, Dublin, which we have engraved. A small model of the statue of Burke, by Mr. Foley, was exhibited in 1863, and the full-sized model in an adjoining atelier, ready, we believe, for casting. The monument, we believe, is to have no pedestal, and that the statue surpasses in companion in merit. The handsome orator who, in the words of Mr. Foley, "spoke as a poet, in flavoured author. Burke is represented standing in a very spirited and energetic oratorical attitude, and is the more stood—enthusiastic almost defiant—in opposition to nearly the whole House. The figure of Burke is remarkably fine, and the head is a masterpiece which arrests and holds the attention like a living thing, and the expression is grand and powerful. The statue of Burke in the same gallery is a model of a highly-characteristic bronze statue of Burke, which we have engraved, and which is now in course of casting. The statue is also ready for casting, and was submitted to the public by the greatest lawyer-orator of Edmunder, but it has been thought advisable to postpone its erection for the present, as the site is not yet quite ready for the figure felt. A monument to the late Mr. W. Richie, who filled several important positions in India, and was Governor of the Bank of the Governor-General, is remarkable for the originality of the design and the beauty of the figure of Britannia, by whom it is occupy. It consists of a marble bust on a tall pedestal, with Gothic ornamentation, at the base of which is a recumbent figure, beautiful allegorical tributary figures, about half lifesize, of Religion and Benevolence, the former with a cross, the latter with a child. Among other portrait-works in this gallery, we may mention statues of Lord Elgin, Viscount Hardinge, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Colin Corrigan, President of the College of Physicians, Dublin; Dr. Hickson, and Sir Henry Bishop, Mr. Anthony Salvin will be remembered in connection with the collection of pictures formed the nucleus of our National Gallery), and of two of the Secretaries of State for India, Lord Macaulay and the magnificent donor of pictures to the nation, which is shortly to be placed in the new museum contiguous to the Kensington Museum. Passing models of such familiar works as the "Fair Geraldine" (the first work executed by Mr. Foley for the International), now in the Ritesmere Gallery, and the first sculpture of Mr. Foley's, "Sir Walter Raleigh Presenting the Potato to Elizabeth" and "Selden," in the Westminster Palace; the "Egeria" and "Ophelia," in the Museum, "Young Lady in a Shell," "Group, strange to say, never executed in marble), and the also-rolled "Mother of Sisera," and "Mother and Child," and of James Ward, R.A., the visitor enters an atelier or workshop where a number of works are in progress. The statue of Burke is a very happy modification of the *pose*, and the Albert Memorial for Birmingham. This statue represents the Prince Consort in his robes of the Garter, holding the staff of office of the Bath. It is to be placed under a canopy in the open air, and will not discredit the position. The head, in particular, has more naturalness and unforced dignity than in some similar statues that might be named. But we think we may safely predict that it will be excelled by Mr. Foley's Albert Memorial for Cambridge, in which the Prince is attired in his robes as Chancellor of the University. The model for this is, however, not yet finished.

One of the most important works upon which the sculptor is engaged is the colossal equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, the plaster model for part of which, supported on a framework of iron, occupies one end of the spacious, lofty, and principal studio. We are not sure that the destination of this great work is absolutely fixed, but in all probability it will be erected on the Esplanade at Calcutta, as a companion to the sculptor's Lord Hardinge, for which it is well fitted. We cannot mention Mr. Foley's Lord Hardinge—universally admitted expressing our regret that the subscription for procuring a duplicate short of a national disgrace; and a similar loss could have happened to the metropolis of no country but England. The action of both men so thoughtful and spirited. The action of both which we accompanied, formed upon Sir Arthur's command, for "pitching into" the Sikhs, is entirely novel. The conception was evidently suggested by the "charge" of cavalry, and is highly interesting from the modified high-mettled, and the horse's head drawn more to the opposite moment, and the horse's head drawn more to the opposite side, thereby adding to the interest of the work and diminishing more interest of the work and diminishing more interest of the work and diminishing more

about seventy strong, and there were ten solo performers, the entire vocal and instrumental strength being about 200—a much smaller force than we are accustomed to on such occasions nowadays; but we are far from making any objection on this score. Good result, however, has been found with the selection of the vocal performers, and with good taste. The absence of Mr. Sims Reeves was an astounding fact, and the non-engagement of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mdme. Parepa—performers justly deemed indispensable on every such occasion—cannot be justified on any ground whatever. Economy in these cases is not a valid plea; but, if it were, it could not be urged, for the number of chorus and instrumental performers engaged shows great profusion. The conductor, Dr. Wesley, has been blamed for this, but we are convinced, without cause. His appointment as conductor of the orchestra did not give him the management of the festival, and as to the engagement of performers, we do not believe that he had a word to say on the subject. Dr. Wesley is not only one of the best organists of living musicians, but is distinguished by his zeal for the progress of the art in his own country. He has always displayed his public duties as conductor of this festival with ability and assiduity, and to charge the shortcomings of the committee of management is simply absurd.

THE THEATRES.

On Saturday the Haymarket season, under Mr. Walter Montgomery, closed with the performance of "Pauline" and "Used Up." Miss Katherine Rodgers sustaining the part of Pauline. It will be recollected that Mr. Montgomery had promised to have his theatre re-formed, for the first time in London, Mr. Martin Tupper's tragedy of "Alfred;" but the lamentable illness of Mr. Edward Price (the Angelo) rendered such an attempt imprudent. In other respects the season must have been a successful one, both profitable to the speculator, and certainly does credit to his energy.

On Monday the Polygraphic Hall was reopened by Mr. Gourlay, a Scotch artist, who has been engaged in the most interesting national eccentricity, and who has invented an entertainment for its display in which he combines science with arts. We have, first, the handiest of a village inn; next, a village schoolmaster, with his wife, female, and of whaby; a Highland lassie, and a lad; a Highland soldier, a Highland sailor, and a deaf nurse. Some acquaintance with high-singer, a Newfoundland dog, and a Highland terrier. Some acquaintance with the Highland fairies. The entertainment for the theatre, enjoyment of this clever series of impersonations. The table of the entertainment is a very large one. Service." Mrs. McGregor is a very by-married lady, who has crossed the Tweed to enjoy her honeymoon; and Mrs. Gourlay, in brief absence of her husband, amuses herself by inviting the different personages to her residence. That he will also amuse the public we think extremely probable.

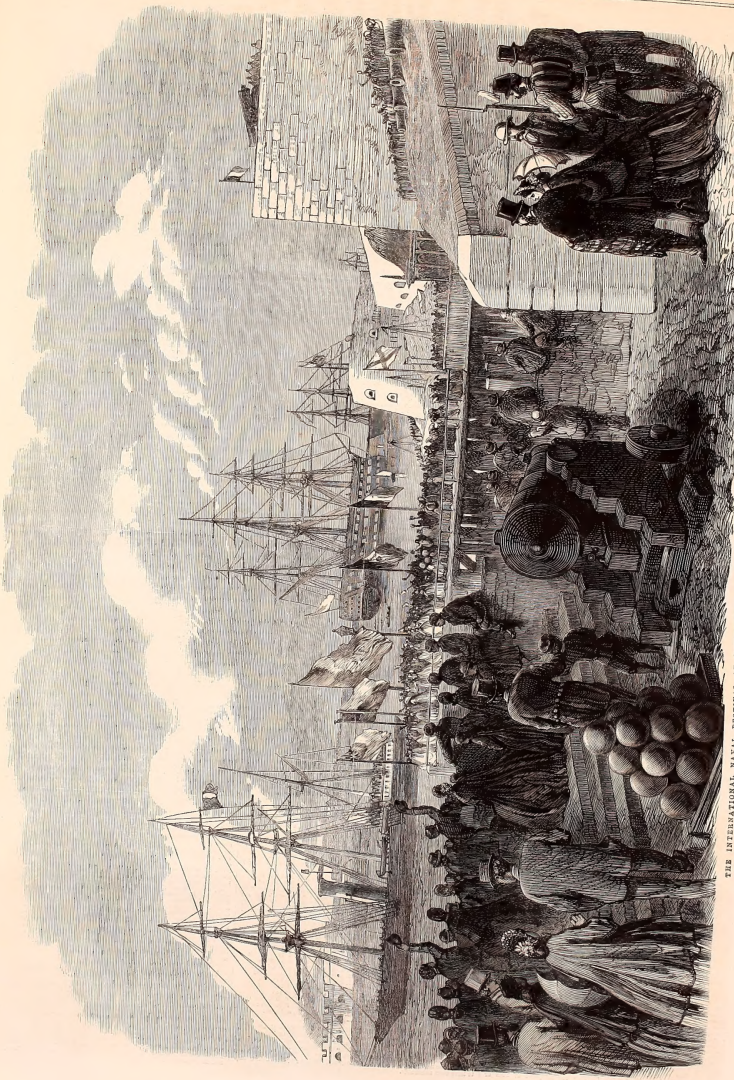
SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A chair for Organic Chemistry in the College of France has been created by the Emperor, in the room of Professor Berthelot, so eminent for his successful labours in the artificial production of organic compounds. The appointment is a very high one, and marks the great triumphs of modern science.

A memoir by M. Damour on the materials of the stone hatchets found in Celtic tombs and among savage tribes was read at the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. The author dwelt upon examination and chemical analyses of the numerous specimens in his collection, from Ireland, Scotland, and other cities. The materials were found in the following order:—Siliceous matters (quartz, agate, jasper, &c.), obtained from fragments of detonal and eruptive rocks; jadeite, or nephrite; M. Damour considers "saussurite," "saussurodamite," nephrite (saltaite and hornblende), and saussurite.—Academy of Sciences, Paris.—Professor Grove, on the 31st ult., read a paper, previously communicated to the Royal Society, on the velocity of light, 10, and 11 last. The astronomical observations of the shooting-stars of Aug. 9, nowhere to be seen, have turned out to be very few. The following were the numbers for July 28, 47 stars; July 27, 121; July 30th, 91; July 31, 74; Aug. 2d, 72. In 1864 the numbers were—July 28, 15; July 31, 20; Aug. 2d, 21. In 1864 the maximum was on Aug. 9, 10, 11, we checked, there being a mean diminution of 2·9 stars per hour from July 28 to Aug. 2. The diminution of the meteoric system is great.

The conclusion of Sir David Brewster's interesting observations on the polarisation of the atmosphere appears in the *Philosophical Magazine* for September. Among other conclusions he arrives at the following, as the determination of the place and angle of maximum polarisation:—"The highly probable explanation of the more colour of the polarisation effects is perhaps to be found in the fact that the light which is not polarised is more reflected." But Sir David, after referring to Mr. Glaisher's balloon observations, expresses his opinion that the principal cause of the diminution of colour is produced by the reflection from the molecules of the air, whose polarising angle is 45 deg. The reflection from the molecules of water is reflected in but little of the blue rays, not nearly so little of the yellow and red rays, and therefore polarised light by the light reflected from the aqueous vapour in the higher regions of the atmosphere. The author has also made observations on the behaviour of solid insulators, from which he has concluded that the electrical movements take place in the surface of the insulator, and that these movements are occasioned in part only by the action at a distance of the electrified surface, the remainder being occasioned by the air that is thrown more quickly and high temperatures than at low ones.

The *Annals of Natural History* for September contains, as usual, several interesting papers by eminent naturalists on special subjects. Several newly discovered species are described—as a new insect from Ceylon, by Mr. H. Setley; a new genus of the genus whose from Formosa, by Dr. J. E. Gray; new coleoptera, by Mr. F. P. Pascoe; and a new land shell, by Mr. Baker. Mr. J. W. Baker continues his contributions on the insect fauna of the Amazons valley. In Mr. E. L. Layard's paper on the birds of Tahiti, he observes that these birds are constantly in the bay; but he cannot get the fishermen to bring them to the museum. He has, however, succeeded in obtaining the black and blackbird; but the men prefer a dollar to a shilling, and will not cut up humanity and sell by auction. Mr. Layard puts forth no food, that they



THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FESTIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH: THE REINE HORTENSE LEAVING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 285.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

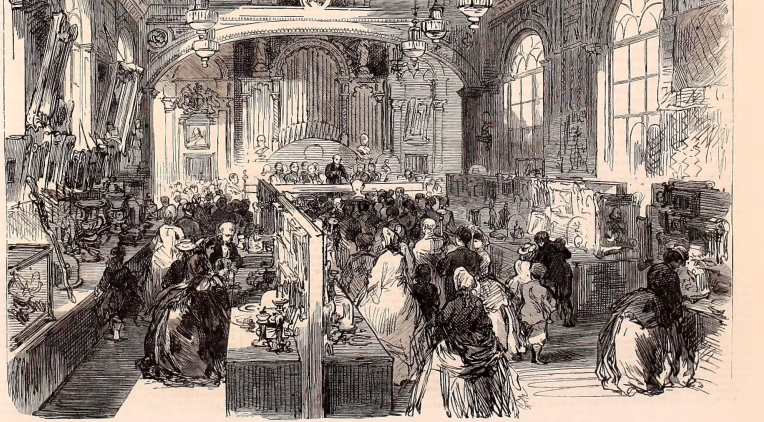
No. 1335.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

IRELAND is a singularly unlucky country. Her best opportunities scarcely ever have time to become visible and awaken hope before they are knocked over by some unexpected casualty. An evil sprite seems to dog her footsteps and watch for occasions of tripping her up as soon as her course is onward. She had already begun to prosper and take heart, after the fearful calamity of the potato blight, when she was thrown back again into trouble by three bad harvests in succession. She is just beginning to recover from the despondent mood into which they plunged her, and now she is infested with political boils and blains in the shape of Fenianism. There can be no doubt that this disease has been imported from the West, that it spreads by contagion, that it fastens upon the lowest class of the community, and that at present it defies all curative treatment. Unfortunate Ireland! She may have her shortcomings, but really want of good luck seems to be among the worst of them.

We should do Ireland and the Irish great injustice if we should deal otherwise than compassionately with her and hers, under this new infliction. The political malady, the ugly symptoms of which are now attracting attention to the sister isle, is by no means national. As it was not indigenous, so neither is susceptibility to it produced by what may be called native causes. Difference of race, of religion, of political party, of social standing, will sometimes explain the sudden appearance and presence of political epidemics; but to none of them is the phenomenon of Fenianism in Ireland fairly attributable. Celt and Saxon, Catholic and Protestant, priest and clergyman, Conservative and Liberal, residents in towns and farmers in the country, alike denounce and dread the fever, and are alike anxious to see it effectually stopped. It preys only upon ignorance, and a very moderate amount of knowledge is an almost certain prophylactic against it. It is in Ireland, but not of Ireland. It is not formidable; it is not even likely to become so; but its very existence is mischievous. And perhaps its chief power for mischief resides in its aptitude to divert public attention from the real and the removable disadvantages of which Irishmen may justly complain, and to lessen the sympathy between the two countries. For Ireland's sake, therefore, far more than for that of England, it behoves the Government to crush the evil in the egg.

No one can wonder at the extreme reluctance of Lord Wodehouse to grapple with sedition in so strangely ridiculous a form. Fenianism may be vigorous enough on the other side of the Atlantic, and, perhaps, has in view aims which if they are not recommended by good feeling are at any rate feasible. The hatred of England which there organises itself in a sort of open conspiracy might, possibly, if encouraged by President Johnson and Mr. Seward, leave its mark upon Canada; but over here, in Ireland, "the brotherhood" are simply pushing a number of silly young people into a dangerous position. It is not to be imagined, for a moment, that the rulers of the United Kingdom, any more than the rulers of the United States, will tamely witness a disintegration of the empire. It is not conceivable that the union which the all but illimitable resources of Great Britain are pledged to maintain is likely to be torn asunder by a mere transatlantic faction; or, if Ireland could be temporarily occupied by them, that they could permanently retain it. Nothing could be more farcical than the supposition that what would require an immense and well-organised force, acting in aid of strong national feeling, to effect, will be accomplished by a few secret societies, in each of which there is a traitor, and which can pretend to no better means of compassing their end than that of drilling the silliest of the peasantry by moonlight. Altogether, the swagger of Fenianism has been so loud, and its means so contemptible, that the Irish Government is really to be excused for having let it alone until now. Of course, it knew everything accurately enough; for conspiracy evermore breeds plenty of cowards who will vie with each other in selling information to the police. It may be pardoned, therefore, if it hesitated to interpose in so supremely ridiculous an affair. It was entitled to hope that



OPENING OF THE READING INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the plot, if there was one, would be suffocated by its own absurdity. That hope having proved vain, it became a merciful Government to dissipate a delusion which could only injure its unhappy dupes by drawing them into closer connection with crime; and we trust that what it has done it has done so completely as to save the guiltiest from worse perils than any to which they are now exposed.

When Lord Wodehouse had made up his mind to move, he moved to some purpose. Having quietly taken full precautions against an outbreak, he committed the execution of his policy exclusively to the civil force. They were quite competent for the occasion. Simultaneously, or nearly so, they took complete possession of the centres of the conspiration. The organ hatched their work on Friday, and by Saturday evening they had laid hands upon nearly everybody and everything connected with Fenianism in Ireland which was likely to be dangerous at all to vitality. The *Irish People*—the representative of the institute by brethren-died—together with the chief portion of its staff and effects, was cleverly captured in Dublin; the leading conspirators in Cork were at the same time mysteriously arrested. Here and there, in other districts, active officers of the federacy were taken. After the braggart speeches addressed to Fenians in America, which lasted the complete organisation of some half-million of enthusiastic traitors in Ireland, all waiting impatiently the signal for sending the United to all by irresistible force, the upshot of this sudden raid by the police is, as might have been anticipated, contemptible enough. One might be almost entitled, but for the serious issues at the most decisive character, to imagine that the authorities of the been misled as to the proper places for casting their nets, so utterly insignificant is the take which they have landed. If, indeed, they have not got hold of the real head and heart of Fenianism in Ireland, where are they? How is it that the chiefs certainly do not appear? How happens it that no trace of them can be discovered? Where is the half million of sworn and organised conspirators about, that they suffer a few constabulary policemen to haul their brethren through the streets and securely lodge them in prison? Perhaps they were taken by surprise; but four or five days have since elapsed, and not a sign of their indignation is to be seen. Of course, the country, the almost universal feeling of Ireland, so far at least as it has been displayed hitherto, is one of satisfaction. Now, this is the best news that the Irish population were to any appreciable extent infected with the foolhouse of a national conspiracy. There would have been a visible show of submissiveness on a somewhat extended scale, even if there were no movement at all, for sullenness, then fear, arising from a consciousness of being compromised. But there is neither. Dublin and Cork go about their ordinary business as heretofore, and only think and talk of what has happened as they would of any other sensation and curiosity and gossip. We conclude, therefore, that all that there was of Fenianism which required to be put under restraint is already within the grasp of the Executive authority; and that the little bubble which has just burst really contained the only force which mystery and brag had exalted into a power capable of defying and dethroning the Queen of the United Kingdom.

Thus far, then, Ireland fairly deserves congratulation that she has proved herself so slightly susceptible of the mischief which it was sought to infuse into her blood. There have been times in her history when the base attempt might have been more successful, although we are not aware that the Irish nature ever manifested any strong affinity for treason. These times, happily, have passed away, and the number of Irishmen having anything to lose are few who can discern any promise of national prosperity save in separating the destiny of their country from that of England, and in the dismemberment of the Imperial Parliament to deal considerately, justly, and generously with Irish interests. We are, moreover, that even in regard to this travesty of treason Government has been lenity with leniency. The emissaries from America, who have so gratuitously striven to get up a rebellion, will not be found to be elevated into comparative dignity by having, on conviction, to suffer the penalty of death. A sufficient term of penal servitude will better become them, while their dupes may be even more indulgently treated. It is not always politic to render to crime when allied with political folly the full measure of its legal deserts, and we venture to believe that not be thought so in this case. Hitherto, the affair has assumed all the features of a farce—it would be a great pity to convert it, by unnecessary rigour, into a tragedy.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

THREE of our illustrations in the present Number are devoted to local exhibitions which have recently been opened respectively, at Reading, Birmingham, and Wakefield.

THE READING EXHIBITION.

The opening of the Exhibition in the Forbuildalt at Reading was hearly reported last week. An illustration of the building, with its inaugural address, in the presence of the Right Honourable the Lieutenant of Berkshire; Colonel Loyd Lindsay; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; Sir Charles Russell, M.P.; Sir F. Goldsmid, M.P.; and Mr. Walter, and other gentlemen of distinction in the county; the Mayor of Reading, Mr. Butleson, and the corporation of the borough; Mayors of several neighbouring towns, with the members of the Reading Corporation, having attended the ceremony of opening the Exhibition, and followed the chair of the Exhibition, and then to the choir of male and female voices, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Strickland, organist of St. Mary's Church, performed the musical part of the proceedings, the Hallelujah Chorus being given with great effect, when the Bishop declared the Exhibition opened.

This exhibition at Reading is two-fold, being partly an industrial exhibition, made up of specimens of the skill, the taste, and the ingenuity of the working-class people of that town and district; partly a fine-arts loan exhibition, to which many of the nobility and gentry have sent a great variety of precious things. The Queen has sent from Windsor Castle the celebrated shield of silver, inlaid with gold, presented on the Field of the Cloth of Gold by Francis I. to Henry III., executed by Benvenuto Cellini; an oak case, mounted in silver, containing the gold cross and address presented to her Majesty by the Mayor and corporation of Liverpool, upon the first visit of Royalty to Liverpool, made from the house at Everton used as the head-quarters of Prince Rupert, when he besieged the town; an ivory silver-gilt vase and stand, presented to King William IV. by Lord Bentinck in 1830; and antique mosaic "Flora," formerly the property of one of the Popes; a case of historical busts of German Sovereigns of the House of Saxe, from Leo, the Good, 1467, to Charles II., 1700; case of busts of English Kings, from William I. to Queen Victoria, Guido, in wax, of Frederick Prince of Wales, "William Tell; portraits by Claude de Jardin, Sir Peter Lely, Vandyke, Holbein, Gainsborough, and Reynolds, &c. Besides these, her Majesty has sent a number of curious articles in Indian and other ivory, and in carved oak, ancient carved chairs, with other articles of virtue. When mention that out of the 1300 articles contributed by the Queen, 700 come from Windsor Castle and the various seats of the Sovereign, and come the county, some idea may be formed of the noble and generous character of the collection. The display of sculpture now will attract more visitors. Gibson's famous statue, the "Tinted Venus," is the most prominent in the Second International Exhibition of 1862. It has been lent by the owner, Mr. Alexander Morrison, and is the most splendid mosaic. The Industrial Exhibition proper has been classified and arranged. The first division contains the articles contributed by artisans, and these, again, are subdivided into those which have referred to their own original designs and those which are independent of it; the second division includes all those who are not artisans, and this is also subdivided as in the first division. The first class money prizes will be awarded, as well as certificates of merit; in the second class medals and certificates of merit will be awarded. Given. Without at present particularly noticing the articles which are far beyond the usual average of display, we would be quite wrong if we failed to make special mention of

THE BIRMINGHAM EXHIBITION.

The Working Man's Industrial Exhibition at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, a general view of which we engraved last week, was opened on Monday, the 18th inst., by Lord Lyttelton, assisted by Lord Leigh, the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Scrivenor, M.P., and Mr. Dr. Miller. The well-known hall in which the exhibition is held is of the form of a Latin cross, its length, but, large as it is even, is not sufficient for the display of the many articles of interest. Of course specimens of mechanism there is in great variety, and of the most miscellaneous character. The articles displayed are of every description. The staples of the district are represented, of course specimens of mechanism there is in great variety, and of the most miscellaneous character. The articles displayed are of every description. The staples of the district are represented, of course carving and gilding, there is a good display, and numerous models in such much of skill and clever workmanship is displayed. Also there is a large display of which would not be composed of more elegant and luxurious pieces of wood. The contributions from Birmingham manufactures ornamented in gold and silver, bedsteads and vases, and perhaps the least curious feature of the exhibition, is a quantity of "original pieces" from common pins to the price ode to be set to music and performed at this inauguration; to which the price ode to be set to peculiarly appropriate. The exhibition is in every respect most creditable, and, like all others of its kind, contains much that is instructive as well as useful.

Some account of the Wakefield Exhibition will be found on page 289, with an illustration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 21, 1865.

Now that M. Dupuy de Lôme has spoken out on the Ott affair in an informal but still in a very decisive manner, there is no longer any apprehension that that justice is likely to interact in this melancholy newspaper and discussion. Such is not the case, however, with the Siècle and Avenir National have served to revive the interest in this question. The *Indépendance* passed and Avenir National have served to revive the interest in this question. The *Indépendance* passed and which French journals are accustomed to display when they have got hold of any piece of information which they deem important. Something more than hints are dropped that Belgium and the Rhine affair, and that Prussia is much the same position as Belgium would be subjected by Austria and Prussia to obtain possession of Schleswig and Holstein, and that the French Government would seize on the Belgian provinces as a compensation. Whether she would secretly connived at Prussian conquests is a question which we leave to others to settle, whether the acquisition would be worth its price to which the papers in question treat lightly, and which is not to be gained without fighting unanimity. The Luxenburg "transaction" is the negative evoked the most unanimity. The Luxenburg "transaction" is the negative pattern territory for hard cash, it would not be easier to find purchasers and negotiations for the sale of her fortress to Prussia. All this, with the coming withdrawal of the first batch of French troops from Mexico, and the Austro-Prussian loan of 15,000,000 florins, has, however, no bigger, may be, than a man's hand, but still sufficient to overcast the political horizon.

As to Austria, the public awaits discussions on the Gastein Convention, as to Austria, the public awaits discussions on the Gastein Convention, some most opportunely the news of the Italian Government having recalled its Ambassador, with one or two exceptions, how inefficiently did the French papers have to enlighten the public on the real import of this unfortunate contingency! The *Temps* even treated it as a matter to discussion on pregnancy! The *Temps* even treated it as a matter to be treated of Harcourt. Even while I write, the Fenian Brotherhood and the with the press and with the public; and one cannot help wishing that both with both, and with the Government, could settle their differences out of ein will persist in applying to an "opposition nationality."

The Exhibition for 1867 is on the *tapis* again. The specifications for its erection have been issued and tenders have been sent in. The plans which will be adopted are said to be those of Monsieur Le Play, the commissioner, in the course of the meeting of the Imperial Commission, on the 30th of last month.

The first batch of Japanese Ambassadors, whose coming here was so loudly heralded, have arrived, and have been lodged in magnificent apartments in the Hôtel du Louvre, retired to more modern quarters in a quiet street in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs by Rivoire. It is supposed that, being practical men, they don't much care for the amusement of Paris, preferring to go on to see its industrial and manufacturing establishments, and to study the trade and marvel at them. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, for whom they are bearers of credentials, has been absent from Paris ever since they are waiting to present them.

The Paris papers are full of the accidents which have occurred on our English locomotive engineers have given rise to some discomfiture which Chemin, Dessus, Chemin Dessous" in the Rue Caumartin. In the forty-six locomotives for the Italian Government, it seems, require some alterations to be made in order to suit the Italian lines. Out of the 70,7201, the Baden firm at the rate of 50,720l., the English firm were at the rate of works at Vaise, near Lyons, and the Belgian firm at the rate of 50,720l. Considering the Graffenstaden works secured an order for twenty-four locomotives and the Baden firm for twenty-four, the English firm obtaining none of the spoil.

On Sunday—spite of a fête, with the waterworks in full force, at St. Cloud—crowds of people flocked to Chantilly to assist at the opening of the Amateur Meeting; but, with the exception of the chief members of the Jockey Club, who were bound to be there duty called them, none of the upper ten thousand appear to be where duty called them. The report that Gladiateur—who had again worked the Parisians into Fille de l'Air were to contend for the Chantilly Derby at Doncaster—and together a large assemblage of Parisians; but, neither of these much horses showing, the race was but a poor affair; still, people seemed just as well pleased as if they had witnessed the performances of these noted creatures of the turf.

The Count de Noé, second to Dillon in the famous duel wh ch the latter fought with the Duc de Grammont Caderousse, and in which he was killed on the field, and his brother—the celebrated caricaturist, Cocorico, I believe, to the title. De Noé is called after comic journals—died for his country at the affair of the duel, but at any rate he gave his principal good professional advice.

The Duke of Grammont Caderousse, Dowager Duchess Dudley Davenport, but the latter, as I publicly remarked from frequently him beyond teaching him a few of the principles of the noble art of self-defence, was not a little blundering threats were far more likely to embarrass his adversary and fall against him than more precise manœuvres successfully performed. Unfortunately, however, the injury threw himself, as it were, upon his opponent's sword. Dillon the Duke's characteristic but somewhat brutal expression, was "spitted like a lark."

The season of the Italian Opera here commences on Monday week. The Regent," "Leonora," by Mercadante; and, "Don Bucefalo," by Verdi. Of these, representations of the first two are promised some time during the month of October.

The Brohken Davenport havers resumed their performances, this time with the tickets of admission at 30f., which, coupled with the price of admission to the *Folies de vells* in an adjoining apartment, is equivalent to a considerable outlay. The company could see them, perfectly checked challenge of the Davenports to perform with the same means precisely the same results as they did, has travestied their exhibition to the "Salle Robin" to witness this portion of its performance. It is quite true that the performances of the Davenports, but the dress so under very different circumstances, but the dress so under very different circumstances, but the dress so under very different circumstances

jection, public order, and the advancement of the general prosperity. In becoming the government I promise to regard your interests, and expect obedience to his Majesty's commands.

Herr von Zedlitz, the former Prussian civil commissioner in the duchies, has undertaken the civil administration, subject to the authority of General Manteuffel. He has announced that the government of Schleswig will be divided for the future into four departments. Herr von Rumohr takes charge of the Interior; Herr von Rathjen, Public Worship; and Baron Richthofen the War Department; while that of Finance is to be provisionally divided into three bureaux, a chief being subsequently appointed. The customs and telegraphic branches will be carried on at Flensburg, and the postal administration at Schleswig, each under their former chiefs.

The Prussian Government has also issued a Royal proclamation announcing the assumption by the King of Prussia of the title of Duke of Lauenburg and the annexation of the duchy to his dominions. The proclamation promises that the King will respect the prosperity of the duchy in conformity with the existing laws.

Field Marshal von Gablenz, the new governor of Holstein, has arrived at Kiel, and has issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the duchy. The Field Marshal expresses the hope that, as the representative of the Emperor of Austria, he would meet with the same kindness which had been shown by them to the Austrian troops. The proclamation then continues:—

I rely with full confidence on you and your co-operation in the difficult task which I have undertaken in your name of loyalty. This alliance facilitates the fulfilment of my mission, for the two armies will learn to understand. These difficulties can, however, be overcome by your quiet attitude and your real patriotism. I will maintain the autonomy of your administration, which is so splendidly developed; and, above all, I will allow the native sons and citizens of Holstein to take the most important part in the affairs of the duchy. I promise you the conscientious application of the existing laws, the utmost possible economy in the public expenditure, the prosperity, energetic and rapid execution of the duties of government, and the entire exercise of an impartial administration of justice. Any wishes arising from the exercise of my decisive policy, I am inspired solely by the desire of removing as much as possible any interruption to the development of and to the prosperity of the country, and, step agreeable by the confidence of the population, it must be the indispensable result of my measures.

The *Independance Belge* has published the text of a circular despatch respecting the Geneva Convention, which was sent to the Belgian journal to have been sent, on the 14th inst., by Earl Russell to the British Envoy at the foreign Courts. In this circular Earl Russell says that the Convention has incurred the regret with which the British Government must viewed the fact that the Governments of Prussia, and Denmark, and adds—

All rights, in war, whether based upon a solemn agreement between Sovereigns or on the clear and precise expression of the popular will, have been trampled under foot by the Government of Denmark; and the superiority of force in the only power which has been assembled and recognised. Violence and conquest are the only bases upon which the Government of Denmark has linked their connection. Her Majesty's Government greatly deplores the deference that has manifested for the principle of the Geneva Convention to claim that the people may raise to be heard when their destiny is called into question.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has published a circular despatch, which is stated to have been sent by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Envoys at foreign Courts, and which condemns the Gastein Convention in terms unfavourably similar to those used by Earl Russell.

Prussia, it seems, has issued no circular, being resolved to maintain a strict policy of non-intervention in all that is done.

UNITED STATES.

The President has pardoned ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia. He has written a letter expressing great satisfaction at the loyalty manifested throughout Mississippi, and expressing his opinion that the people should be trusted with their own governments.

Mr. Davis's health continues to improve.

There is a very unsettled state of affairs in the south, especially in Mississippi, where there was a considerable force of the rebels under civil authorities. There was a general feeling of uneasiness arising from the fear of a raising of the blacks.

The New York Democratic State Convention has passed resolutions denouncing negro suffrage rule and every species of negro equality south of the States. The resolutions also indorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy, state the obligation of the general Government for payment of the national debt, and support the Monroe doctrine.

It is stated at a Cabinet Council held at Washington on the Mexican question all the Ministers but one were in favour of the *status quo*. President Johnson said he preferred to wait the progress of events. The expression of the policy he intended to pursue on the question.

President Johnson had made a speech declaring the policy of the States to be the maintenance of Republicanism, and, by peaceful means, the establishment of free institutions throughout the American continent.

The Watts trial, after an adjournment of several days, has been resumed. Several coloured witnesses have been examined, and additional evidence has been taken in the case of the coloured prisoners by Captain Wirtz. One witness swore that Wirtz killed a boy by striking him on the head with a pistol; another that Wirtz had punished prisoners attempting to escape with severe whipping, hail and chain, and hard labour.

The grand jury has found eleven indictments for forgery in the third degree against Ketchum—one being for grand larceny.

The *New York Times* says that the Fenian movement, except among the Irish element, though disapproving England's course during the rebellion, decidedly opposes war.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean have been playing to crowded houses at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

It is officially denied that President Johnson had invited Mr. John Bright to visit America in the autumn.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The SAXON has arrived, bringing intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th ult.

The war between the Free State and the Basutos was being vigorously prosecuted. The Boers had carried the mountain passes leading into their territory, and reached within a short distance of the capital. The Kaffirs and the natives beyond the river were also reported quiet and tranquil.

After a lengthened opposition the Cape Government had succeeded in passing the bill for the annexation of Kaffraria through the House of Assembly.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

There is no news of interest from India by the mail from Calcutta up to Aug. 8. In trade and politics there was a profound lull.

We learn from China that the son of the late Sankhlinia had taken command of the Imperial army and was about to attack the forces of the rebels, who, to the number of some 300,000, had reached within 200 miles of the capital, and had seriously alarmed the Pekin authorities.

The policy of the Japanese continued to be to make their country "dead lock" to foreigners, by wishing all to depart from their property. Two steamers, the Coreа and the Chanticleer, are supposed to have been lost in a typhoon near Hakodadi.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, July 26.

THE speech of Mr. Lowe on the extension of the franchise in England has, as might have been expected, attracted a good deal of attention here, as the man who was at one time the leader of democracy has had experience as to the disastrous effects of universal suffrage in these parts. Were anything wanting to show the danger of universal suffrage it may be found in the spectacle exhibited at the present moment by the Legislature of this colony, where Parliamentary affairs have arrived at that happy (or unhappy, condition in derogating which the term "dead lock" is used to convey some idea of. Here the two branches of the Legislature are in direct antagonism to each other; and what the upshot may be no one can venture to predict. The existing state of things was brought about in this way. After undergoing no end of discussion in the Lower House, the Tariff Bill was "tacked" to the Appropriation Bill, which was then sent up by the Speaker (Sir Francis Murphy), who expressed his opinion that to "tack" the bills would be considered a breach of the privileges of Parliament; "and that, although the Assembly undoubtedly possessed the power, the "tacking" could not be constitutionally effected unless the standing orders were suspended. The Ministry and their followers opposed the ruling of the Speaker; and, after a lengthened and acrimonious discussion, the Assembly decided, by forty-one votes to sixteen, to carry out what the *Times* designates the "violent and revolutionary" intentions. On Friday last the "tacked" bills were sent up to the Council, when the formality of reading them a first time was gone through, the second reading being fixed for Tuesday last night. To give some idea of the excitement taken in the affair by the general public, I may mention that, last night, the galleries and every available bit of space in the Council Chamber were occupied many hours, even, being present. The eloquence of the Upper House is not of a very high order, any more than that of its more democratic compeer; but last night the speaking was ably deficient in that respect, and the arguments used were, to the point, apparently, to overcome the timidity resulting, doubtless, from a knowledge of the unpopularity of the course they had to pursue if they for the second reading being called, the President (Sir James Francis Murphy) and, after one or two speeches on the main question, Mr. Fellows moved an amendment to the effect that the subject matters of the bill should not be considered until they were discussed in separate measures, and that the bill be laid aside. A long debate followed, and the question was decided by a majority of five. This, though the forbearance of the Assembly in setting the Upper House at defiance, the Ministry and their supporters are by no means at a stand-still. An appeal to the country would not improve matters, as the bulk of the electors are in favour of the measure; the Ministry is exactly the blamable party. Some of the Cabinet are now in favour of compromising matters, particularly Mr. Higinbotham, who, if consistent in their political conduct, would adorn any legislative assembly. But, as a consequence of the Ministerial majority in the Lower House, they sacrificed their principles, pandered to the ignorant expectations of their followers, and brought about the crisis in which the people of this country are now mourning to find realised.

The duties petitions presented to the Council last night against the tariff had 24,000 signatures attached to it.

The Hon. Mr. Service, a member of the Ministry, has resigned the office of Minister of Defence, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Mr. Langhorne, who is considered a very able man. Mr. Service is an old and energetic colonist, who has large interests in the country. His loss to the Ministry is attributable to heavy losses in Queensland through the prevalence of the worst possible kind of cattle disease. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Service, who is very generally respected. Mr. Langhorne, an second-cut Protectionist, is spoken of as his successor in the Cabinet.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, who, at the time ending the Parliamentary session, took an action against the *Argus* for libel, the damages being laid at £5,000. The *Argus* has attributed the late Ministerial supersession to the operation of the new Land Act, conduct and language of Mr. Duffy, and the influence of that Act. The result of the action is not known, but it is considered that, even if the damages should be small, the verdict will be equivalent to a triumphant vindication of the character of the plaintiff, and will be a severe blow to the *Argus*.

The revenue returns for the week ending the 22nd inst. have been published. They show that the result of the working of the new Land Act for the first week of its operation has been highly satisfactory to the treasure in his financial statement. During the five months of its operation it is estimated that £1,000,000 will be realised. This would have been received, with greatly less annoyance and expense in the administration.

An address to her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the Fenian movement has been voted by the Victorian Legislature. The co-operation of the Home Government is asked in the work of placing the colony in a position to defy the attack of any foreign power. England may have a dispute; and, as we fear that the enormous wealth of Melbourne is a temptation to the cupidity of the subjects of hostile enemies, we are anxious that a complete and satisfactory scheme, in the carrying out of which the Government is to participate, to the entire of the mother country, should be decided upon and practically adopted without delay. Large armaments and fortifications are necessary, but, in these ranks may be found riflemen capable of competing with those of any country, and we are suggested by a almost landlocked, the wise expenditure of a comparatively small sum at and in the neighbourhood of Melbourne would render us from the attack of any enemy.

Addressing, expressive of deep regret at the accumulation of President Lincoln, have been voted by both Houses of Parliament, as well as by the City Council of Melbourne. Similar addresses have also been voted by the Victorian Legislature.

A few days ago it was discovered that a number of Victoria debentures, to the amount of £20,000, had been stolen from the Melbourne Loan Bank by one of its customers for safety, had been stolen. The clue cashier of the bank was suspected, and he absconded to England on leave of absence about a year ago, is blamed as the guilty person.

Great disproportionate is felt in this as well as in the other colonies as the news that Prince Alfred has entered into a treaty with a fresh contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the mails. It could not be worse served than we have been by this company during the last eighteen months or two; and, as there are local companies able and willing enough to carry the mails between Galle and Melbourne, we have thought that the Imperial Government, before making other arrangements, would give us the chance of doing the carrying ourselves. The time, we have no fear, however, as the sanction of Australia must be obtained before the service is entrusted to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which time only five days.

The rapidity in search of Leichardt, the missing explorer, regarding whom I gave some particulars in a former letter, started on the 15th of July, is not very encouraging, as one year and nearly thirty or forty horses and fourteen dromedaries, and is under the leadership of Mr. M'Intyre, an experienced bushman and explorer. There are still funds required to meet the expenses of the expedition; but it is expected that the appeals made in different directions will be responded to, and that the party will be speedily encouraged to equipments of the committee.

Mr. Boucicault's piece, "The Gladiator of Ravenna," and to which I referred in a former letter, translated from the German of Herr von Redlitz, produced at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, on Saturday last. Theatre Royal here, and had a run of about a fortnight; a result not to very much be wondered at, as the piece is one of great dramatic power, and the exposure involved in placing it on the stage. Theatre-going people here are accustomed to the "sensational" style of piece they have for their imported loots and shoes, local dramatic authorship is not likely to receive much encouragement from the modified success of the "Gladiator of Ravenna."

July 28.

On her way round from Sydney, to take our homeward mails, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, the Sultette, encountered very heavy weather, which caused her to be some days behind the period her arrival here until yesterday forenoon. As a supplementary mail, bringing the intelligence to the middle of July, she has been delayed to give you the latest aspect of the crisis which has just occurred in the Legislature of this colony.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the evening of the 26th inst., the Chief Secretary (Mr. M'Culloch) called attention to the entry in the minutes of proceedings of the Legislative Council, which showed that the Appropriation-cum-Tariff Bill had been "laid aside," and that the Council had refused to consider the subject-matters of such bill until the same should be comprised in separate measures. He considered that this treatment of so important a measure as a bill of supply and appropriation for the year should be brought immediately under the notice of the House. He, therefore, moved, "That it is expedient that he would move on the following (last) evening a series of resolutions, expressive of the opinion of this House taken by the Legislative Council, and the determination of the Assembly "not to entertain any further or other bill for the appropriation of supplies for the service of the year 1865 until the rightful control of the House over taxation and supply shall have been acknowledged by the adoption by the Legislative Council of the tariff approved of by the House, and contained in a schedule to the Bill so transmitted."

The resolutions, of which the above is a summary, were submitted to the Assembly last night by the Chief Secretary; and, after a very feeble show of opposition from the left of the chair, were adopted, without a division, amid much cheering from the right.

In a day or two the month's pay of the civil servants will be due; and, as they cannot receive their salaries, there cannot but be a considerable amount of inconvenience. The public works will also have to be stopped; and as this will throw a number of workmen out of employment, there is some probability of this class of Protectionists being brought to their senses.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Parliament was about to be prorogued for a short recess. A few unfinished bills and the Estimates for the Government had occupied most of their intended measures until next session. One or two attempts have been made to upset the Ministry, but without success. The bill to prevent convicts landing in South Australia from Western Australia is also under consideration by the lower house.

Much excitement had been caused throughout the colony by a decision to compel all the officers that the Colonial Legislature is without authority to pass acts establishing local courts of war.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The first session of the Parliament of New South Wales was prorogued on the 22nd of June, by Sir John Young.

On the night of the 24th inst., the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary's, situate at Hyde Park-corner, Sydney, was destroyed by fire. An appeal for the restoration of the edifice, and for the congregation will be found in another part of our Journal.

The Sultette arrived in the port, the steam of Messrs. Fraser and Co., situated at the corner of York and Barrack streets, Sydney, were consumed by fire. The damage is estimated at about £100,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

A company has been formed, called the Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company, to work the extensive deposits found near Bathurst.

QUEENSLAND.

The foundation-stone of the Parliament Houses at Brisbane was laid, by his Excellency Sir George Bowen, on the 14th inst. The building is to cost £12,000, and is to be ready for occupation in Government House. It is estimated to cost from £40,000 to £50,000.

The Southern Cross railway will be opened on the 30th inst.

A bridge connecting North and South Brisbane was opened for traffic on the 24th ult., by his Excellency the Governor.

THE LOAN COLLECTION AT THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE, PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ARMOUR, METAL-WORK, FAIENCES, AND TERRA-COTTAS.

THE grand modern collection of armour in the Palais—or display—is played, as it is, in a noble salon, and so displayed that every one of its thirty-eight suits and its four suits of horse-armour, and every chef-d'œuvre of the art of the Renaissance, tells to the best advantage imperceptibly one of the most attractive features of this company of respective interests to illustrate the fashion in arms in the Loan Collection at the Palais de l'Industrie. The examples exhibited date from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, and comprise suits of all descriptions, and suits of armour for the battle-field and for the tournament—for the field of chivalry and breezy plain, and for the more quaint use that in their day did real service, and the courtly-looking damascened suit that was made specially for display in the ante-room before the eyes of the admiring fair. One or two of these suits are of such quaint form that, if they were sold, others are not—they are of gigantic stature; but the majority are certainly under what we call the full middle height. The arms, which are arranged in the form of trophies, with weapons of every kind, and suits of armour, as though they required a giant's strength to wield them, but which nowadays are wielded by a moderate man, are interspersed with mediæval swashes, which, we are told, rules society, which is the world, which also, are to-day represented by two or three well-dressed dandies, that have mowed down men like grass on mediæval battle-fields; others that have fought and bled, and will be a magnificent addition to the Retrospective Museum.

Scattered about the armour salons are some fine specimens of artistic metal-work, such as locks, keys, knockers, bells, snuffers, hammers, pincers, chargers, dagger-shaped knives, and long-pronged forks, which, we are told, were used at table in the fashion of a pair of carving cuts, bedecked with tiny cupids at the reverse end, and half a dozen little implements, the use of which puzzles the head of the line of which form part of the repertoire of the perfect housewife in the present day, is not in the collection, it constitutes age.

In *faïences* the collection is particularly rich; but it would be impossible within the limits of a single article to do anything like a description of the variety of objects exhibited—I suppose a museum of artistic curiosities would be never before brought under one roof. The subject pieces, all of the very highest class, may be counted by hundreds. Here is a grand Limoges enamel dish, painted by Jean de Court, and bears the arms, with all the life and character of Holbein's portraits, and all the grace and dignity of Titian.

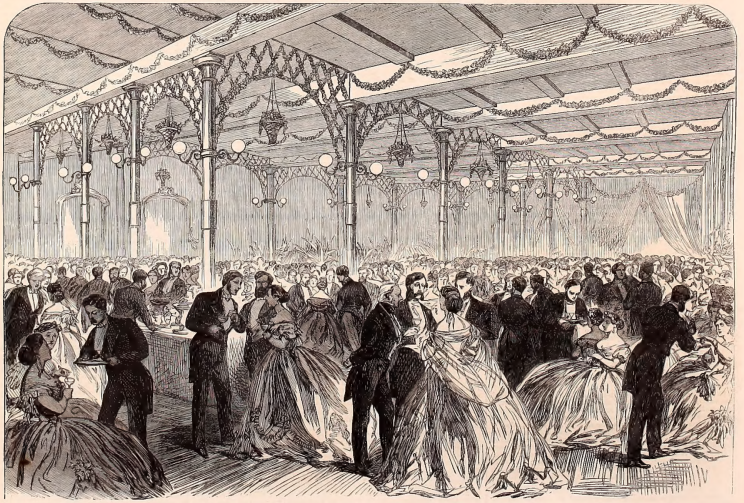
In Della Robbia ware—the "Wedgwood"—a profile head of some noted Italian, with such an amount of flesh about it that a glance is sufficient to see how the artist has set to work to paint the master hand. Among the Italian *faïences* is also a small plate on which is painted a lady's head, with the hair dressed in ringlets, a lovely female face, Benozzi a coiffure of gold embroidery one catches a glimpse of in the portraits of Titian and of his Venetian rivals. A label behind the head bears the inscription "Giovanna bella"—the beautiful Giovanna! Who was the original of this graceful portrait? Who is his mistress's charms and preserved the remembrance of them in fragile ceramic for contemporaries to admire and look curiously at and for lineaments to dissolve with little more than a patronising glance?

Among the Italian *faïences* is also a small plate on which Sodoin's most charming productions—Clodion, who gave character and a piquant kind of grace to the mythologic faun, and who fronted in the dull reddish-brown clay on which he set to work his charming nymphs and the prettiest and most sportive of children, and on whom the Messrs. Goncourt Collins had to fall back for terms. By Sodoin there are some clever busts of the men of the revolutionary epoch, but the best that attracts attention is a bust of Mdlle. Duthé, of the Théâtre Français one can trace none of that vulgar voluptuousness for which she was famous, and, moreover, one cannot conceive of her position as founded on her face. There is what some people would consider just a pleasing touch of the "sensational" about it, and a mouth and throat and bust features generally are more regular than commonly represented. Her hair, which is combed back and covered by a simple band across the head, falls in long curls over her shoulders, à la one owns pretty Princess. Among these terracottas I noticed one small statuette which made me envious of the owner. It was the figure of a young Italian lady singing. Her pose is most admirable. She holds her music out in front of her and is throwing back her pretty little head and arching her graceful, swanlike neck with such a natural air that you fancy you hear the notes issuing from her open and parted lips. The statuette has been originally painted in proper colours, and the delicate tint of flesh-colour overcovering the lady's cheek-dimpled dress are still distinctly visible.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.



THE RECEPTION-ROOM.



SOIREE IN THE TOWNHALL: THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

EXCURSIONS TO MALVERN AND THE WREKIN.



THE PRIORY CHURCH, MALVERN.

We resume our Illustrations of the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham. We present views of the interior of the Reception-room (the Exchange Assembly-room, New-street), and of the Refreshment-room, beneath the Townhall, as it appeared on the night of the first soirée. These Illustrations attest the success with which the arrangements were made by the committees at Birmingham for the accommodation of the scientific world assembled in that town.

The excursions on the Saturday, the 9th inst., to Malvern and the Wrekin, had for the visitors the special attractions of the geology of the district—"the Silurian system," so well described by Sir Roderick Murchison, who has won the title of "the King of Siluria," upon this field where Caractacus raised his standard among the Britons.

A special train left Birmingham for Worcester with the first party. On its arrival the larger portion of the visitors left the train for the purpose of visiting the cathedral; whilst those desirous of inspecting the geology of Malvern proceeded to the hills at once. The Worcester party found a most courteous cicerone in the person of Mr. J. Severn Walker, of that city, under whose guidance the grand cathedral was inspected. The crypt, very fine Norman, thanks to the kindness of the Very Rev. Dean Peel, was illuminated. One or two stone coffins filled with bones were shown, one coffin being remarkable from the fact that the upper part was hollowed out for the reception of the head, a narrow passage running between the upper and lower part of the coffin for the neck to rest in. On leaving the cathedral the visitors visited the deanery and one or two other places of interest, and then proceeded to the Guildhall, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor, Mr. J. D. Perrins. Meanwhile the geologists reached Malvern, where they were received by Dr. Harvey B. Hall, under whose guidance and instruction a very interesting tour of observation was made to the Wyrd's Point and other places. The fine Gothic priory church was inspected, and its very rich and light architecture was much admired. The nave is in the Norman style, and the roof exquisitely ornamented; its florid Gothic central tower, 124 ft. high, is surmounted with battlements and pinnacles. Of the rest of the monastery, originally endowed by Edward the Confessor, the great gateway alone remains, a pure example of the Pointed style; and, considering its antiquity, is remarkable for retaining, in many places, its original freshness. Malvern was in the Saxon times a wilderness, thick set with trees; and, viewed from the north-east, the abbey church stands environed with graceful foliage.

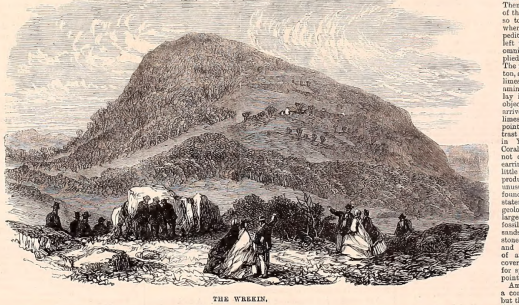
The walk to the famous hills, which afford extensive and beautiful views into Wales and the adjoining English counties, was much enjoyed. Here has been found much treasure, including a coronet of gold, set with diamonds, supposed to have been the diadem of a British Prince, who had, perhaps, fallen in a battle near here; as, from the description, it corresponded with the ancient coronets worn by the princes or chiefs of Wales. That remarkable pass, called "The Wytch," which is known to most of the visitors to Malvern, is the subject of one of our Illustrations.

Later in the afternoon the geological party was joined by the excursionists from Worcester, and they dined together in the large hall of Malvern College, kindly lent for the occasion. Sir William Guise, Bart., presided. The Rev. W. Symonds, of Pendock, gave some interesting particulars of the Malvern Field Club, "associated together upon the great principle of investigating God's works in the study of the geology of those glorious hills, of the creatures that flew over their summit, of the flowers that bloomed by their sides, and of the shells that lay scattered or hidden about." Other addresses followed; the party then broke up, and adjourned to the house of Dr. Grindrod, where they inspected his valuable museum, and were entertained at a soirée given by the Malvern Naturalists' Field Club, until the train left for Birmingham.



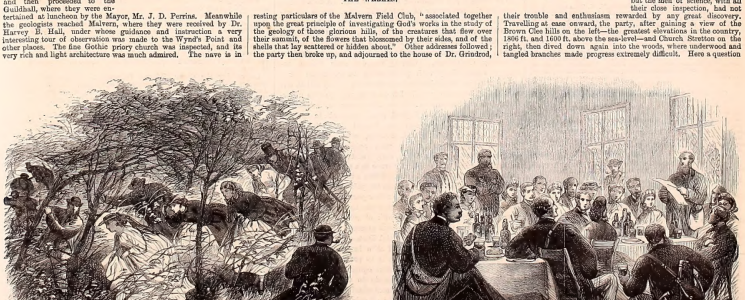
THE WYTCH, NEAR MALVERN.

The visit from Birmingham to the Wrekin was made by a party of 200, many of them ladies, the majority men of science, to whom the main attraction was the geology of the district. On arriving at Shifnal a small portion of the party alighted to inspect the picturesque old church; in the register is entered Mary Yates, who died in 1776, aged 128. Then on to the commencement of the Shropshire coal-fields, and so to the town of Wellington, where that portion of the expedition bound for the Wrekin left the rail and mounted the omnibus and other vehicles supplied for their accommodation. The route lay through Wellington, and by way of the Steerway limestone quarries, the party examining the different rocks that lay in their path. The first object of geological interest arrived at was the carboniferous limestone, its thickness at this point presenting a marked contrast to that of the stone found in Yorkshire and elsewhere. Coral lay about abundantly, but not of that kind adapted for earrings or necklaces, and but little of it was carried off. A production (fossil bivalve) of unusually large dimensions was found here—according to the statement of an experienced geologist who was present, the largest he had ever seen. Other fossil shells deposited in the sandstone lying above the limestone-strata were next examined, and many beautiful specimens of an ordinary character discovered, but nothing calling for special notice in a geological point of view was made out.



THE WREKIN.

Among the inquiries there was a constant demand for insects; but the men of science, with all their close inspection, had not succeeded in finding any great discovery. Travelling at ease onward, the party, after gaining a view of the Brown Clee hills on the left—the greatest elevations in the country, 1806 ft. and 1600 ft. above the sea-level—and Church Stretton on the right, then dived down again into the woods, where undergrowth and tangled branches made progress extremely difficult. Here a question arose as to the nature of the rock, and a hammer was called for. Mr. Murchison, who was in front, was informed of the circumstance, and, with his usual kindness, he sent back his hammer, and the rock was found to be Wenlock shale. Then the party emerged from the woods, and, after a short walk, reached the Wrekin, and began the ascent. The ascent was made in small parties, and the summit was reached in about an hour. The view from the top was very fine, and the day was favourable for the purpose. Many of the party descended by the way they had ascended, but others went down by the Needle's Eye, a passage between two huge rocks, and so reached the foot of the hill. Here the train was waiting, and the party returned to Birmingham.



THROUGH THE WOODS TO THE WREKIN—"THE PURSUIT OF SCIENCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES."

THE SECRETARY OF THE SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB READING A PAPER ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT.

arose whether it would be possible for the ladies to proceed further; but, on being consulted, they repudiated the idea of being left behind, and battled most successfully with the difficulties of the rude labyrinth. Passing out of the wood, there became visible on the opposite side of the slope the cottage at which it was understood luncheon had been prepared for the party, and all pressed onward. After a slight divergence, to examine a roadside quarry, the party commenced the ascent towards the cottage refectory; and, having reached it, everybody, whether scientifically inclined or not, manifested an ence became deeply interested in the strata of sandstones before them and in the further development of the Bagshot sand and three level old distinctions. The blending of science and sociability was very pleasant. Luncheon and sauntering, and then more instructive and later beer, were a most suggestive alliteration. When the rattle of knives and forks and the popping of corks had subsided, Mr. Cooper, of the Severn Valley Field Club, read a paper explanatory of the carboniferous limestone of the district. A short discussion followed, and then the party proceeded to ascend the Wrekin, 1200 ft. above the Severn, from the fir-woods below. Around the grassy sides of the hill were identified zones of light, and at approaching the summit the trees formed a well-turfed avenue, winding through Heaven's gate to the hill-top. Here the prospect is lawful and beautiful, extending to nineteen counties, stored with historical associations. Away to the right was fought the Battle of Shrewsbury; away to the left is the disputed site of Caractacus's last desperate stand against his Roman conquerors. In the middle lies the hill in Devil's Chair and the summit of Caradoc-hill, surrounded by minor elevations, and undulating country, and almost imperceptible woods; and they met their day, on very clear days, as far as the Welsh Long and Malvern Hills, but the haze rarely permits you to see beyond Coalbrookdale, with its chimneys rising from the trees. After Mr. Cooper had recited some verses descriptive of this goodly prospect, the descent was commenced, and from the foot of the hill the journey to Coalbrookdale was continued, through narrow winding lanes, overhung with trees, along the edge of the Coalbrookdale Coppice, and on the very margin of the stream, and then descending by the steep hill into Coalbrookdale, where they joined the other party in the conversazione at the dinner of the Severn Valley Field Club. Mr. Cooper was captain of the excursion, and to the warmest acknowledgements of the excursionists were given to that gentleman for his kindness, energy, and hospitality.

BIRTHS.

At Onslow-square, South Kensington, Lady Selina Bidwell, of a son.
At Portobello-terrace, Bayswater, the Rev. Mrs. W. A. Duckworth, of a daughter.
At Rutland-gate, the wife of R. B. Lytton, Esq., of a son.
At Ashton-park, St. Leonard's, Bayswater, the wife of Lady Ashburton, of a daughter.
At Felton Grange, Shrewsbury, Lady Frances Lloyd, of a daughter.
At Cliffe-terrace, Lady Victoria Hope Scott, of a daughter.
At Cliffe-hall, Lady Lambert, of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at Bayswater, the wife of Captain Wm. Baffles Trotter, Royal Engineers, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at The Chateau de Beaulieu, near Malines, Mrs. A. V. Young, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at 12, Park-road, Holloway, the wife of George Robinson, of a son and daughter.
At Aldersbrook, the wife of Major G. Bagot, of a son.
At Woolwich, the wife of G. Carlisle, Esq., R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, H. H. Burne, Esq., of The Vineyards, Bath, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of W. Wickham, Esq., and daughter of General Sir Edward Kerrison, of Brandeston, in Suffolk, and Oakley-park, Ely.
At the same time and place, Mr. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. D. H. Gordon, Canon of Salisbury, the Hon. A. H. Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, to Rachael Smith, eldest daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.
At Gower, near Retford, Notts, Sir H. J. Cotterell Tartt, to Katherine Margaret Alcy, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir H. de Rinzy Ainslie, K.C.B.
At the parish church at Welshpool, in Montgomeryshire, Capt. W. Calvert, second son of the late General Sir R. Calvert, Bart., to Lady Lucy Herbert, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Powis, K.G.
On the 21st ult., at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev. Wodehouse Barton, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Streatham, assisted by the Rev. Henry Eyre, of The Lawn, Brixton-hill, to Sabina, youngest daughter of the late George Porter, Esq., of Streatham. No cards.
On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's, Notting-hill, by the Rev. W. H. Curling, M.A., Registrar of the Diocese of Southwark, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Gell, M.A., of St. Leonard's, Streatham, Mary Isabella, daughter of Mrs. Dunbar, of Kensington-gardens-square, to Charles Henry, third son of the late Rev. John Fisher, second son of the late Rev. Lewington Fisher, of Bengeo, Hertfordshire, Rector of Derry-Noose, Archdeacon of Armagh. No cards.
On the 12th inst., at the parish church of St. Mary's, Mossfield, by the Rev. Francis Ewen, B.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Birmingham, Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., of Eshton-hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, M.P. for Malmesbury, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Fitzwalter Fitzwalter, of Shirley, in the county of Cork.
On the 14th inst., at Kirkthorpe Church, by the Rev. John Pullein, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, M.A., Incumbent of Wrenthorpe, Edward Alexander Mackie, Esq., of Saint John's, Wakefield, to Emma Gertrude, eldest daughter of R. Denton Thompson, Esq., of the Manor House, Heath, Wakefield.

DEATHS.

At Dieppe, Colonel T. F. B. Beatson, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 56, son of the late Lieutenant-General Beatson.
At Brisbane, the Hon. F. N. Isaac, of Gowrie, Darling Downs, member of the Legislative Council of Queensland, aged 45.
At Greenwich, M. Wreford, Esq., retired Principal Purveyor to her Majesty's Forces, aged 75.
At Dulwich-hill, Surrey, M. W. Attwood, Esq., aged 67.
At Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thompson, Bengal Cavalry, son of the late J. A. Thomson, Esq., M.P., of Charleton, Fife.
At Lucknow, Agnes Dalgleish, wife of Mr. Dalgleish, Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M. Army.
At Bath, Mrs. Harriet Georgina, wife of Colonel P. Mundy, Royal Artillery.
At Bath, Jane, wife of Colonel G. C. Smyth, late Bengal Light Cavalry.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 15″ W., Height above Mean Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.	
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Temperature.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	General Direction.	Velocity.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles	Inches
11	30·290	48·6	59·6	+72	3	67·8	56·9	SSW.	95	·040
12	30·240	48·1	59·9	+62	0	68·1	57·4	E. ESE.	148	·070
13	30·163	52·2	54·0	+25	0	57·0	50·7	SSE. SE.	146	·060
14	30·173	49·6	52·8	+23	0	57·0	47·9	W.S.	72	·020
15	...	...	...	...	...	56·0	48·5	...	119	·050
16	30·413	48·9	55·6	+25	1	59·7	49·7	ESE. NE.	86	·030
17	30·260	49·3	56·7	+35	0	59·6	52·9	E. ESE.	179	·090

The following gives the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches corrected)	30·240	30·227	30·216	30·163	30·145	30·154	30·316	30·310	30·249
Dryness of Air	6°	10°	11·5°	7·5°	6·4°	6·4°	6·7°	10·9°	8·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	52·0°	51·0°	51·0°	52·0°	52·0°	52·0°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	S.W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Death of William of Wykeham, bishop, founder of Winchester School, 1404.
MONDAY, 25.—Death of Bishop Ridley, 1555. The original traveller, 1725; end of Professor Porson, the great Greek scholar, 1808.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian, Archbishop of Carthage, martyr. Death of Francis Wimbledy, 1642.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Conference at Erfurt between the Emperors Alexander of Russia and Napoleon, 1808. First meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at York, 1831.
THURSDAY, 28.—Surrender of Navarin (the Bonagia) destroyed totally defeated by the Turks, under the Sultan Bajazet), 1396. Moon's First Quarter, 2h. 24m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 29.—St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day. Ascona surrendered to the Austrian General Gaudini, 1848.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, Father of the Church, died, 420. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman created Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster by the Pope, 1850.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 18	1 59	2 39	3 20	4 3	4 49	5 39
13 37	14 17	14 57	15 37	16 17	16 57	17 39

Will be published, Sept. 30,

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ADVERTISEMENTS for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK cannot be received later than the 25th inst.

AVIS A NOS ABONNES qui LE CONSIENT D'EUROPE.—W. S. Kimball and Co., 10, Rue Rossini, 27, Paris, sont autorisés de recevoir les abonnements pour la France, la Belgique, la Suisse, l'Italie et l'Espagne. L'abonnement pour la France, la Belgique et la Suisse, 10f. par trimestre; l'Italie et l'Espagne, 12f. par trimestre. Remise fait aux Libraires et Marchands des Journaux.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

BOREAS has looked in upon us, and, for once, his visit is welcomed. A blazing sky all day and sultry air all night—the meteorological features of the last three weeks—may please for a time, particularly when they follow untimely cold and wet, but soon overpower one with their kindness. Peugh! We have hardly had nervous energy enough left in our system to take a full breath since the beginning of the month. All the tackle of our bodily life loosened, and breathing became mere ooze. The reader will have remarked that political life exhibited during the same period unmistakable symptoms of lassitude. Movement there was none, except pouring rain, and that only the kindly following instinct of Penians. One day was as like another day as a pea is like its fellow pea. Men's motives had become liquefied, and time passed on in a smooth, oily, unceasing stream.

The world is now beginning to recover. A cold breeze, probably the forerunner of equinoctial gales, braces up expectation. We have acquired vigour enough to look about us, and to become sensible of a reviving interest in the affairs of humanity. There is much that is startling in passing events, but we can discern in the proximate future possibilities of strong excitement. Casting our eye over Europe, we observe Austria busy with preparations, and compelled to policy of fraud and consolidation which has wholly failed, one of modified federation which, let us hope, will be less unfortunate in its results. Austria, like many a self-willed individual, has been so clogged and pestered in support of a cause, that she has put herself into the power of her only dreaded rival, Prussia, who, without the smallest compunction, rather with evident pleasure, has dragged her through the dirt, and compelled her to display herself to astonished Europe as a tool in the unscrupulous hands of Count Bismarck. When a first-rate Power has wilfully gone so far wrong as to lose the political means as well as the moral courage requisite to even participate in an infamous act from which no advantage can be gained, it is high time to set seriously about the work of self-reformation. So Austria seems to think at the present moment. Hence, she has convoked at an early date provincial Diets of her non-German peoples, excluding Venetia; and at a later date (Dec. 10) the Hungarian Diet. Her object is to prevail upon them, if possible, to grant the pecuniary assistance asked for, as to the relations they shall hereafter sustain to the central ruling authority, and to try the experiment whether variety of form can be made compatible with unity of spirit. Success, should it be vouchsafed to her, will enable her to lighten very materially her financial burdens, and perhaps, in process of time, to recover her position in Germany.

Italy also is approaching a very critical, perhaps the most critical, period of her destiny as a newly-born kingdom. Her first Parliament has been dissolved, and its successor is to be elected between the middle and the end of next month. The future of Italy is staked upon the issue. It has been known for some time past that every effort would be made by the ecclesiastical and reactionary party to regain ascendency, if possible, by the use of the suffrage. To checkmate this attempt, doubtless, is the main object of the circular just addressed to the Prefects by the Minister of the Interior. He therein sketches the programme of policy resolved upon by the Government in the event of their obtaining a working majority of the Representative Chamber. It is their intention, he informs us, to submit a measure for the suppression of religious bodies and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property, which, at the same time, shall aim at improving the position of the clergy in country districts. Part of the wealth thus resumed by the State will be assigned to elementary and middle-class education, and part will be devoted to public works. Other measures of reform—educational, financial, and administrative—are indicated, with a view, it may be supposed, of rousing the enthusiasm of the national party. We content ourselves with a bare statement of Ministerial profession. We make no comment upon the wisdom or otherwise of the political movement. It is a bold step; and, in one aspect of it, resembles that taken by our own Henry VIII., from which, however, it differs in proposing a public instead of a private application of the funds acquired by a dissolution of monasteries.

If nothing more "loomed in the future," there would still be amply sufficient in the prospects to which we have directed attention to keep the public mind awake. But there seems to be some sort of impression, although its correctness has been denied, that the Emperor of the French will meet the Legislative Body with some striking disclosure of his political intentions; and, if we may trust the sources from which the concoctors of telegrams draw their information, mischief is once more brewing between Turkey and Montenegro.

So much for the Continent. At home, there is no immediate prospect of the business of life in the "dead season." Ireland, as we have seen, has furnished a topic of *monstre* interest; elsewhere, all is calm and unruffled. The holidays are not yet over, and politics have gone out of fashion for a while. Perhaps human nature, that is the predominant subject of discussion, to which we may add, though assigning to it only a secondary position, "the wines we drink." If the old adage be true, "Happy are the people who have no annals," we ought just now to be especially on our felicity. We do not, however, accept the maxim unreservedly. We do not believe in the wholesomeness of unchangeable annalne. The rude blast is, in its season, a useful, if not a pleasant, guest. It is not desirable that the public spirit of any country should sink below par for want of exercise. Relaxation palls when it ceases to alternate with labour. There is no fear, however, that we shall be allowed to float lazily down the current of time much longer than is necessary for recruiting our powers. There still remains work enough for us to do, and possibly the day is not far distant when we shall have to use all our manhood in wrestling with difficulties. We know not why we should be impatient of rest. The spell of it longer or shorter, its influence may be expected to tell beneficially upon energies that will be in requisition anon. Meanwhile we may say with Cowper the ancient invitation of *"Carpe diem"*—fitting ourselves to-day for what may occur on the morrow.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louis, drove to the Lynn of Muick and Birkhall.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove out round the Home Farm and Craig Gowan. Earl Russell arrived at the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lady Churchill, drove through the village of Braemar, theuce by the Dockslaw drive, returning by the Linn's Pass and Craigclova. Earl Russell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday week her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Hilda of Anhalt, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Lord Ronald Gower, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Princess Hilda of Anhalt took luncheon with her Majesty. Prince Louis of Hesse accompanied the Prince of Wales in a drive for deer in the Birkhall woods.

The Court is expected to remain in Scotland until the first week in November, and then return to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and by Princess Louise and Princess Alice of Hesse, with their children, Princess Victoria and Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Hilda of Anhalt, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning, by the Great Western Railway, en route for the Highlands. The suite in attendance consisted of Mrs. Hon. Harriet W. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Holmaan, and Baroness von Schenck and Baron de Nordeck-Rolzhausen. In attendance upon Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Euston terminus of the North-Western Railway, and travelled thence in state saloons attached to the 8.40 p.m. limited mail-express train for the north. The train was under the charge of Mr. G. Owen, assistant manager of the line. The Princess and Princesses, upon arriving at Perth, on Saturday morning, alighted and partook of breakfast in the first-class refreshment-rooms at the station. Their Royal Highnesses resumed their journey at twenty minute past nine, via the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, to Aberdeen, arriving at ten minutes past one o'clock. A concourse of nearly a thousand spectators had assembled at the station, who greeted the Royal party enthusiastically. The Prince rose and graciously acknowledged the loyal salutations of the people. Another engine was attached to the train, and the route was continued to Aboyne, which was reached at a quarter past two. The Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Denmark, drove from the Aboyne station to Abergeldie Castle, arriving at four o'clock. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with their children, drove to Balmoral Castle.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, and Princess Hilda of Anhalt, attended Divine service at the parish church of Cobham. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Queen at Balmoral Castle.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Floors Castle is arranged to take place on the Tuesday, the 17th of October. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be present at Kelso races on the two following days.

The Prince and Princess will reside at Abergeldie till about the 23rd of next month, when they return to Marlborough House. After a few days' stay in town, their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Sandringham House, where they will probably reside until Christmas.

PRINCE AMADEUS.

His Royal Highness Prince Amadeus of Savoy, second son of King Victor Emmanuel, attended by Colonel Morra, Captain Cotta, and Captain Guicciardi, arrived at Dover, by the mail from Paris, on Friday. The Prince is travelling, in strict incognito, under the title of Count de Trolenos. On the following day his Royal Highness visited by Count Maffei and the Marquis Balbi. The Prince proceeded to London, where he is the Italian Legation for a few days.

On Sunday the Prince, accompanied by the Italian Minister, attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic Church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square. In the afternoon his Royal Highness drove to Kew, and, after inspecting the gardens, returned to Admiralty, returning in the evening to the Legation.

On Monday the Prince visited the Tower of London, the Thames Tunnel, and various other places of interest. In the evening his Royal Highness visited the museum of Madame Tussaud.

On Tuesday the Prince received his Excellency the Marquis de Molins at an audience at the Italian Legation. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Crystal Palace.

On Wednesday the Prince left London for Dublin.

QUEEN MARIE AMELIE.

Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aleçon, and Princess Marguerite of Orleans, arrived on Monday from Trouville Wells. The venerable Queen is in excellent health.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville arrived at Claremont on Monday.

His Serene Highness Prince George of Solms has arrived at Tunbridge Wells, Glendarroch, from Ireland. He has also visited at Rutherford, at Dunrobin Castle.

His Highness Prince Doria Pamphili and family have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Genoa.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has left Elveden for Scotland, where he intends to stay.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff have left Berlin.

His Excellency the Marquis de Molins, the newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid, has arrived at the Spanish Legation, Soho-square.

His Excellency the Hon. Henry Elliott, British Minister at Florence, has arrived in town from Italy.

Lord Lyons left England on Monday for Constantinople, to assume his duties as Ambassador from England. Sir Henry Bulwer will not leave Constantinople till after the arrival of his successor.

The Duke of Somerset left his official residence at the Admiralty on Saturday last, for Berkeley Castle.

Lord Brougham is staying at Brougham Hall, Westmorland, next to whom he is the landowner. The noble and learned lord attains his seventy-seventh year on Tuesday.

The Right Hon. W. and Mrs. Hutt have left the Alexandra Hotel for Gibside.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., left town, on Saturday last, for his seat near Godstone, Surrey.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop Chapman will hold a series of confirmations for the Bishop of Exeter during next month.

Harvest thanksgiving services have been held in a majority of the parish churches in Devon and Cornwall.

The annual festival of the Llandaff Diocesan Church Choral Association was held, on Wednesday week, in the mother church of the diocese.

St. Ann's Free Church, situated at Cannock Chase, was consecrated, by the bishop of Lichfield, on Thursday week.

A marble statue by Foley, and a portrait in oil by Mr. C. Smith, are to be placed in the hall of Balliol College, Oxford, Dublin, in commemoration of Dr. Corrigan, who has retired from the presidentship.

The annual synod of the united dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore was held, on Wednesday week, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Dublin. After Divine service, which was followed by the holy sacrament, the Right Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of the diocese, delivered his charge.

A testimonial, consisting of an elegant electro-plated tea-kettle, on salamander, and a case of dessert knives and forks, on the table, presented by the parishioners of all denominations to the Rev. T. D. Davis, M.A., as a mark of gratitude and esteem from the rectory of Llandeilo, Denbighshire, to the vicarage of Whitford, Flint.

A committee—of which the Rev. James Cohen, Rector of Whitechapel, is president, and the Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of London Hospital, is honorary secretary—has made an appeal for subscriptions to build a new church, schools, and mission-room in connection with the district of Bow, which are likely to be of great benefit to the poor people of the East-End.

In answer to an inquiry in the *Daily News* when the authorised translation of the Bible, prepared by the Jesuit Fathers, would be completed, Mr. John Murray writes to say that the scheme, so far from having been abandoned, is being actively carried out. The translation of the Old Testament is nearly ready, and the scholars and divines engaged upon it have no doubt that a speedy completion will be effected. The price and binding of the work will be moderate.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be built in Denton Holme, a rapidly increasing district of Carlisle, was laid, on Tuesday week, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, who has consented to preach the sermon at the opening. Upon the site formerly stood an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was pulled down in 1807, and the materials of which were used by the trustees of the Abbey House Estate for building purposes.

The foundation-stone of a new church, in the Northern Parish style of architecture, was laid last Saturday, at Hawke, in Yorkshire, by the Archbishop of York. The church will be built of stone, and the cost, it is said, will not exceed £3,000. The estate will be given by Lieutenant-Colonel Hawke, of Hawkesworth, in which locality the Church Institute is also to be erected, and in a very short time. Mr. Pritchett, of Darlington, is the architect for the building, a donation of £2000, and promises further help if needed.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Rectories: Rev. Thomas Rev. Jones, of Aston Tirrold, Berkshire, to Lyne, Montgomeryshire; Rev. Thomas Jones, of Ystrad, Glamorganshire, to Llanfair Talhaiarn, Denbighshire; Rev. Thomas Jones, of Llanfair, Denbighshire, to Brook; Rev. W. W. Trimmer, Rector of Brenchley, Kent, to Ovenden; Rev. E. Cowell, Rector of Ashbocking, Suffolk, to Lancester. *Rectories:* Rev. A. C. Hope-Nelson to Simpling Thorne, Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. J. R. Rowley to Wakefield; Rev. Thomas Hughes to Llanvechell, Denbs. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. Buckle to Binstead, Surrey; Rev. H. Carr to Hurst, Berks; Rev. J. Hanson to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Cobbe; Rev. T. H. Fitzpatrick to Dalston, Cumberland; Rev. G. G. Holmes to Bishop-on-Spalding-moor; Rev. G. Keeling to Wellington-cum-West Buckland, Somerset. *Incumbencies:* Rev. R. J. Gorman to Milburne, Westmorland; Rev. C. Reynolds Pulteney, Preston; Rev. W. Hague to Whitney-on-the-Granby, Yorkshire; Rev. M. Monsarrat to St. Thomas's, Exeter. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Bowden to Bishop-Wearmouth; Rev. J. Cooper to Ince; Rev. W. H. Hall to Farnborough, Somerset; Rev. A. Bennett to Gretton, Leicestershire; Rev. R. C. Hopwood to South Petherton; Rev. J. Hall to Bishop's Wearn; Rev. H. Liddiatson to Westbury-on-Trym with Redland Chapel; Rev. L. Tarver to East and West Allington, Devon; Rev. J. Keogh to Martock-cum-Long Load, Somerset; Rev. A. C. Pearson to Wookey, Somerset; Rev. J. Price to Stratton-on-the-Fosse; Rev. H. Robinson to Exmouth, near Ilfracombe.

Perigord truffles promise an abundant crop this year, after an almost total failure last season.

The funeral of Mdme. Koseuth, which took place at Genoa, was attended by the most distinguished persons in the town. It was preceded by an imposing funeral service and the Municipal Guard of San Remigio, where the body was buried, the British Consul and the whole of the staff were present. The address at the burial was delivered by an English clergyman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed entitled "The St. Clement Danes Improvement Act," under which some extensive alterations will be made in the Strand, and a number of houses in Wych-street removed.

On Thursday morning (St. Matthew's Day) the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, and other members of the Corporation, proceeded in state to Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, to attend the annual service sermon, at which the Orphans who are about leaving for Oxford and Cambridge.

There are about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 480 owned by private proprietors. It may be supposed there are many horses, because the numbering of omnibuses begins at 1000. Each pays an annual tax of £3, and a running charge, in addition, of 1d. per mile, large and small "round Robin."

At the recent meeting of the committee of the Home for Lost Cats, it was announced that the number of cats received during the week was 1964. It was the thirty-seventh week of the year, and the average number per week was, therefore, 1964 divided by 37, or 53 cats and a fraction, 1100. The actual result agrees almost exactly with the computed result. Of these cats, 1000 were received on the east of City, and increase remarkably as the end of August; and since that time, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the number has been maintained at a considerable increase. It has been shown in the weekly returns that the mortality has been unusually low, arising from fluctuation; the deaths having been in the first week 1077, in the second week 1086, in the third week 1078, in the fourth week 1077 deaths, and the corrected average for the same period is 374. In the Metropolitan Districts the deaths registered during the last week were 1078. Nine cases are recorded in which accidents in the streets by horses and conveyances caused death. The Coroners throughout London and Middlesex were called in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4617; last week the number was 4617. The number of births was 2197 per 1000 persons living. In Liverpool the births were 208, the deaths 295; in Manchester, births 112, deaths 170; in Salford, births 39, deaths 59; in Birmingham, births 125, deaths 151; in Leeds, births 97, deaths 137; in Bristol—births 112, deaths 69; in Hull—births 91, deaths 89; in Edinburgh, births 111, deaths 139; in Glasgow, births 299, deaths 394; and in Dublin—births 189, deaths 157. The rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 in London, 24 in Liverpool, 30 in Manchester, 22 in Salford, 20 in Manchester, 22 in Salford, 20 in Birmingham, 22 in Leeds, 19 in Bristol, 30 in Hull, and 30 in Edinburgh.

LAW AND POLICE.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday week, Mr. Thomas Bowyer Smith, one of the magistrates and the Coroner of Chatham, for the wilful murder of Francis Hendle De Vere, a boy, aged 13, by administering poison to him, the piece of insanity was set up; but he was found "Guilty," and sentenced to death. Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Shee presided. Counsel—Serjeant Parry, Mr. Justice Montagu Smith, possessed some curious features. A woman had charged him with administering to her a love potion, which, however, it appears, it turned out in the course of the evidence that she had previously had connection with a man named Hendle, who had married her, and representing herself to be married. The prosecutor's wife being taken ill, and dying, Hendle's wife came to live with the prisoner, and continued to attend on the prosecutor's children, and Hendle's wife died in the next room of her agonised husband. The prisoner was then prosecuted for the murder of Hendle's wife, and acquitted; but her widow then prosecuted the woman who had passed for her wife. This appears to have annoyed the woman, who was in the habit of administering love potions, and succeeded to five years' penal servitude.

The gentleman, a gentleman staying at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, was broken upon a few days ago and bank notes to a considerable amount were stolen. On the following morning a man was arrested, and suspicion at once fell upon one Morris, who, six hours previously, had taken his passage for Boulogne. On the 14th inst. Morris was apprehended, a statement was handed coming in the river. Morris was captured, and a large sum of the stolen money was found upon him. Mrs. Young and her daughter went tringham to church in perfect health. "We arrived rather late," said the former witness, "and sat in the pew behind the deceased. When he came out the deceased was terrified at his appearance, and screamed out, 'Oh, my dear, what is the matter?' and Miss Hall ran to him to take the churchyard. Soon afterwards, when I came out, I found her black in the face, and foaming at the mouth, and she was dead. We sent for Mr. Dr. Adams's surgery and she was prescribed for. She was taken home and died in a few minutes." The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from a clock in the morning."

At the Clerkenwell and Southwark Police Courts last Saturday several coroner's reports were read for sending out diseased animals.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A bust of the late Prince Consort, executed by Mr. Theed, is promised to be the Mercury to the Surrey County Hospital.

On Monday the Free Library and Reading-room at the Midland Institute were thrown open to the public for the first time.

Mr. Purkis, the senior wrangler for Cambridge last year, a gentleman of extraordinary promise, was drowned, while bathing in the Cam, on Tuesday.

The bronze statue, modelled by Baron Marochetti, of the late Lord Cockburn, has been cast, and is to be pedestal, opposite the Castle Gate, Chester, on Wednesday.

The famous Mr. Giles's-hill cheese and horse fair, near Winchester, which has been held annually in September for 700 years, will cease to be held after the present year.

The annual gathering of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Association took place on Tuesday. The show was exceedingly good, and the attendance of visitors was very numerous.

At New Town, near Winkleigh, Devon, lives George Cruise, for some years of age, and who, during pack hours, made a survey and measured to be the largest in the parish.

A banquet by the Mayor and Inhabitants of Poole to those of Cherbourg was held on Wednesday week, and proved very successful. Amongst those present were Admiral Penrose Moore, Dunlop Agnew and Fleury, Esqrs.

At the annual General Sessions for the county of Lancaster, at Preston, on Thursday week, the names of the Roman Catholic minister of Kirkholme Oral was increased from £100 to £150, and that of the Protestant minister of the same district, to £200 per annum.

The foundation-stone of the Birmingham Masonic Hall and Club buildings was laid on Wednesday, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, by the Most Worshipful the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lieutenant of the county, and provincial grand master of ancient free and accepted masons of Warwickshire.

An important conference of Sunday-school unions and teachers took place at Leeds last week. The conference resolved itself into four sections, in which papers were read and discussion took place upon the preparation and proper use of lessons, adaptation in teaching, discipline and management, and kindred subjects.

On Tuesday a gold watch-guard and a gold bracelet were presented to Lady Clifton, on the part of the wives and daughters of electors and non-electors of Nottingham, as a testimonial of the esteem in which the manner with which her Ladyship helped to secure the re-election of her husband, Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., to the House of Commons as member for Nottingham.

The annual soiree, meeting and distribution of prizes in connection with the Mechanics' Institution (Sir W. G. Armstrong and the Mechanics' Institution took place, last Saturday evening, in the large hall of the buildings. The chair was occupied by Sir W. G. Armstrong, after which the meeting was held, the chair being occupied by Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B.

The foundation-stone of a new convalescent hospital at Bournemouth was laid last saturday. The hospital is intended as a memorial of the late Lord Eustace Cecil, and will be built by his son, the Earl of Rembroke, who delivered a brief but touching address on the occasion. Mr. Charles Lawson, M.P., Mayor of Newcastle, the Bishop of Lichfield, and several members of Parliament were present.

The Coroner's inquest on the circumstances attending the death of Miss Emily Sophia Blake, of Salisbury, who was alleged to have been poisoned by William Joseph Bull, the surgeon, late assistant to the father of the deceased lady, was resumed, on Thursday, at the Townhall. Professor Taylor, in the course of his evidence, stated that he had analysed the deceased's, and which Miss Blake, on her deathbed, stated had, with the two she had taken from Bull, caused her illness. The contained strychnine, sufficient to cause death, and there were traces of strychnine in the stomach.

At the Liverpool Police-court, on Monday week, William Stevens, clerk of one of railway engines, was charged with wilfully causing damage to a railway-engine by driving it against a train more than £100. As the defendant was to prepare an engine called the Busy Bee every evening. About eight-o'clock on the night in question he was about to get up the steam and started the engine up and down the line for two hours. At length, tired of riding, he left the engine in charge of a fireman, and he drove by the side of it, he was the arrival of the driver. At half-past five the driver superseded the fireman, and proceeded with the engine to Bidston. At 6.20—half-life-past—he reported to the station-master that the boiler. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

On Wednesday the Derbyshire Agricultural Society (of which his Grace the Duke of Devonshire is president) held its show, under the most favourable auspices, in the new and spacious cattle market at Derby. The weather was delightful, and the attendance of visitors was very large. The show of cattle, sheep, and pigs was a splendid one, and in point of excellence, and one of the leading features of the exhibition was the show of horses. There was also a large display of implements of husbandry and other useful and a considerable quantity of roots, grain, and agricultural implements. The show altogether was one of the largest in connection with the exhibition was the addition of a grand display of flowers, fruit, and vegetables for competition, which was a most attractive feature.

The people of Berkshire, emulating those of Wiltshire, the next county, have established a museum of a life-boat, in the old Royal Berkshire. It was exhibited this week at the Industrial Exhibition at Reading, and was subsequently placed in the Museum of Practical Art, the National Life-boat Institution. The boat is about to be sent by railway to its destination at Aberdovey, on the Welsh coast. The National Life-boat Institution has forwarded a new life-boat and transporting-carriage to Hayling Island, and a new life-boat to Aberdovey. The total sum—£370—of this life-boat establishment was presented to the institution by Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co., the proceeds of a public dinner given to the foreign consuls resident in that thing certainly is to be then through the eye of a man of genius; nor always sound head, with the ear of a man of taste. Let the critical, uninvolved observers, or ears them under aspects which give to them a twisted interpretation.

Following in the wake of the metropolis and other places, the working men of Leeds, in New England, Gloucestershire and South Wales revived, about twelve months since, to have an industrial exhibition. The success of the movement in the Working Men's Hall, a general committee, composed of working men, conducted the preliminary arrangements with great energy and ability. The result was a display of the various of works of art and industry, contributed by nearly 700 exhibitors, was the Rev. Canon Girdlestone, the Rev. Canon Jackson, the volunteer corps, and for the exhibition, which was a night fairly compare with that of any other provincial exhibition of the kind. In compliance with the suggestion of the Mayor (Mr. Hall), the Rev. Canon Girdlestone opened the exhibition with a prayer, which was followed by the Mayor, who declared the Exhibition open, and the Old Hundredth Psalm had been effectively sung by the Parish Church Choir. In addition to the large number of exhibits, the Mayor declared the Exhibition opened, which was notified outside by a salvo of artillery discharged from the Leeds Rifles. On Friday and Saturday the Exhibition offered an appropriate prayer, and, in a brief speech, expressed his thanks to the Rev. Canon Girdlestone for the use of the Hall. The Exhibition, which has been visited by upwards of 20,000 persons, is said to be a success, and that he believed a good moral and religious effect would follow such an exhibition as that. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone closed the meeting. After several votes of thanks had been passed, the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen.

A terrible tempest has occurred at Monte Video, causing the loss of about 100 persons.

News has been received of the safe arrival of Miss Toser at the Central African Mission station at Zanzibar. It is stated that the health of the missionaries in both these mission stations is very satisfactory.

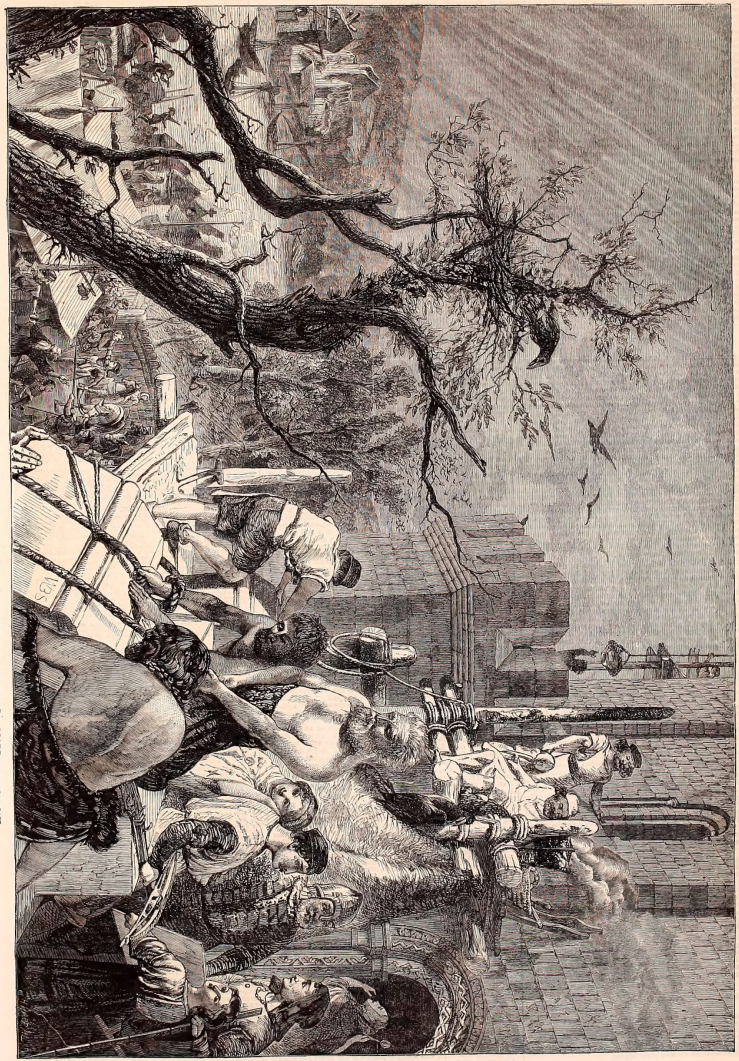
The German papers publish a letter addressed by Garibaldi, in Italian and Spanish, to the authorities and people of Cobourg, thanking them for the sympathy manifested on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Castel Fidardo.

Nothing decisive has occurred at the theatre of war in Paraguay. Flores continued his forced marches to join Canavero. The Emperor was at Encarnia, where the Count d'Eu arrived on Aug. 8. The Paraguayan forces were marching upon Uruguyana, and had committed atrocities in Corrientes.

The *Sentinelle* states that at a meeting of the British residents at Alexandria, Egypt, it was resolved that an address and a piece of plate should be presented to Mr. Cookson, British Consul-General, at Alexandria, as a token of respect and esteem towards one who had for a period of years acted as her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt.



INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—SEE PAGE 276.



"THE BUILDING OF THE NEW CASTLE ON THE TYNE, 1865." FROM A PICTURE BY W. H. SCOTT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE BUILDING OF THE NEW CASTLE ON THE TYNE, 1855."

THE picture represented by our Engraving is one which has lately been executed by a Newcastle artist, Mr. W. B. Scott, at the special request of his numerous friends and admirers in that city, who wished to pay their townsman a compliment, and so invited him to apply his talents as a painter to the illustration of a subject of local history. The scene is laid in front of the great door of the Keep, represented as it is at present, since its restoration by the late eminent Newcastle architect, Mr. Dobson. Outside the parapet wall, opposite the door, is erected for the occasion, forming the foreground of the composition. The labourers raising the coping-stone are looking down into the court-yard represent the Saxon or Danish natives forced to labour by their Norman invaders. The oldest of these has been a slave, was used during Prince's test, with his shield and helmet, to the Middle Ages. Here is also the Saxon a Moorish cook employed in preparations for dinner. The natives, crowding to look at the Normans, are driven back rudely and unceremoniously repelled by the groom, carrying the wild geese shot by the party, and by the man-at-arms. Behind the latter, who amuses the crowd, composed mostly of women, by throwing up the balls and knives, a feat of dexterity as ancient as the Ascalonites of St. Ella lwald.

On the other side of the river, Gateshead is in ruins, having been destroyed just about the time of the building of the new castle, in revenge for the murder of the Bishop of Durham in the church there. The spire chosen for the erection of the castle has been preserved by the first tree, inhabited by rooks, which are cruelly disturbed and their nests destroyed. The time indicated is early in the month of June, when the early and windy Northumbrian day, with rain and partial sunshine. In the distance may be seen the Byker hill, a range of wooded heights above to their mid-day food. These two men represent the skilled workers of the time, travelling freemasons from the Continent, learned in Byzantine ornament.

MUSIC.

A great improvement, it appears to us, is about to be effected in the system of musical education in this country. The want of what may be called collegiate institutions, in which eminent professors of music are established, and to which pupils resort for instruction in all the various branches of the art, not only to amateurs who cultivate it as an accomplishment, but to those who study it more deeply as a profession. Several of these academies are already established and in action, and others are in the course of formation. Among the latter we may mention the Royal Academy of Music, recently originated by Mr. G. B. Allen, the eminent composer and professor of singing, with the powerful assistance and co-operation of Mr. Benedict. It has started with the advantage of having among its founders such names as those of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Allen, Dr. Rimbault, Signor Ferrari, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. Aptheorpe, and other distinguished artists, who are about to produce or presents a feature not to be found in other similar institutions—viz., the delivery of periodical lectures, with musical illustrations by the pupils—an important advantage, and one which larger societies might immediately imitate. The second is the Royal, which is already in a condition to enter immediately upon its functions, under the auspices of a high-spirited and liberal supervision of Mr. Benedict; and another academy, of the same kind and under the same auspices, is about to commence operations at Islington. We look with much interest for the accomplishment of this design. The soundness of the principles and practice of the artists embarked in it; and the success of similar institutions in operation, are guaranteed by the talents and reputation of the gentlemen who have undertaken the management.

Mr. Alfred Mellon has to bring his concerts to a close next week, after a season of unprecedented but well-deserved success. When the various Covent-garden Theatre, it will be occupied by the Royal English Opera Company, who are preparing for the first night a new opera, "Africaine" Meyerbeer, which, we are about to produce an orchestra, chorus, dresses, and decorations) will be produced at Her Majesty's Opera. The Royal English Opera Company have acquired, at a great expense, the copyright and right of representation of the English version of this celebrated work; and we hope that its success will reimburse them for their outlay.

AMUSEMENTS.

The band of Ethiopian musicians, singers and mimes, claiming to be the real and original Christy's Minstrels, has since its absence of five years, returned to London. For several weeks lately they have been attracting crowded houses at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch; and, on Monday, opened at the West-End, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. Christy's Minstrels depend not alone on their vocal accomplishments, but upon their general entertainment as a burlesque company, pianist by Messrs. H. and W. Hamilton, and representing the ancient voyage of Messrs. Green Eastern steam ship from Liverpool to New York; and including a story of a visit to the negro slaves coming, summer and winter, in a cotton plantation in the Central Park, New York, 1856. It would be idle for us to describe the entertainment, the leading features being an Ethiopian concert, consisting of airs and ballads, instrumental music, an extravaganza, jigs and comic, "The Dead-duck Act," and a popular burlesque, entitled "The Rival Darkies." We may, however, mention that the company have added to their number a Mr. John Hawkinson, who possesses a voice of singular beauty and purity of tone, and who sings two or three ballads very finely. Altogether, there can be no doubt that this company, under the management of Mr. Frederick Boyce, will secure an extensive and engaged popularity.

It is but just that we should at length record the wonderful doings of Colonel Stodare at the Egyptian Hall, who, as a magician, we think, stands at the height of fame. His feats in the most adroit we have ever witnessed. Some of his tricks are obvious enough, or rather can be obvious to the initiated, the instantaneous growth of flower-trees and the vocal Indian basket trick; and yet, perhaps, they are the most difficult to perform and present with success. Colonel Stodare is also a ventriloquist, Love's electric telegraph is capitally well done. The whole entertainment is decidedly clever, and the Colonel will reap an ample reward from his magic triumphs.

At the St. James's Hall Mr. Anderson exhibits his usual wonders, and a more magnificent series of mechanical surprises was never contrived. He has competed with Stodare in "the original Indian basket-trick;" but the trick, like that of the Colonel, is not new to Anderson, too, has introduced ventriloquism, but does not figure in it success. Moreover, he lectures on the art, and explains the principles on which its illusions are founded.

Master Willie Pape, the eminent American pianist, who has lately constructed several works of merit for his instrument, has now produced a fantasia on the theme "Ever of Thee" which does honour to his talents as a composer.

Mr. Charles E. Ronne has been appointed as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the King of the Belgians.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a talk of pulling down the old "Tabard" or "Talbot" inn in Southwark, famous as the place of departure of Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims. It has been stated, however, that the existing building is not worth retaining as a relic of antiquity, and is only a other structure, on the north corner, some forward to declare that the original "pilgrim-room," a timber one, still exists in the rear of the block. Something should consequently be a shame to demolish the Tabard-Talbot. A few, however, who have visited the place will not be able long to withstand the march of Borough improvement. In Russia they have an odd way of dealing with the "old Hummums" of the poet. They clear the ground around, and then build a new house over them. In such a house, at Petersburg, Peter the Great enclosed the original log-cabin in which Peter the Great dwelt while he was directing the building of the city. At Petersburg and Moscow, the celebrated "wiggings" to "Basil of the Island" (Wassil-na-Ostrow) for Peter's house, are shown to every visitor. Perhaps we may yet live long enough from the ooze and mud of the Neva.

"Twice Lost Words" from Mr. James Rankin have appeared on the vexed question of domestic servitude; but the writer, like Punch, Thackeray with overflowing illustrations, from classical authors and others, of an accomplished mistress to the perfect thing will not, I am afraid, enable Masterbumbles to cut the "guedian knot," A lady, writing to a contemporary, and taking a purely Church-and-chapman view of the question, places it, I must confess, in a very practical light; and the experience of fifty years unless would have been held irrefragable. The poor, she points out (quoting Scripture) are always with us, and the rich, the middle, and the poor, who expect the luxuries which riches only obtain; servants belong to the poor, and they should a holiday once a month quite sufficient. A servant after "luxuries," and think it cruel to their duty "in the state of life into which it has pleased God to call them." But what is that state of life into which it has pleased to be called? Who, by the help of industry, education, and good conduct, does not hope to rise above the condition of his parents? Who is the grandfather of the first Sir Robert Peel was a day-labourer. Should the working-man be contented with the state of life into which their grandsires was "called"? An American girl will very soon be mistress of a million of dollars. Is it her ambition to rise a housemaid? Is "help" it is merely with the desire to save up enough money to purchase a small business, become "independent," and "keep a servant"? Is "help" it is merely with the desire to save up enough money to purchase a small business, become "independent," and "keep a servant"? I know a lady, still alive, who was a housemaid to the late New York Academy of Music. The Catechism view was very tersely formulated by Mr. Dickens in "The Chimes":—

> Oh! let us love our occupations,
> Love spade or loom across the fields,
> Bless the fingers' skilful motions,
> And always praise in our proper stations.

The good grow on where I live, and the rest states that she has had twenty years experience in teaching and training girls for servants, providing them with everything annually to a ten-pairs; but it does not seem to have been very successful. Her terms are £20 per annum increase and as servants become better educated, exactly in a proportionate as it also by their mistresses, and as the former is better than wait at table, clean the knives, and make the beds, with "a day out" in a month, and "a holiday" once a year.

And it is exceedingly curious to mark that the vast majority of the writers on the subject of domestic servants concern the females only. I think it the more necessary to call attention to the fact that the male servants, the race of male domestics are valuable, because they can command better wages, and are more difficult to obtain, than the fair sex. A footman may become a butler, a groom of the chambers, or a steward. A coachman may become a gentleman's gamekeeper, or even a landowner; or, retiring from service with his savings, he takes a public-house or a livery-stable business. A page or a gardener promotes himself into a nurseryman and florist; a groom into a jockey or a trainer. A valet may become a "gentleman" — why, a valet can become almost anything. You get that a man-servant is a far more virtual apprenticeship as page or stable-boy. A man-servant is a far more valuable "improver," and in a year's time she may be worth forty or fifty guineas a year. Such is not a subscriber to the Times. I am one of the "help" it is merely with the desire to save up enough money to purchase a small business, become "independent," and "keep a servant"? I know a lady, still alive, who was a housemaid to the late New York Academy of Music. The Catechism view was very tersely formulated by Mr. Dickens in "The Chimes":—

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of the cavalry performing the same exercise on the move, and the interesting proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a capital field manœuvre. Between 600 and 700 troops were on the field. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the head-quarters hut for the purpose of inspecting the progress made in levelling the ground for the new block of stables for the Royal Horse Artillery, afterwards, with the whole of the staff, partaking of luncheon with Major-General Daniel Russell, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, at his quarters on the north camp, returning to town in the course of the afternoon.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The bi-annual rifle competition for the gold champion badges of the London Rifle Brigade took place last Saturday, resulting in Private Wyatt winning the badge of the first battalion, and Private Rhode that of the second. At the same time the annual competition for the Lord Mayor's tankards, the winners being Sergeant Cross, Private Crane and White. The following are the general results of the contest:—Ten shots at 200 yards, each of whom thirty-two in first battalion, thirty-seven in second battalion; Sergeant Cross, first prize, 5s., and Lord Mayor's tankard; Private Crane, three consecutive competitors. Average of first battalion, 28·4; Rifles, second battalion, 28·6.

The carbine competition of the 1st Middlesex Artillery took place, by permission, on Saturday week, at Kilburn, on the ranges. The prizes competed for, which were of considerable value, were awarded as follow:—Sergeant Major Thirkettle, 1st prize, value £10, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Buckley; second, Sergt.-Major Gardiner, £7, Gunner Sharpe, £5, Gunner Davis; fourth prize, £4, Gunner Garnham; fifth prize, £3 10s., Lieutenant Dixon, £3; sixth prize, silver cup, value £3, Corporal Gardiner; seventh prize, £2, Corporal Moore; third prize, £5, Lieutenant Dixon. Competition for the prize, value £10, Veterinary-Surgeon Hunting; second prize, £7, Gunner Garnham; third prize, £5, Sergeant Bradley. Competition for silver prize, value £10. Corporal Gardiner; second prize, £7, Sergeant Major Tither; third prize, £5, Gunner Clarke. Ladies' consolation prize for non-commissioned officers, value £5, Trumpeter Williams; second prize, £3, Sergeant Smith; third prize, £1 10s., Bombardier Williams.

The 5th annual prize-meeting of the 5th (Surrey) company of the 19th Middlesex took place, last Saturday, at Wormholt-scrubbs. To Private T. Preston was awarded the prize for the best and second best shots. The prizes were shot for, the winners being Private Pell, first prize; Sergeant Schenken, second; and Ensign Bayntun, third. The following comprise the winners won Messrs. Spencer, Nuttall, Roberts, and Bugnall.

The Fifteen Thousand Prize Meeting (1865) Militia Match competing for four class prizes, portion of a sum of £50 given by Mr. Henry Gardner to the regiment, for the three-prize-winners, as at present, and for the Queen's Prize Volun.; second class, Colour-Sergeant White; first class, Mr. Stragnell; and highest aggregate, Colour-Sergt. White; 2nd, Mr. Stragnell; 3rd, Sergt. Hall; following score:—Third class, 61; second, 67; and first, 85: total, 154, beating Colour-Sergeant White by one point.

The Queen's Prize Contest of the Queen's (Westminster), last week, consisted of a Wormwood-scrubs day and a Lambeth day. The first, a purse of £10, given by Captain Scottoe, was won by Private Moss. There were then first Martini-Henry matches; ordinary and consolation, the first three being—a silver cup, value fifteen guineas; a gold watch, value ten guineas; a silver cup, value five guineas; and a pair of pistols, value three street Society, formed to encourage the shooting of the company. These chief prizes were won by Sergt. Bayley, Private Moss, and Private Wyatt. A second Lambeth contest was won by Mr. G. Dyer, who made the highest score, 67, given by Private George James, was won by Private James; and a subscription prize, given by Private Bell, was won by Private Bell. Private W. Graves, were won by Mr. Moss, Mr. Southam, Corporal Young, Lieutenant Carbutt, Corporal Smith, Private Gardiner, Lieutenant Gardiner, and Private Asbet, sen. Prizes given by Lieutenant Carbutt were won by Ensign Brigwar and Private Bewlie. Private Gardiner won the prize given to the Lewdon Armoury rifle; and other prizes were won by Private Morgan and Waggett.

The seventeenth company (St. Clement Danes) of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers, commanded by Captain Scottoe, held their annual prize-shoot, on Wednesday morning, to compete for the challenge cup and other prizes presented by the then-commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Buckley, after his retirement from the corps. The following is a list of the prizes and the successful competitors:—Ten rounds at twelve guineas from company funds, 200 yards, won by Private D'Arth; second, £5 5s., Private T. Smith. The Captain's purse of £5 was won by Private Bell; second, £3 3s., Private Wyatt. Sergeant B. Bentley, who was second. The third prize, of £3 3s., given by Lieutenant Carbutt, was won by Private Bell; second, £2 2s., a handsome silver cup, presented by W. H. Smith, M.P., was won by Private T. Smith, who obtained second honour, carrying off a merchantman prize; and Quartermaster Sergeant Bentley, who obtained second honour, a rifle. Ens. The St. Clement Danes challenge cup was won by Private W. W. Matthews; the value of the vase of £5 5s., given by Lieutenant and Paymaster of the parish, was won by Private D'Arth. A consolation prize of £2 was won by Private Tucker; and a handsome silver cup, presented by Mr. Freeman, Esq., was won by Lieutenant Berry. To the best aggregate score in the above competitive shoots, Private Gardiner received a handsome small-bore rifle, and Private D'Arth carried it off.

On Friday and Saturday, last week, the 1st Surrey competed for a large number of valuable prizes at Wimbledon. The challenge cups, which carry with them certain honours, were competed for on the Friday, which was given by General Sir George Pollock, who was by Private J. C. W. Bissett; the consolation cup, given by Mr. Whitehead, was competed for on Monday, by Mr. Dix; the ladies' cup, by Mr. Watterman; and the secretary's cup, by Mr. Bedford. The Queen's Prize competition was conducted under the usual match series rules, the first and last matches, five to one thousand yards, and the second, one, one prize the second, two prizes. The chief prize in a series, shot for at the Queen's Prize range, was won by follow:—Private G. Hodgkins took the first prize, ten guineas; Private A. Weir took the second, eight guineas; and Private J. Bissett the third, seven guineas. The value of the prizes in this series amounted to forty guineas. In the shooting for the second series, Private Hodgkins increased his value to forty-five guineas, Mr. Hodgkins was also first, but the prize will decline; Mr. J. J. Curtis, two guineas; Mr. Bedford, one guineas, was won by Corporal S. Wicks; and the fourth, seven guineas, by Sergeant Allen. In the Wimbledon Challenge Cup competition, Mr. Bedford at the Queen's prize ranges, the first prize, twelve guineas, was won by Private Hodgkins; the second prize, eight guineas, by Private A. Weir; and the third, eight guineas, by Sergeant A. Bissett. In a second series, Corporal Langton won a Mont-Storm breech-loading rifle, value fifteen guineas, given by Private Hodgkins; and Private Weir won a handsome silver cup, presented by Lady Pollock.

The annual shooting of the 21st Kent (Royal Arsenal) took place last Saturday, when prizes to money to the value of £25, together with a cup presented by Mr. Wilson, a gentleman of the corps, were competed by the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Orum), and as circumstated regarding the shooting by Mr. Orum, were the best ever known in the corps. The prizes for shooting, as well as six prizes presented by the wife of Captain J. H. Graham, of Woolwich, for the best shots in each company, were settled at the close of the day's proceedings.

The first (Bromley) corps of the Administrative Brigade of East Artillery, consisting of two batteries, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Goldsmith, assembled, for the annual inspection, on the occasion of the retirement of the River Medway for the purpose of making practice with the heavy guns now on the sea-face of the Government fortress at the entrance to Chatham Harbour. A target having been laid out to seaward, at a distance of 1500 yards, practice began with 68-pounder smooth-bore guns, and was subsequently with the common spherical shell from both descriptions of guns. The practice throughout the excellent character which the Bromley corps has been brought. The Eastgraft was shot away after the first two or three shots, while the guns were so accurately laid that the target was struck repeatedly, which was subsequently nearly destroyed by the bursting of the shell close to it. The practice was witnessed by a large number of the officers and members of the local gentry, who were lent boat for the purpose, and who expressed themselves in the remarkable excellence of the firing. At the termination of the practice the gunners of the volunteers were formed in line on the parade-ground inside the Hadrman Battery, where they were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith.

The annual carbine and rifle competition for prizes in connection with the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Artillery Volunteers took place on the Government range in the South Farnland Meadows, at the rear of Dover Castle. The Dover challenge cup, value £10, given by the 1st Administrative Brigs de C.P.A.V., was won by Gunner W. Foster, of the Dover corps. The members' prize, value £21, given by Dover Artillery and Rifle and R.L.V. Yeomanry, were distributed in five prizes. Gunner T. A. Sorvot took the first prize; Sergeant Lyon, the second; Corporal Cooper, the third; Gunner Foster, the fourth; and Sergeant Lloyd, the fifth. The 1st A.C.P.A.V. challenge cup, value £10 guineas, was won by Sergeant-Major Gardiner, of the Dover corps. Gunner Fyan; third, Gunner Ayers; fourth, Gunner White; fifth, Gunner Foster; sixth, Gunner Sorvot; seventh, Gunner Lloyd. The 1st A.C.P.A.V. volunteer challenge cup, value £10, given by the officers of the Dover garrison and C.P. and Kent volunteers. Sergeant Hawkins, 2nd R.A.V., carried off the first prize; Private Parker, 1st Kent, the second; Corporal Hall, and Sergeant B. A. Tucker, 1st A.C.P.A.V., the third prize. For the ladies' prize, value £5, and the all-comers' prize, value £5, there were numerous entries for metropolitan and other corps entered.

The annual prize competition of the 8th Cinque Ports (Dover) came off on Monday week. The first of the all-comers' prizes, £8 8s., was won by Private Bishop, 6th C.P.R.V.; the second, £4 4s., by Corporal Harris, 20th R.R.V.; the third, £2 2s., by Gunner Forster, 1st A.C.P.A.V.; and the fourth, £1 1s., by Sergeant Bonali, 20th R.R.V. The first of the Cinque Ports prizes, an Aston rifle, value thirteen guineas, was carried off by Sergeant-Major Martin, 1st C.P.A.V.; the second prize by Corporal Jackson, 8th C.P.R.V.; and the third, £2 2s., by Private D. Hearn, 8th C.P.R.V. The Dover challenge cup, value £10, given by the commanding officer of the 1st Administrative Brigade, was won by Sergeant-Major Gardiner, 1st C.P.A.V. The first ring by Sergeant Lloyd, the £5 5s. by Corporal Wood, the £2 2s. by Private Faulkman. The members' prizes were open to the R.E.K. Mounted Rifles, the 8th C.P.R.V., and the 1st A.C.P.A.V. Gunner S. Parr took the first prize, given by Captain Bell; Corporal Wood the third, and Sergeant Newton the fourth prize. The officers' prizes, given by the Dover corps, were then competed for. The Lord Derby's steward's challenge cup and vase was by Private Lloyd, the second prize by Sergeant Bonali, the third by Corporal Wood, and the fourth prize by Sergeant Newton.

A match took place on Thursday week between sides selected from the Colchester and Braintree companies. The scores made were Colchester, 208; Braintree, 197. Mr. Bowyer, of the Colchester corps, presented a cup for the highest score, which was won by Sergeant Wright, of the same corps.

The various corps connected with the Norfolk and Suffolk Artillery Administrative Brigade have been engaged at their annual rifle practice. The batteries represented were the Great Yarmouth and Cromer, the Lowestoft, the Norwich, and the Woodbridge. The prizes competed for were given by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and by Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leon, M.P. The men exercised various manœuvres, and the firing was subsequently regarded as heavy and creditable.

The Worcestershire corps were busy last week. The annual shooting for the Beauchamp challenge cup and prizes for money offered to the Worcestershire corps brought out large numbers of the Volunteers from each of the six sqads the successful competitor for the cup. The principal winners of the money prizes were Sergt. Bayliss, Sergt. Hall, Corporal Hall, and Private Hooper. The cup with the following inscription:—"Presented to Major G. Tennant by the Worcestershire Volunteers, as a testimonial of their esteem, as a token of the services and regard." The Pershore corps also shot for the Beauchamp cup, which was won by Colour-Sergeant Fisher.

The piece of plate presented by the Earl of Ellesmere for competition by members of the Lancashire Volunteers, as above, has been found a resting-place on the sideboard of Mr. Nathaniel Rickerby, at Liverpool. The trophy, having been won by the team representing the 3rd Lancashire (Wigan) two years in succession, it became the property of that company, in the manner of which decided to present it to Captain Commandant Ickersley. The ceremony was duly performed last Saturday, when Sergeant-Major Reilly, on the part of the company, made the gift, and the presentation in a suitable address.

The last Saturday's shot by members of the 56th Lancashire (Salford) put on the range of the regiment at Clifton Moss, to compete for two silver cups, one presented by the Mayor of Salford, and the other by the Mayor of Salford. The Mayor's cup was well contested, the winner proving to be Sergeant-Major Hall, with the extraordinary score of 49 out of 50.

The annual shooting-contest of the Preston corps was concluded on Saturday last at the range at the rear of Fulwood Barracks. The winners of prizes is subjoined:—Tredesman's prize, won by Colour-Sergeant Hall, Corporal Hodgson, and 42 the last, won with the score of 49; the prize is given by Sir T. G. Hesketh, M.P., has to be won twice in succession or three times in all before it becomes the property of any one member. In the ladies' purse was won by Colour-Sergeant Singleton, but, in consequence of the disqualification of the winner, the prize was awarded to the score in one day, it was handed over to the next best shooter—Sergeant Naylor—whilst the Sergeant-Major's prize was won by Private Hall, and the Mayor's prize by Lieut. The consequent prizes, given by the officers, were won in the following order:—Lieutenant Hall, Sergeant Naylor, Private Hall, Lieutenant Hall, and Private Hall. The Lord Derby's steward's challenge cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Singleton; and the fourth by Colour-Sergeant Crook. Sergeant Naylor, Private Hall, Lieutenant Hall, Sergeant Naylor, Private Hindle, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Sharples, and Sergeant Singleton. A prize of £2 2s. was won by Private Hall, and £2 2s. was won by Private Hall, and

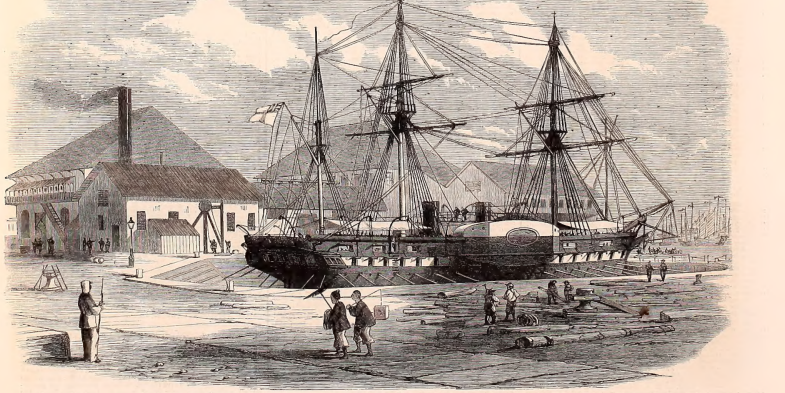
navigation of the Eastern seas. The caisson entrance here is 75 ft. wide, and the length of the dock is 375 ft. In our illustration will be seen the various workshops, the foundry, and quarters for the officers who have to superintend the repairs of the ship.

PROFESSOR PHILLIPS.

DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, whose address, delivered at Birmingham as President of the meeting of the British Association for 1865, was reported the week before last, has held the office of Assistant General Secretary to that association since 1832, having been one of its original founders. He is the nephew of William Smith, who has been called "the father of English geology," and with whom, as his pupil and assistant, Professor Phillips was constantly associated till the death of Mr. Smith, in 1839. In making the surveys and observations for the geological maps of many English counties, prepared by Mr. Smith between 1810 and 1824, Mr. Phillips, while a youth, first obtained his practical knowledge of the science and his acquaintance with the physical structure of England. His earliest contribution to geological literature appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* in 1827; it was an essay "On the Direction of Diluvial Currents in Yorkshire," and was first read as a paper before the Yorkshire Philosophical Society in November, 1826. This Society had been instituted by scientific men belonging to the city and county of York a few years previously. The acquirements of Mr. Phillips, and his success as a lecturer, brought him into notice. In 1824 he was introduced with the task of arranging the fossils of the Society's Museum, and in the following year he was appointed its keeper. In 1829 the collections of the York Museum were removed to a new building erected in the grounds of St. Mary's Abbey, and Mr. Phillips then resided in the house which had formerly been the gate of the Abbey. About this time he produced his "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire," which was followed by a work on "The Rivers, Mountains, and Seacoast of Yorkshire." In 1831, Mr. Phillips, as secretary to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, took a leading part, with Sir David Brewster and others, in establishing the British Association, which held its preliminary meeting, in the theatre of the York Museum, in September of that year. Mr. Phillips then acted as secretary to the committee of management, and at the second meeting at Oxford, in 1832, he was chosen Assistant General Secretary. In that official capacity he has edited the numerous volumes of reports and transactions since published under its name, besides discharging the many duties connected with its stated annual gatherings—duties general, official, and scientific—involving a large correspondence and frequent communications with local officers; and to these services must be added his numerous original and valuable papers read from year to year before the different sections. Being attached to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, Mr. Phillips was for some time engaged in a laborious examination and description of the palæozoic fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset, published by authority of Government. In 1840 he resigned the charge of the York Museum, but continued to superintend the geological collection as one of the honorary curators until 1844, when he devoted himself to the examination of the Malvern district, the result of which will be found in the second volume of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," under the title "The Malvern Hills Compared with the Palæozoic District of Abberley." In the same year he was appointed Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin. Previously, from 1835, he had filled the chair of geology in King's College, London. Upon the death of Mr. Strickland, in 1853, who had performed the duties of the chair of geology, in place of Dr. Buckland, at Oxford, Mr. Phillips was appointed to the vacant post; and later, on the demise of Dr. Buckland, he became his successor, as reader or professor of geology in the University of Oxford. His published writings are very numerous: only to a few of the more important have we alluded in this notice. Volume iv. of the "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ" of Agassiz, published in 1854, enumerates thirty-one works, papers, or collections of articles by Professor Phillips; now they exceed the number of forty; nor are they of the nature of compilations, but in most cases the records of original researches. One of his most recent works is entitled "Life on the Earth; its Origin and Succession," which is dedicated to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and is the substance of the Rede Lecture, delivered to that University in May, 1860. In 1845 the Wollaston medal was awarded to Professor Phillips by the President of the Geological Society, in consideration of his valuable works on Geology. In 1859, when himself President, he delivered the annual address, in which he referred to the constantly enlarging field of geological observation, and remarked that the series of British strata had now become so well known in its general sequence and principal local variations, that there was hardly one stratum whose place was doubtful. This result is due, in a great measure, to the labours of Professor Phillips and others with whom he has worked since the time of his uncle and predecessor, William Smith, who published the first map of English geology, in 1815. Professor Phillips is M.A. and F.R.S. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Guggenheim, of Oxford.



PROFESSOR PHILLIPS, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR 1865.



H.M.S. LEOPARD IN DOCK AT SHANGHAI.

SWINHOE'S PHEASANT.

OUR Illustration represents one of the most beautiful of the fine collection of pheasants now living in the gardens of the Zoological Society of London. It is a newly-discovered species, which has been worthily named after its discoverer, Mr. Robert Swinhoe, F.Z.S., her Majesty's Consul in Formosa. "Few of her Majesty's Consuls," says Mr. Gould, in his great work on the birds of Asia, "have more assiduously availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of collecting the birds of the distant regions in which they have been located than Mr. Swinhoe, and fewer still have shown greater acumen in discriminating and pointing out the distinctions which separate nearly allied species. It is but a just tribute, then, to the merits of this gentleman that so remarkable and beautiful a bird should be named in his honour."

To the same gentleman the Zoological Society are likewise indebted for the male specimen of this bird now in their collection, from which this present figure is taken, and which is the only example of this species which has as yet been imported into Europe.

In its native state, Swinhoe's pheasant inhabits the high jungles of the interior of the little-known island of Formosa, rarely descending into the lower hills. In size it is somewhat smaller than the common silver pheasant, which it also resembles in its red wattles and in the form of its tail. The Zoological Society are shortly expecting the arrival of a fresh batch of specimens of this pheasant, which have been shipped to them by Mr. Swinhoe, so that next spring we may hope to witness the reproduction of this species in the society's gardens; and before many years are passed we have little doubt that a new and brilliant addition will thus be introduced to the pheasantries of this country.



SWINHOE'S PHEASANT, LATELY ADDED TO THE COLLECTION OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE WAKEFIELD FINE-ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, which was opened under the most favourable auspices on Wednesday, the 30th ult., in the presence of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Houghton (the president), the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Leatham, M.P., and other gentlemen who took an active part in the proceedings, has since proved most successful, the number of visitors hitherto being more than 50,000. It has been well arranged to combine the generally attractive character of a display of manufactures and specimens of art or design with that of a large exhibition of the humbler but individually most interesting productions of the working classes. The Wakefield Exhibition had its origin in the schools connected with the ancient parish church of that town. It was soon taken up by the parents of the scholars, and their friends, then by the town generally, and subsequently by one town after another, until almost the whole of the West Riding of Yorkshire had given in its adhesion to the scheme, Lord Houghton has throughout acted as president; and the Mayor of Wakefield, himself a large manufacturer, is the chairman of committees; the general secretaries being the Rev. C. E. Camidge, M.A., Curate of Wakefield, who started the idea of the exhibition, and Mr. J. H. Dixon, Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the West Riding. In the neighbouring places gentlemen volunteered to act as honorary secretaries and thus about a thousand exhibitors have been got together. Specimens of manufactures, machinery in motion, musical instruments, furniture; architectural, marine, and other models; drawings, paintings, sculpture, photographs, woodcarvings, stuffed birds and animals, needlework, and multitudes of things made by artisans of the West Riding in their leisure hours are exhibited, whilst there are also some inventions to claim the protection of the "Industrial Exhibition Act, 1865." Besides the exhibition proper, a considerable collection of the works of modern British artists has been got together, and some curiosities and articles of virtù.

The exhibition is held in a large building which has been erected for the purpose from the design of Mr. William Watson, architect, Wakefield. It comprises a central hall, measuring 100 ft. by 60 ft.; and picture-galleries, 100 ft. by 30 ft.; besides ample refreshment and retiring room. The entrance is through a handsome and well-proportioned vestibule. The building is constructed of brick and timber, with iron girders in the roof. In conjunction with the special building, the Tannay Hall or Old Cloth Hall, situate immediately in the rear of it, has been secured for the exhibition. It consists of two floors, each 230 ft. in length and 30 ft. in width. The lower floor is devoted to machinery in motion and heavy products. The upper floor, which is a single apartment, contains the principal part of the exhibition. It is 223 ft. long, by 30 ft. wide; the walls are coloured with a beautiful neutral tint, and the appearance of this room, originally used for the exhibition of woollen goods, more recently as a mill, is extremely effective. Thus the exhibition is held in six rooms, which contain about 17,500 square feet of floor and table space, and 17,000 square feet of wall space. The number of exhibitors, including the fine arts department and children, amount to nearly 2000. With regard to the classification and arrangement of articles, which in all exhibitions of a similar character has been found the most difficult part of the undertaking to perform satisfactorily, the articles have been arranged partly in sections, and always so as to produce the most pleasing appearance. We can merely indicate the general outline of these classifications. They are—1. Chemical products and manufactures, and mineral substances; 2, Glass, china, and earthenware; 3, Furniture, wood-work, house decoration; 4, fancy work, &c.; 5, Machinery, tools, ironmongery, and metal work; 6, Models; 7, Philosophical and musical instruments, &c.; 8, Carriages and harness; 9, Clothing; 10. Stationery, printing, bookbinding, penmanship, &c.; 11, Scholars' and children's work. There is also a section which includes drawing, paintings, sculpture, &c. chiefly by artisans.

The two galleries of paintings contain an admirable collection of works from the pencils of living and dead English artists. Not a little credit is due to the Fine-Arts Committee for the almost unceasing—at all events indefatigable—attentions they have paid to the hanging and other details connected with their critical task. Among the dead artists who are represented in the gallery are Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lonthebourg, Morland, R. Wilson, F. Reinagle, Ibbetson, the two Barkers of Bath, George Harlowe, Schwanfelder, Williamson, Etty, the two Rhodes, J. M. W. Turner, Bonnington, Rippingale, E. J. Boddington, and A. Gorse. Of living celebrities there are C. and Geo. Stanfield, W. Linton, T. S. Cooper, Pyne, J. Sant, T. Lawrance, Marks, E. M. Ward, and many others. In sculpture there are works of J. H. Foley, T. Woolner, and Edward Davis.



THE WAKEFIELD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 18.—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with English wheat, which moved off slowly, and was offered at rather lower rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—sold slowly, at Monday's quotations. Barley and malt were in fair request, and steady. There was a fair supply for the barley, but fine malting qualities still met cheap. The malt trade was in a dull state, and prices were barely supported. Beans and peas were steady, in fair request, and unchanged. Very few oats were offered, and they were in good request, at full quotations. All kinds of spring corn, as well as beans, were a shade higher. In prices generally, however, there is no change.

English.—Wheat, 34s. to 42s.; barley, 29s. to 32s.; malt, 63s. to 70s.; oats, 20s. to 25s.; beans, 36s. to 38s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; per quarter; town-made flour, 50s. to 53s.; country sacks, 42s. to 45s.; per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Wheat, per imperial quarter, 40s. to 44s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 23s.; beans, 36s. to 38s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; per quarter; flour, per 280 lbs., 40s. to 44s.

Arrivals.—The arrivals of wheat are in fair request from Dantzic, 1,200 qrs.; of Konigsberg-Pillau, 1,000 qrs.; of Stettin, 1,000 qrs.; of Pomerania, 1,000 qrs.; of Prussia, 1,000 qrs.; of Russia, 1,000 qrs.; of Ireland, 1,000 qrs.; and from France, 1,000 qrs.

English Corn.—Last week's delivery of English corn was from 20,000 to 25,000 qrs. of wheat, 1,000 qrs. of barley, 500 qrs. of oats, 500 qrs. of beans, and 500 qrs. of peas.

Stock.—The stock of wheat, on the 9th inst., was 1,000,000 qrs.; of barley, 120,000 qrs.; of oats, 1,000,000 qrs.; of beans, 120,000 qrs.; and of peas, 120,000 qrs.

Bonded Corn.—The quantity of wheat remaining in bond on the 9th inst. was 1,000,000 qrs.; of barley, 120,000 qrs.; of oats, 1,000,000 qrs.; of beans, 120,000 qrs.; and of peas, 120,000 qrs.

Duties.—The duties on wheat, on the 9th inst., were 20s. per qr.; on barley, 8s. per qr.; on oats, 6s. per qr.; on beans, 8s. per qr.; on peas, 8s. per qr.; on rye, 8s. per qr.; on flour, 4s. per cwt.

Seeds.—The demand for linseed continues to be very limited, and prices are unchanged. Cakes are in moderate request, at 10l. 10s. per ton. Rapeseed is dull, at former prices. Clover and canary are quiet, but steady. Other descriptions have moved off slowly, at full quotations.

Hops.—The value of the duty on hops, in the year ending 10th October, 1864, was 1,000,000 pounds sterling.

Potatoes.—The limited business is doing in this article, yet prices are supported. The following are the receipts of Middlesex potatoes:—Monday, 200 sacks; Tuesday, 200 sacks; Wednesday, 200 sacks; Thursday, 200 sacks; Friday, 200 sacks; Saturday, 200 sacks.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is inactive, yet prices are unchanged. Foreign is in fair request, at full prices. Bacon is dull, at former rates. Hams are quite as dear as before. Lard is in moderate request. All other provisions are inactive.

Coals.—Hetton, 20s. 6d.; Lambton, 20s. 6d.; Stewart, 20s. 6d.; Wylam, 20s. 6d.; Russell, 20s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 20s. 6d.; Eden Main, 20s. 6d.; coals, 20s. 6d.; Tanfield, 20s. 6d.; Tees, 20s. 6d.; Tyne

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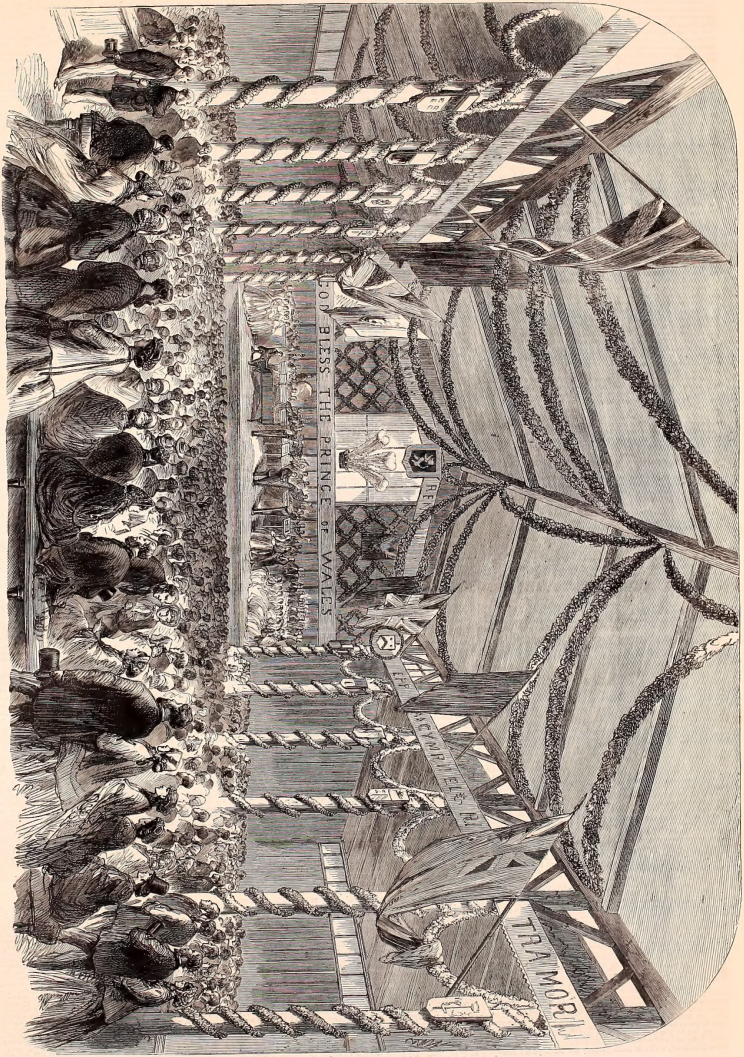
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THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD AT ABERGAVENNY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD AT ABERYSTWYTH.

THE annual congress of the students and amateurs of Welsh antiquities and literature was held, on Tuesday week and three following days, at the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwith, which has lately been made so conveniently accessible by the opening of the Great Cambrian Railway. There was a great concourse of visitors, not only from all parts of Wales, but from every town in the kingdom where Welshmen reside. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who, as an enthusiastic philologist, takes much interest in the preservation of the Cymric race, was early prevented from attending the meeting, which kept him at Torquay. In his absence, the chair was taken by the Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, Colonel Pryse, M.P. The ordinary meetings, in the spacious and elegant pavilion, erected by Mr. J. Rhydwen Jones, of Rhyl, in the Queen's road, adjoining the Queen's Hotel, were duly decorated by a committee of the ladies of Aberystwith, with the assistance of Mr. Griffiths, Bookseller, of Aberystwith, under the view of the interior, which several thousand ladies and gentlemen were not enough to fill.

The opening address, on the first day, was spoken by the vice-president, Mr. J. Griffiths, Bookseller, of Aberystwith, and the bard, Clwydfardd, had made solemn proclamation of the Gorsedd, "In the face of the sun, the eye of light; the truth against the world." A national song, by Owain Alaw, and a poem, recited by Alfred Bailey, having been heard with applause, the Rev. W. Roberts (Nefydd), who had been appointed, with the Rev. O. Jones, of Beaumaris, to adjudge the prize for the best essay on the antiquities and legends of Caernarvonshire, announced their decision in favour of Mr. Benjamin Williams, schoolmaster, of Penceder. The Rev. W. Caledfryn Williams, as judge of the best Welsh poem on "Cambria," divided the prize into three parts, between Mr. Griffiths, of Carnarvon, Mr. D. Rowlands, and another. The prize for a Welsh air composed since Castle was given to Mr. D. Harris, of Carmarthenshire. Prizes for musical compositions and performances on the harp were next bestowed. Mr. Lewis Williams being declared the best performer on the triple harp. Several choirs then competed in singing pieces of vocal music. The great prize of £100 for the best essay, "Is the Welsh, French, or German, on "The Origin of the English Nation," was not awarded, although Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Mr. T. Stephens (Gwrgant), and the Rev. W. Basil Jones, of University College, Oxford, being of opinion that the merits of the essays sent in entitled them to some state of linguistic science. Of this prize Mr. Johnes contributes £50 and the remainder the other half. Each of the unsuccessful competitors besides receiving a gift of money, was invested, by the hands of one or other of the ladies present, with a medal of the Eisteddfod. In the evening there was a grand concert, in which Professor Brinley Richards, of London; Mr. Ellis Roberts, Mr. Edwin Chatterton, and Mr. Thomas, harpists; Miss Edith Wynne, Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. J. L. Thomas, and other vocalists, with a chorus of 300 voices, under the conduct of Mr. Edward Jones, Bardd Alaw, of Bangor, performed a combination of musical talent. Mr. Thomas, a composer of Welsh national music, had come from America, with his wife, a Welsh lady resident there, on purpose for this Eisteddfod.

The second day was even more successful. The social science section met in the Townhall, to read essays and discuss various questions concerning the history and present condition of the Welsh people. A learned dissertation on the origin of the Welsh language, and its place in universal history, was also contributed by the Rev. Warlow Harry, of Mold. This essay, upon "The Welsh Schools in Wales and Britanny," by Dr. Nicholas, of London, was no less commended. The proceedings in the Pavilion, on Wednesday, were a continuation of those of the previous day. Poetical addresses were recited, and songs composed for the occasion, in various Welsh metres, by versification and musical structure, were sung by various performers. The prize for the best song, on the subject of "Cambria Deffroedd," was given to Miss Sarah Jane Rees, of Pencarreg, Carmarthenshire; that for the best ode to David to Llew Llwyfo, of Merthyr. Several songs on the Cambrian and Silurian rocks of South Wales to Mr. J. R. Thomas, Aberdare. A medical scholarship of £10 10s., for the most promising vocalist, to Miss Edmonds; the best essay on the Industrial Classes of Wales, to Mr. Griffith, Bangor. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Pryse, Rev. J. Griffith, and Mr. Lewis, Mayor of Lerpool. The Industrial Exhibition, opened in the Temperance Hall, attracted many visitors on this day. A secret concert took place in the evening.

The third day (Thursday) began with the adjourned meeting of the social science section, where Mr. C. W. Vaughan, representative of the London Welsh Club Union, read a paper of Welsh statistics, while the Rev. Chancellor Williams contributed an essay on the Welsh language; and Mr. Hugh Owen propounded his plans for the establishment of a set of day schools, to enhance popular education throughout Wales. The Eisteddfod this day was presided over by Sir Thomas Lloyd, M.P. The proceedings consisted chiefly of various musical entertainments and trials of skill; partly of the competitions which gave the assembly a long list of prizes to the exhibitors and others. Three essays on the selection and breeding of sheep for Welsh hills, and several other prescribed compositions, had been sent in by various authors. Mr. Pemlico Edwards obtained the prize for the best essay on "Eben Vardd." The whole management of this Eisteddfod does much credit to the committee, and to Mr. Prydderch Williams, their general secretary.

THE FARM.

THE previous consignment of large lots to salesmen, and their disappointment when regular farmer customers, whose figures had ceasing to the tryst, combined with abundance of keep in the hill districts, account for the show of sheep at Falkirk being much less than last year. The drend of the cattle plague furnished a very good reason for the great falling-off in cattle on the market-day; but, on the third or by day, a strong Irish contingent flocked in, and found room to buy them. The cattle plague has been the cause of such a whitewashing and cleaning of premises that sheddings or byres never been known before. In some places the cattle are washed over with a solution of chlorine of lime, and the fences tarred to keep off the flies, which are supposed by some herdowners to carry the infection from farm to farm. In the Stirlingshire district upwards of 4000 cattle were registered in one forenoon. "Kill and bury" is the order of the day; and, as a rule, there is no doubt that, in some instances, beasts have been hastily condemned. Miss Burdett-Coutts mentions a fact worth noting, that the cattle in the first refused the milk of the only cow in her herd which survived, and sickened while they were relented. It is evident that insect life was never so rife before, except in the year of the cholera; and there seems little reason to believe the average of the last fifty summers. The Worcester and the Hereford October shows have been fixed on for this year, and wherever shows have been held the entry has been short. The Caledonian did not exist last year. Shrewsbury, the Warwickshire Meeting, at Stratford-on-Avon, and therefore he interneddled not in the contest between Hereford and Worcester, but the Earl of Aylesford's prize, which was also won last year by Mr. Baldwin. Tewkesbury was not the only Worcestershire meeting that was down upon his luck, as the best aged Cotswold ram at that meeting, as well as the best shearling of the Oxford Downs (West of England) Meetings, was beaten by one of Mr. Read's.

Mr. Stewart has had a good deal of experience in the red West Highland crost; and a cow and an incall Devon heifer each brought 60 gs. at Mr. Stewart's sale. Mr. Robertson's cobs will be sold at Bristol, on Wednesday, Oct. 4. This year, twenty of them are bays, with black points, by the sire Bay Tom, but always of a good harvest in the West. Mr. Heydon, of Moodlaw, has had a crop of nearly 12 qr. for his 19 Chevior ratus on Thursday. The company was very large, and Mr. Archibald Hastie presided. Mr. Lefevre, of Jacobsom by Old Hornie. General Lee by Garwald Hornie, and the winner of four premiums, was held in still greater honour, and made £155 to Mr. Pendeleith of Moorfoot's bid; while the celebrated Border breeder, Mr. Oliver of Hindhope, could not resist the two-premium Andrew, by Old Hornie, at £121. The sale, which was, as usual, conducted by Mr. Oliver of Hawkie, occupied four hours. Scarcely a thousand rams, a very great falling-off from last year, were shown at Beattock fair next day, but the prices were from a fourth to one third higher than they were last year. Mr. Heydon and his son won all the head prizes for Cheviot and blackfaced sheep, and four seconds out of six as well. Shearling Cheviots, by any examples, are never much fancied; and Mr. Heydon's twenty-six only averaged £6 18s. 5d., while his sixty three-shears averaged £10 15s. 8d., and his sixty-four two-shears £14 18s. 8d. At Kelso, Messrs. Torrance, Chisholm, Bell of Linton, Purves, and Stark, carried off the Border Leicester prizes on the day before the ram sales; and Mr. Elliot of Hindhope, and Mr. Shortreed of Attonburn, those for Cheviots.

The great Shrewsbury sales of "Shrops" have prospered. Mr. P. W. Bowen and Mr. D. B. Davis (of Old Mere Hall) each made 30 gs. for a ram, and some small averages were as high as 18 gs. The proof of this breed in Ireland may be partly well proved at Mr. C.W. Hamilton's sale, where thirty-three rams averaged £10 10s., and one hundred and twenty-five Mr. Rigden's Southdown sale some of the best rams were sold to "Shrop" breeders. The Shropshire system of sheep may choose to ignore it, have always been obliged, as the late Jesse Jones, Esq., of Bronwylfa, and the late Mr. Minton, of Plowden, Lincoln, the Bicarthorpe rams were not nearly so large a lot as usual, and the character of the great house was quite up to it, and therefore, with a pick so much more intimate, Mr. Bowen's average was £10 10s., and Mr. Davis's £10 1s. 6d., against £10 1s. At Peterborough Fair Mr. C. Clarke of Ashby-de-la-Laund had the best pen, and, generally, they are at all fairs. Mr. Read had the top prize.

Oxford downs have found a good market this season, although hardly so much as in the previous year, but the Oxford ram market. Of these not a few had an immense amount of wool, and others had a very fine clotten's eye," and some farmers had to pay a handsome premium for them. Mr. Hobbs's shearlings had their fleeces cut on end in self defence, or he told that their sheep are for less than their neighbours' wool. The price of Oxford downs has also risen in extending rapidly, and among the ram sales of the season Mr. Howard of Bicknacre's fifty-seven averaged £9 10s.

Mr. Mechi has concluded a very abundant harvest, as far as he is concerned, and calculates that (principally white) at not far short of seven quarters to the acre, which he considers will do, even at moderate prices, leave a handsome profit. Many parts of the kingdom (the worst in wet seasons), the wheat crop was good; but the Midland counties suffered by the gales, and the barley was a good deal damaged. and Bass and Allcopp must be looking out for malt. Oats were a good crop, and roots and cabbages very heavy. There are on the farm of 170 acres, landlord's measure, 230 sheep and 56 cattle, young and old.

FINE ARTS.

"MARMOR HOMERICUM."

SINCE our description of the beautiful and enchanting employed for mural decoration by Baron H. de Triqueti, a large tablet by that sculptor, called "Marmor Homericum," the gift of Mr. Grote, has been placed in the South Kensington Museum. We refer to it for one particular consideration that we have hitherto had space to afford it.

The principal figure is that of Homer, blind and enfeebled, with a bush of laurel and myrtle, singing, to the accompaniment of his lyre, the words of admonition to the Greek people, consisting of maidens attached to the Temple of Apollo, two or three of whom listen to the bard, while others are in the distance of the temple, which is seen in the background; and a warrior Achilles, with shield and helmet, stands in a shaggy cave, and shakes with his discus. Other subjects, on a much smaller scale, serve as friezes, namely, the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, the supplication of Priam to Achilles, the funeral pyre of Hector, and Calypso, the destruction of the suitors by Ulysses, two female figures representing Penelope and Minerva, Iliad and Odyssey, and, in the corners, medallion bas-reliefs of the heads of Venus and Minerva, and Ulysses, Achilles, Priam and Hector.

These designs, excepting, of course, the bas-reliefs, are rendered by shays of coloured marbles, and by incrustations of glass. The large composition, by incrustation of large spaces with brown and coloured marbles, and by the use of glass for the flesh-painting, by incised lines filled in with red (in the flesh), black, and various colours, and by the use of gold for the hair and accessories, and also by processes hitherto unknown," this is nothing more than an extension of the principle of "mosaico chiaroscuro," employed for pavements in Italy. The original "mosaico chiaroscuro," as described by Becafumi, in the cathedral of Siena, has been little employed for pavements, because it fails to produce the effect of light and relief by using only the colours of the marbles, which are, of necessity, flat. The juxtaposition of the marbles, and the glass, in the sculptor's effects in the same medium, and the mixture of diversecoloured marbles, in the same composition, has been greater than Early Greek art. It reminds us of the artist who, failing to make a Venus beautiful, covered the whole of N. Zealand with pigment, using always of a work of fine, not merely decorative, art, we would say, if you wished, anything to do the sculptor, of colour, and the greatest of best he can give you. Nor does the in general merely ornamental characterof the incrustations of marbles and glass, which, in the Greek, is some feeling of grace, but it inclines to the flimsy, affected, and meretricious. It fails to produce the impression of the grand art of Phidias breadth and grandeur, and *that*—as we might also expect in Homeric subjects—the simple sublimity of the archaic character of the Æginetan marbles there has been great and tettering figures, and stiff, mannered, limp draperies, with a superabundance of folds, and a general want of composition of mass always preserved in antique marbles, however small and numerous the individual figures may be—we have a slim dandy for a warrior, there is his discobolus unsteady on his legs, and round an almost impassive Homer are ranged a number of nondescripts. The whole effect is composed in picturesque attitudes of listening interest or grief, but there is little in the individual figures to command attention as a genuine dramatic conception. Because the subject is classical it does not necessarily follow that the style of the work is classical, and the incrustation of this tablet are the more apparent from its unfortunate proximity to the sculptures that must be the contemporaries of the new materials, renders the bisection of the whole composition near the centre by a dark perpendicular line unfortunate. It is to the Elgin sculptures of the human figure here displayed that attention should be more particularly directed. We must, then, therefore, be sorry to be driven to say in regard to the artist's proposed design of the Transfiguration for St. Paul's—that, whatever M. Triqueti's merits or demerits as a sculptor, it is quite certain that an ordinary academy student could draw "the figure" on a flat surface better than we can here. The defects of a design in outline on a rather larger scale than usual, and helped with colour in novel materials, will not be at once detected by the unpractised eye. Upon examination, however, a score of palpable anatomical inaccuracies, or feeble, ill-understood passages, will be easily detected—dislocated shoulders, distorted ankles, disproportion of various kinds, no distinction between the lines of tendon or muscle, and a want of knowledge most apparent precisely where most essentially required. We regret to have to record so adverse an estimate of a votive work, and one on which much time has doubtless been expended; but we are the more bound to do so from the fact that it is proposed to commission M. Triqueti to decorate the lower walls of the Prince Consort Memorial Chapel at Windsor with pictorial subjects in these marble and enamel inlays. For that attention scarcely anything could be so inappropriate. Not only is this marble tunic (as we may call it) unfitted for pictorial subjects and not only is M. Triqueti deficient in the particular training or faculty which would bring out the full capabilities, but a sombre, rigid, stark effect would be wholly discordant with the warm, playful gleam and mellow splendour of the mosaics with which the vaulted roof is to be covered. We would say, in conclusion, that, as a wall-decoration, the style of ornamentation adopted in the marble tunics—consisting as it does of true architectural materials—ought to be very advisedly and tastefully introduced in halls, corridors, cloisters, conservatories, drinking-fountains, monuments, staircases, and similar localities.

Mr. Marshall Wood has been chosen to execute the memorial statue to Cobden for Manchester; and the same sculptor is also commissioned to prepare busts of Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson.

Gerania glass is now being substituted for the present stained glass in the windows above the wall-paintings, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in the corridors of the Westminster Palace. A similar alteration—or, what would be still better, the admission of light from the ceiling or from higher apertures (as we are informed, intended to be recommended by the late Prince Consort)—is also needed in the Royal gallery of the same palace, in order that Mr. Maclise's great paintings may be fairly seen. A plan suggested to us by Mr. Herbert is the most equal lighting of his fine picture in the Peers' Robing-room with, we are informed, the Queen's approval. Advantage is being taken of the recess to photograph this picture; it is hoped that engravings from it before pictures for the room will be executed by Mr. Herbert at his own private studio, Kensington Gardens, which, we presume, is more advanced than the rest, and it is the one to be finished first. The decorative painting of the principal compartments of the House of Lords will now be the worst-lighted portion of the Palace of Westminster. We fully agree with the opinion expressed by Dr. Waagen, that it would be much preferable to the Queen's throne in the Lords also and the best tasteful Gothic design in a light tone. Not only can the pictures be scarcely seen, but, as Mr. Ingleby observed, the Queen's throne is the decorative art of glass-painting look but rude and gaudy when seen in juxtaposition with extremely higher artistic productions of the fresco-painting. The "inconvenience" which the Fine-Art Commissioners complained that their Royal Master, Her Majesty by the long delay in the execution of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, would be perpetuated by Mr. Crace and the decorative painters under his direction—to say nothing of the continued exclusion of the public from a chamber containing, in the opinion of the most competent judges, some of the greatest and best examples of monumental art executed in modern times. It is now about a year and a half since Mr. Dyce first began his operations in the chamber is very far from complete. A decorative artist who, we believe, has executed some of the figures in the cryptic, has received one of the series of small half-length portraits of the English kings and queens intended for the Royal Gallery, representing the present Queen; but its effect has been found out of harmony with the frescoes around it, and, therefore, it will be cancelled. It would be far better to introduce heraldic or other appropriate decoration in the way of fine art that would be obviously unworthy of comparison with the very choice works by Dyce.

To our account, last week, of the sculptures Mr. Foley has in hand, we omitted to mention that the principal commission which the late artist is also intrusted—namely, a statue of the late Lord Canning for the Government House at Calcutta. The grand seat that of Earl Ross, George Canning; an equestrian group of the same personage for India, as a companion to that of Lawrence; and a statue that is to be Confederate hero, Stonewall Jackson—where to be erected it would be hard to tell.

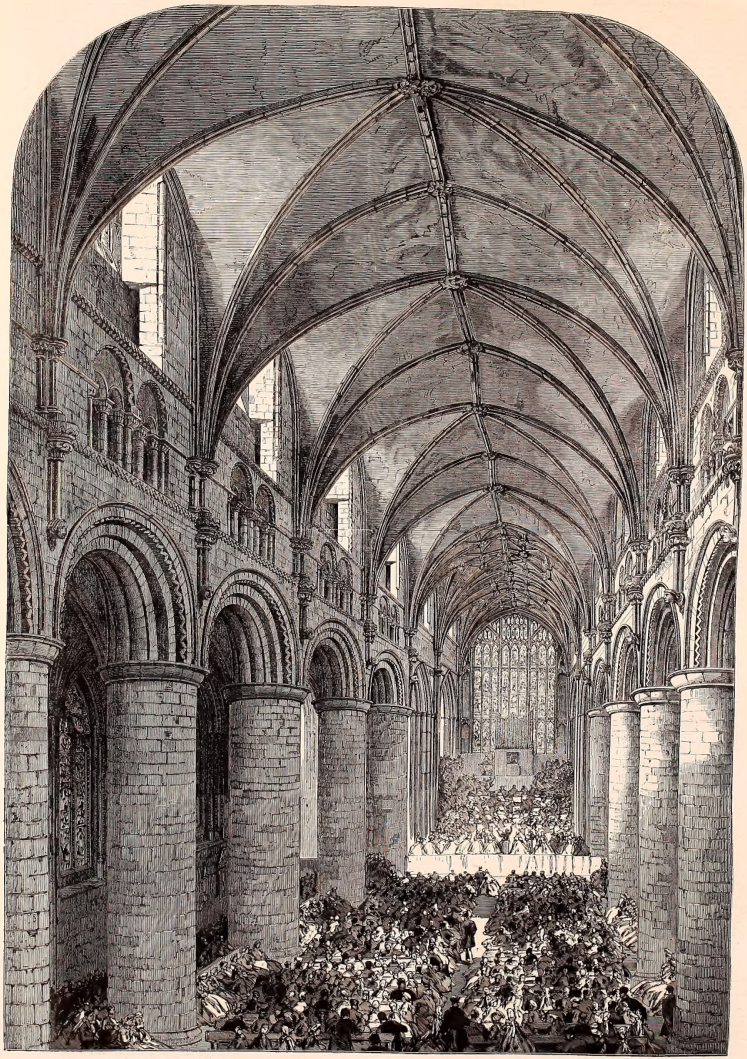
A few notes on the exhibition of the competitive works for the "grande prix de Rome" at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, which has just taken place at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, the most important event in the history of imitation at home, and show some of those deficiencies of systematic instruction and educational exemption of its necessity in which we are still to greatly behind our neighbours. The competitive works of the pupils of the French schools of the fine arts takes place annually. The prizes are awarded to the exhibitor of the best work in each of the three branches of the three departments of painting, sculpture, and architecture, which entitles the successful artist, at the expense of the State, to pursue their studies for several years at the French school, established early in the seventeenth century in the Villa Medici. Thence the students sens specimens of their progress back to Paris for the inspection of the jury, and the exhibition takes this formal are thrown open to the public. We may mention that the prize for the present year have been gained by M. Machard for the best picture—subject: "Orpheus Descending to Relieve Pluto and Proserpine;" by M. Barrias for the best sculpture, a bas-relief—subject the "Founding of the City of Bezantium;" and by M. Nogard for the best architectural design—subject an *hôtelerie* for the bankers of a Swiss lake. Now, let us see how the students of those things in England. In the first place, we have no school established at Rome—beyond all question the most favourable place for prosecuting classic studies. The following are the regulations regarding the "travelling studentships" in painting—that unnoticed branch of which has hitherto enjoyed the maximum of public privilege while performing little more than the minimum of public exhibition, and whose long-accumulating and now enormous funds are so monumentally locked up. Select students are allowed to devolve upon individual Academicians who may be willing to undertake the responsibility, and constantly, by paid teachers and servants, "The Royal Academy," to quote from the "Instructions," will, in times of pestilence, enable a student from among those who have obtained gold medals [three only of which are allotted annually] to pursue his studies on the Continent for the term of —[three years only, according to the passage in the "Instructions"]. He shall be selected from each of the classes, painting, sculpture, and architecture, in rotation." So that a student from any one of the three classes cannot be elected oftener than once in six years, or even longer, if as lately happened in the case of a student elected in a particular year, and during only one year in three as most can two students be "travelling" at the same time. We need not point out the enormous disproportion between the liberality of the Academies in this matter. It is only one or two contributors from abroad we could not, of course, form so extensive an exhibition as that of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. We we think it would be an additional stimulus to exertion, and would tend considerably to the improvement in the subject of art exhibited, if, at least, the works executed for the biennial competition were exhibited together.

Mr. Bright, having been invited to attend a reform meeting at Glasgow, he sent a very characteristic letter. He says:—"I came to Glasgow, I must go to other places. I cannot tear the weight of an immediate declaration as to attending a meeting in Glasgow, as I did in 1858-9; and therefore I feel compelled to shun engagements which I know I should find be made to serve the party interest in the country as I have not at any time; and I believe, and indeed I know, that it is advisable that certain things should be done. Now that Lord Palmerston leaves office, no Ministry will be possible of the Liberal party which will not deal with the question of reform. I am not a member of any party, and therefore in no official title, for he is the only man connected with the Liberal party who has any claim to be its leader. Had Lord Palmerston retired from his life would have passed the fall of 1865, and that sentence be refused to utter. His colleagues pretered their places to their honour as public men, and they connected to the greatest political fraud of our times rather than leave the Treasury bench even for a season. Happily, the question does not depend on the Prime Minister. He has never promised its growth, and he cannot prevent its success. There is at work a steady and a silent force, which will who are not blind may mark, and every day's delay will but add to the certainty and fulness of our triumph. I hope every Liberal constituency will send to Parliament representatives as to more depending to a Liberal member of the House of Commons who is not a supporter of an Administration which repudiates and has betrayed the first and greatest question or cause upon which the whole policy of the Liberal party is founded."!

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Story of the Great March. By Brevet Major George Ward Nichols. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Hamlet calculates, upon certain data connected with his father's death and his mother's second marriage, the probable duration of a great man's fame. According to a similar calculation, therefore, it is just possible that the world still cherishes some faint memory of the astounding exploits of a great man and the termination of a great war; for it is less than six months since London was sent before last time to sleep with Washington, and the heroic Lee and cautious Johnston, with inferior numbers and inferior means, were forced to succumb to the strategy of Grant when and the daring of Sherman. Our newspapers have had the Atlantic telegraph, sensational murders, the cattle plague, international fêtes at Portsmouth and Cherbourg, the romantic tale of the bridegroom frozen, and the less interesting topics of Fenians and Reform to fill their news from America;" but, perhaps, there yet lingers amongst us sufficient interest in the late War of Secession to induce men anxious to read the true story of that wonderful march which is classified in the annals of military matters, which has made the name of Sherman immortal to all time, and which contributed as much as, if not more than, any achievement to crush the Southern Confederacy. The writer of this "Story of the Great March" served upon General Sherman's Staff from the commencement of the "retreat" (as it was then the fashion, in certain quarters, to term it) from Atlanta to the conclusion of the war; and his account should be, and there is no reason to doubt it, trustworthy. It is written in a "popular" style, and is illustrated in a "popular," not to say sensational, manner. It abounds in "slang" of the most vulgar description, and interspersed with all sorts of anecdotes, amusing and saddening. It will very likely disappoint the scientific reader, who would look for a masterly criticism of Sherman's motives for his daring project; of the grounds for hopes of success; of the rules of war violated or confirmed in the conception and execution of the design; and of the precedents for such or similar (if there be any such or more) undertakings; and there will be some who will be disgusted at the writer's style—saying that it is not sufficiently elevated for the subject and deploring that it is not more in keeping with William Napier would have treated the history of a gigantic campaign, but the reviewer will no doubt look in better vein. It is, as we have said in his preface, writes by what seems to be a curious inversion, "to have told their story simply, and, I hope, truthfully." In other words, it does appear that a writer might be more doubtful about his simplicity or expression than his honesty of purpose. That the humorous element is not wanting to the narrative will be seen by a remaining that a "humour" is an unauthorised forager, or, in plainer language, a self-elected plunderer, which is what we should call a marauder, from the following extract (p. 166.):—"During the skirmish in front of Fayetteville, and of our Captain, who was also present, I took, crept, in a citizen's coat, up to a fence, in order to get a better look at the enemy's line. Suddenly he opened fire upon me, and I ducked and barefooted fellow, whom he instantly recognised as one of the 'humours.' The recognition, however, was not mutual, for the 'humour' exulted in the thought that he had caught a Rebel, and proceeded to make him thus—'Look here, you son of a bitch, surveying his extremities; 'I say, come up out o' them boots. You couldn't hide all of it, was the reply; 'they're a fine pair of boots, and they are mine.' . . . 'Come out of 'em, you d—d Rebel, or I'll put a watch about your breeches-pocket; just pull her out. No nonsense, now; I'm in a hurry to get into Fayetteville.' . . . 'Where will you take like a horse?' 'A horse!' (the boomer's eyes sparkled). 'A horse! Well, say, you go come up out o' them boots, and I'll see if I can discover his sense of the word. 'Oh! he is right near by, in charge of my orderly.' 'Orderly! are you the owner of the horse?' 'I thought you was a Reb.' And then the 'humour' turned his rear under arrest, disgusted by such ingratitude. . . . There were many 'humours' in Sherman's army, it is not surprising that the robbed and plundered Southerners should cry out.

The Life of President Andrew Johnson. By C. G. Parsons, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. A compilation from cyclopædia, annual, newspaper, and all that kind of literature, combined with a few original (but not always authentic) remarks on "private American sources." The whole amounts to not much more than we have already read in the "Times;" in other words, is that Andrew Johnson was born of very humble parentage at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 29th December, 1808; that (a few minnous character) from



THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL: THE NAVE OF THE CATHEDRAL, LOOKING WEST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL: THE CLERESTORY, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.



SOUTH PORCH, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

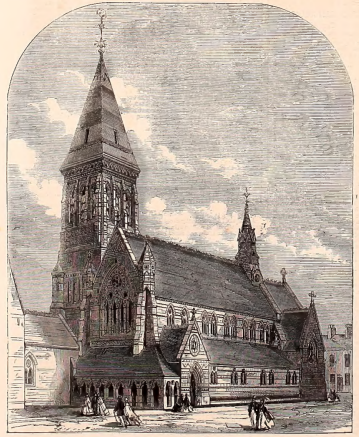
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE proceedings at the 142nd Festival of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, which took place at Gloucester from Tuesday, the 5th, to Friday, the 8th inst., were sufficiently described in our last. The sacred music was performed each day in the cathedral; the evening concerts of secular music, ending with a ball, were of course relegated to the Shirehall. It is from the cathedral performances that we have chosen the subjects for the Illustrations we have engraved this week. One is an exterior view, showing the South Porch of that venerable edifice, with the crowd which daily assembled in front of it, keeping, however, a portion of the thoroughfare open for the entrance and departure of the company. This porch—a very fine specimen of English Perpendicular architecture—was built about the year 1420, by Abbot Morwent, to whose work belongs also that portion of the nave, looking westward, shown in another of our present Illustrations. The porch has an upper chamber, and side windows of peculiar tracery, the mullions of which continue the arrangement of the panelling of the walls; it is supported by buttresses at the angles, and surmounted with pinnacles rising from an open parapet, the whole enriched with niches and canopies; the arms of England, France, and Gloucester Abbey sculptured in the spandrils of the doorway.

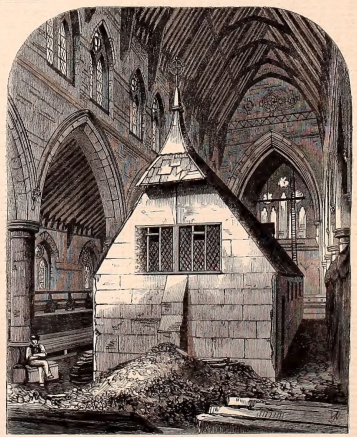
The nave, of which our Artist has furnished a View, with the audience or congregation which thronged its benches on the days of the musical festival, is materially different from those of most other Norman cathedrals in England; the lofty and massive piers being carried so high as to leave the triforium a comparatively small space, instead of its being, as at Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, nearly equal in dimensions to the nave-arcade below.

The large window at the west end was erected, at the expense of the Rev. Canon T. M. Brown, as a memorial of the late Bishop Monk. The design represents various incidents of Old and New Testament history; it is the work of Mr. Wailes. We may take this opportunity of stating that five additional stained windows have just been placed in the nave of Gloucester Cathedral. A sixth is now being prepared by Clayton and Bell, and when this is fixed, of all the many windows of the nave there will remain only one that has not been furnished with stained glass. The artists whose studios are represented are Clayton and Bell, Hardman, Wailes, Ward, and Hughes, Preedy, Warrington, and Bell, of Bristol. The four new windows are intended, respectively, as memorials of the late Mr. J. Elliott, solicitor, Mrs. Price, and the relatives of the Rev. Sir Lionel Darrell; but two of the windows are restorations, by Mr. Hardman, for which the public are indebted to the Dean and Chapter, while the taste and liberality which have led to the erection of the memorials have, to a great extent, been initiated and stimulated by Mr. W. V. Ellis, who, though himself not a member of the Established Church, devotes unceasing trouble and much time and money to the decoration of this cathedral.

The clerestory, in which a number of ladies and gentlemen found



THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, SHOREDITCH.



TEMPORARY CHURCH WITHIN ST. MICHAEL'S—SEE NEXT PAGE.

tolerable accommodation during the musical performances, is shown in a separate engraving. The part of the edifice was constructed in the first half of the thirteenth century, the monks themselves, as we learn from an ancient chronicle, having laboured at it with their own hands. What these pious builders would have thought of the consecration of Mendelssohn and Spohr, or the execution of Mdme. Titiens and Miss Louisa Pyne, it were too curious to inquire.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, SHOREDITCH.

IT may be remembered that at the consecration of this church, in March-street, Paul-street, on the 24th of June last, we took the occasion to correct some particulars in the censure of the assembled clergy and the decorations of the sacred building which formed the staple of comment upon his Lordship's proceedings was published in the ecclesiastical journals. We are not disposed to insist upon to express any opinion about this matter, and have merely to present two full-page woodcuts of the new edifice: the one representing its finished exterior, the other giving a view of the interior as it appeared a few months ago, while the work of its construction was going on over the temporary building in which the services of the Church had been performed on during the last two years. We believe the only known precedent for this peculiar expedient of placing the temporary church in the midst of the rising walls of the intended permanent edifice is to be found in the history of the building of York Minster. Architecturally, it is perhaps one of the finest churches lately built in London, being large enough to accommodate 1000 worshippers, and having gallories, though only seated at present for 750. The total internal length is 150 ft. The nave has a height of 70 ft., open to the ridge, and a breadth of 47 ft., 9 in., including the two aisles of 10 ft. each. The chancel is 26 ft. 3 in. wide, and has a lean-to aisle, and large sacristies on the north, and an organ transept on the south. The materials used are brick and stone inside and out, and the edifice are highly creditable for their workmanship and finish. The most remarkable features externally are, first, the west front, with the brick and stone window and tower above it, which has been designed to have a covered way or cloister, forming the eastern side of a quadrangle, of which the parsonage will form the north side and the school buildings the western, and an arcade or railing the side next the road; next, the south porch, which will be approached through then the bell-cot, which is built on the chancel arch, and is visible from several distant points of view, especially in the line of Clifton-street; and, lastly, the apse, constructed of brick and stone, with coloured tiles inlaid, of high up in the wall, and of rather unusual height externally, especially for showing off stained glass. Internally, the fittings have mostly been left unfinished, a memorial window having been put in by Clayton and Bell. The reredos is divided into five divisions, the centre one to have the Crucifixion under the principal, with St. Mary on the right of our Lord, and St. John on his left, the carving to be in white alabaster, with a gold and coloured mosaic background. On the north side of the centre is to be St. Gabriel and Angels and St. Michael and Angels in adoration. The first division of the reredos will contain the Annunciation, and the fifth division the Resurrection, the figures of all the subjects to be in alabaster and to have coloured mosaic backgrounds. The reredos and font are by Mr. Thomas Earp, and the choir fittings by Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Holborn; and gas and metalwork by Messrs. Hart and Jackson. The architect is Mr. James Brooks, of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. R. Luther, the director of the observatory at Bilk, near Düsseldorf, has discovered the asteroid of a new minor planet, of the tenth magnitude, and the eighty-fourth of the series.

We learn, from the Count Castracane, at Rome, has employed a monochromatic light for the microscopic investigation of the blood, and by experiments on the greenish blue is the tint most favourable for observing extremely delicate organisms, and that the presence of the protoplasm in the blood is required is of more importance than white light is employed.

M. Jules Gindre reports, in *Les Mondes*, that he has prepared and patented a new manure—a combination of potash and feldspar—which is to be obtained in all cultures, especially for those of the vine, and which gives much more effect near Bordeaux.

M. Fayre, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, read a note on his theory of the spots and faculæ of the sun, which he explains by a combination of descending currents, produced by the cold of the sphere to the interior, and from the interior to the photosphere. He considers that the observations lately made in England and Italy, and by Father Secchi, are in favour of his theory, and that the spectroscope has not yet been applied to determine the temperature of the sun around its axis, in which he compared it with the electric arc and Sperer, and found the sun's temperature to be certainly greater than the arc.

The nature of the invisible photographic image has long been the subject of discussion. The general opinion, that no chemical decomposition takes place, and that neither liberation of iodine nor deposit of silver occurs, and that the change in the iodo-bromized plate in the camera is analogous to that which happens in exposing the sensitive preparation to sunlight. Dr. Vogel, of Berlin, and Major Russel. In the new number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Professor Cooke, Cary Lea's account of the process, which, he states, is the easiest, and the surest way in favour of the physical theory."

M. Donnet has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the result of his protracted microscopical examination of eggs in a putrefying condition, where the process of bacterising was found to be constantly present. He found no trace of organisms at any stage of the putrefaction.

M. Houzeau has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his observations on the influence of the ozone on the properties of atmospheric air, which are given in the last number of the "Annuaire," in a series of tables which show (for the meteorological station at Rouen) that the chemical activity of the air is greatest between May and June, but diminishes steadily in summer and very much in autumn. It is also greatest in the last days of winter, and lowest in the months of March. The coincidence of the exaltation of chemical activity with the awakening of agricultural life should equally claim the attention of agriculturists.

M. Ampère, in his experiments on electro-dynamics, produced rotating currents by making float on a bath of salt or slightly acidulated water, a piece of zinc, and another of copper, connected by a wire, and terminating in a copper plate, the other in zinc. M. E. Dechenbi has ingeniously applied this principle to the construction of a new kind of pile, which he finds to be full of elements and a small plate of zinc, both fixed in a cork. When this combination, consisting of a small plate of platinum and zinc was cast into the water, it began to rotate. He employed this principle of the bell continue for some weeks, but sparks were drawn from the extremities of the wires. There is no reason to doubt that a machine or apparatus should not be enlarged, and greater effects thus be produced, which might be made available for telegraphic purposes. The idea is a great and instantaneous source of electricity.

M. Fizeau, before the Academy of Sciences a method of avoiding the errors of the compass due to the action of iron, or to electricity supplied in its construction of ships. He proposes to employ no iron next to England and France. In one, suggested by our Astronomer Royal, Professor Airy, the magnetic needle of the iron ship is counteracted and balanced by placing near it powerful magnets, the action of which is calculated to produce upon the needle equal effects but opposite to those of the ship. The other mode, due to M. Fizeau, is based upon the observation of these parasitical actions, and the determination of a law theretofore unknown. It is the construction of a table of corrections applicable to every indication of the compass, according to the direction of the ship's course, and to the magnetic latitude of the place of departure. In the Compass-studio, No. 61, St. 7, will be found details of M. Fayre's method and experiments, which have been recently published in consequence of the publication of the report of the Council of the British Board of Trade and the Royal Society, recently noticed in our columns. The plan consists of a certain modification of the old compass-needle, and not only the velocity but also the direction of its motion and the errors of the compass, and that, in case of shipwreck, would contain information which the calamity was really due to those errors.

M. Fouqué, in a note addressed to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, gives the result of his observations of the periodicity of stormy days in the neighbourhood of the basin of the Seine. He states that waters—represented by December, January, and February—is nearly deprived of electric motion; neutral days absolute; but this season generally begins with a storm about Dec. 2 or 3, followed by another about the 10th. A relay phase is from about Jan. 16, and winter ends on 31 January, with a storm, at the end of February. In March the stormy season of spring begins very moderately, gradually increasing in violence, and in April the electric phase is decidedly pronounced. This increase will about May 12, when one of the most violent storms of the year takes place. The days of storm are distributed in the same manner, and June 9 is, so to speak, as free from electric influence as the majority of the days of winter; but soon after the causes increase, and with them the possibility of storms on the 8th, 15th, and 18th of the month; and June 29 is characterised by the habitual intensity of its electric explosions. July represents a period of quietness when contrasted with June and August; but about the 12th this quietude is generally interrupted by the greatest storms of the year, which is followed by six days of profound calm. The critical dates of autumn are Sept. 1, 9, 21, 30; Oct. 1, followed by the cries of Oct. 7 to 11.

M. Milne-Edwards, in the name of M. Lartet, has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a piece of bony ivory, found by M. Lartet and Dr. Falconer, in the southern strata of Perigord, which probably represents a new species of the long-haired elephant, or mammoth. M. Lartet expresses his conviction that this sketch is the work of a human contemporary of the Perigord troglodytes, and, since great horticultural and carnivorous animals, which geologists consider to have lived during the early part of the last geological period. M. Lartet has likewise found, in a cavern in the province, near the Dordogne, formerly human habitations, of the remains of the reindeer, the wild horse, the mammoth, and likewise of the bear, now existing in the Arctic regions of North America.

A memoir on the "Cause of Colour," has been presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris by M. Guérin-Ménéville, the celebrated promoter of new varieties of silkworms in France, has contributed to the Academy of Sciences a note on the valuable Tussur, or Tasar silkworm, which is the principal source of the luxury of Indian dresses, and has given rise to the formation of a new Chinese silkworm. He states that M. Rasalz has tested this wood in the manufacture of paper, and has found that the fibre combines the qualities of strength and flexibility, and very little interfere to ask in density, and possesses sufficient body to receive the ink freely, and takes a good polish. The Tussur silkworm, he says, is now happily planted in France, as an ornament to gardens, parks, and forests.

M. Quatrefages, in a memoir on "Molecular Physics," in which he expounds a general theory of molecular forces and molecular movements, based on the labours of Ampère, Faraday, Plateau, Wheatstone, Schönbein, and other eminent philosophers, is continued in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*. The general theory is based upon the fact that bodies in the three different forms of ordinary or gross matter, an electric ether, and a luminous ether, are composed of one, two, or three kinds of ultimate molecular atoms; and that there are two primary forces—attraction and repulsion. The author then proceeds to the study of molecular physics, and the relation of the various phenomena of electricity and magnetism, and illustrates his views by numerous figures.

The chemistry of Cheese has been elaborately studied by M. Bouchardat, and the results are given in a memoir read to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and published in the new number of the *Annales de Chimie*. He begins with new cheese containing all the elements of milk, and proceeds to examine the changes which occur in the pressing, and investigated all the phenomena, including the invasion of the cheese by mites, and the production of ammoniacal salts. In addition to an unctuous condition, the development of the odour and taste due to the formation of volatile acids, and the production of ammonia. The author has also investigated the changes observed by Proust. M. Brasseur's paper will doubtless be welcomed by agriculturists and dairymen. M. Bouchardat's memoir is one of the most important contributions to the chemistry of Agriculture in the Maurities, describing his researches on the juices of the sugar-cane, which contain from 15 to 20 per cent. of sugar, and the extraction—a subject now attracting much attention.

Dr. Church's analyses of some small antique articles of bronze, discovered during the progress of the excavations at Pompeii, are given in the *Chemical News*. A bronze needle was composed of 84·27 copper; 14·79 zinc, with a little lead and iron. A bronze ring

and at fifteen he had mastered most that was then known in every department of abstract science. In 1827, when only seventeen, he won the admiration and friendship of the Rev. Dr. Brinkley, the Astronomer Royal, by a paper on an abstruse mathematical subject, which he presented to him, and which elicited from that eminent professor the remark, "This young man I do not say will be, but is, the first mathematician of his age." Entering college the following year, Mr. Hamilton gained first place at entrance and a Bisharee premium. His college career fulfilled the promise of his early years, and, during the undergraduate course, he carried off the highest prizes the University had to bestow. In 1827 Dr. Brinkley vacated the chair of Astronomy at Dunsink, and was succeeded by Mr. Hamilton, who, at the same time, took his degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, the latter of which he had not obtained by twenty-third year, competed for and obtained both appointments, there being no opposition to complete the election. Mr. Abney, afterwards Astronomer Royal of England. All the rest of Hamilton's life was devoted to scientific pursuits, and to the production of those works by which he had attained eminence. He was a prominent member of the British Association from its establishment, and contributed to its Reports, besides to those of many other learned societies, numerous papers in various remarkable departments of science, in which he made many original discoveries. The most remarkable of these, and that with which his name will always be associated, is that of Quaternions, a method and calculus full instrument of mathematical research, the power of which is only now beginning to be appreciated. The publication of this discovery in a volume became in course of time a matter of long-standing regret to Sir William Hamilton did not, however, restrict himself to the domain of science: he was also a contributor to general literature, and produced several poetical compositions distinguished for elegance of diction and depth of thought. He was knighted, in 1835, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, when, as president, he delivered the annual retrospect of the condition of science and literature. In addition to the other honours he obtained, on various occasions, the gold medals of the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Irish Academy, the Astronomical Society of London, and the Institute of Europeans. At the great scientific meeting of Europeans in Dublin, his name inscribed as an honorary or corresponding member, and his works have been translated into every European language. He was born in Dublin, August 4, 1805, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Bayly, Rector of Newgh. The funeral of the lamented astronomer took place on the 19th inst., when a large number of the members of the University of Dublin and a host of other persons of distinction attended. The interment was in the cemetery of Mount Jerome.

THE REV. ROBERT MOORE, M.A.

This worthy clergyman was the son of the Most Rev. John Moore, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Robert Eden, Bart. He was born in 1799, and received his early education at Harrow, graduating B.A. in 1819, and M.A. in 1822. In that year his father presented him with the living of Borden, near Sittingbourne, a beautiful rural parish, and that cautrary he has held for nearly forty years. He was made, in 1844, a Canon of Canterbury Cathedral; but this he resigned in 1852, and retired to his beloved parish. He was an active country parson, a faithful pastor and generous man; and there can be no doubt that he made an excellent and most charitable use of his wealth. He was further cordially esteemed for having always ready to lend a helping hand to members of the theatrical profession; and during the few years he resided in London he was a frequent visitor to the Royal Dramatic College at Maybury. The Rev. Mr. Moore married, in 1830, his first cousin, Dulcibella, daughter of Sir Robert Eden, G.C.H., of Wooslington, Northumberland. He was, at the time of his death, in his eighty-ninth year.

JOHANN FRANZ ENCKE

This celebrated German astronomer, who died recently in Berlin, was born at Hamburg, on Sept. 23, 1791. His father, who was for nine ministers at Gottingen, were interrupted by the war of 1813-14, in which he took an active part, being at one time Lieutenant-Colonel of Cossacks in the service. After the peace he assiduously resumed his pursuits, especially as the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, was under his direction. He published his observations of the orbit of the comet of 1609, and of the distance of the earth from the sun, deduced from the transits of Venus in 1761 and 1769. These investigations into the elements of the comet discovered by Pons, in 1818 (now justly termed Encke's), greatly advanced the theory of comets and astronomical calculations; reserved opinion that these bodies had always a revolution of long duration; since he proved there is a revolution of this comet when we myself 1205 days, and that it had been seen in 1786, 1795, and 1805. At the same time he predicted its return in 1822, when it was observed by Rumker at Parramatta, having enormous duration, which he termed diffuse. His researches on the comet and discoveries since 1824 have procured M. Encke a great reputation. In 1825 he was appointed director of the Observatory of Berlin, and has since received many honours in his own country and from foreign scientific bodies.

LOUIS ISIDORE DUFRENOY.

This distinguished French savant and engineer, whose decease was announced at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born in that city, on Oct. 21, 1792. He was the son of natives of Lorraine the French navy, and, having manifested a remarkable aptitude for mathematical knowledge, his talents were employed in the construction of maps. In 1817, he accompanied Captain Perpinet in his voyage round the world in his Uranie, and, on his return, was made a Chief Engineer, and part in the magnetic and pendulum observations. On Aug. 11, 1821, he commenced a survey of the Pyrenees, which occupied him seven years, and was followed by a similar survey of Clermont-Ferrand, in which he especially directed his researches to the Puy de Dôme and the Mont Dore. Subsequently, on the coasts of Chili and Peru, the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, and New Holland, &c. Among other results of his numerous observations were the rigorous determination of the magnetic equator, the determination of the exact position of the magnetic equator. He constructed numerous charts, and, having been made a collection of many of the observations of other travellers, and his name soon became well known in the scientific world through his numerous memoirs. In 1832 he was appointed to succeed Arago, and Dufrenoy in his chair, as a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the section of geography and navigation. He published a valuable account of the results of the war, and distinguished himself for bravery in several terrible naval battles which the English in 1809.

THE REV. MR. OAKLEY, M.A.

The Rev. Charles Edward Oakley, M.A., B.C.L., F.S.S.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, who died on the 10th inst., was born in 1808, and educated at the appointed to the bishopric of Gibraltar, and died at Malaga on the 15th inst. Mr. Oakley had graduated with high honours at Oxford in 1830, and, having been ordained, was for seven years Rector of Witcomb, in Gloucestershire. He was transferred to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in 1841. The Rev. Rector was a man of great literary attainments, and his agreeable manners made him popular with those of all classes with whom he was brought in contact. He was a constant preacher at the chapel of the parish of St. Paul's, where supervision he had accepted, and he acted so as to win the regard both of clergymen and congregation. His last preaching, in many respects, difficulties which would have frightened one of less energetic character, he was enabled to overcome by the exercise of much tact and judgment, and with very small assistance to many metropolitan incumbents. The Rev. Mr. Oakley married, Jan. 30, 1834, Lucy Caroline, daughter of Lenox, eldest brother of Henry Lennox Lennox, Esq., of Goodwood, and sister of Henry John, third and present Earl, by whom the lamented clergyman leaves a youthful family.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The preliminary programme of the sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which is to begin, at Sheffield, on Oct. 4, shows that the following subjects will be discussed:—

In the Law Department: International Law—Is it desirable to establish a uniform International law of freight? and, if so, on what principles? Municipal Law—1. Upon what principle should the bankrupt law of England be amended? 2. Upon what principle should the law of partnership be amended? 3. Is reference to courts of equity desirable? and what system of procedure? 4. Is it expedient to remove any, and what, of the restrictions upon the publication of reports of evidence in civil and criminal cases?

Repression of Crime.—1. Is it desirable to establish reformatories for adult criminals? 2. Is it desirable the present should be abolished? 3. What are the obstacles to the reform of criminals and the repression of crime? and, if so, how could such obstacles be removed? 4. What legislation is required to adapt to prevent the passing of sentences inadequate to the proper repression of crime?

Education.—1. What better provision ought to be made for the education of the poor? 2. What is the best method of dealing with pauper children? 3. What number of children are required to be under education? 4. Does or does not the present mode of Government payment for education tend to increase the efficiency of schools in primary instruction?

A section of art has been added to this department for the consideration of the following and other questions:—What improvements can be made in the schools, museums, and exhibitions of art, with a view to the development of the public taste and the prosperity of our manufactures?

Amongst other questions in the department of health is one as to the best means of preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and as to the necessity for such legislation. What are the best means of establishing a system of sanitary districts? What are the best means of securing a pure water supply to towns and habitations? 3. On the principles of economy in the matter of food production? And, if so, under what conditions? 4. Is it desirable to consolidate the existing railway of the United Kingdom into one system, under Government control?

A section of agriculture has been added to the economy and trade department for the consideration of the following and other questions:—The game laws; agricultural tenancies; leases, &c.; agricultural education.

The *Orchestra* announces the death, last week, of Mr. George Linley, who for half a century has been a prominent ballad writer. Mr. Linley, if he has not contributed to English literature or English music a great poem or enduring song, has at least been a pleasing, and, consequently, successful song writer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. C. W.—The system of unadvocated accumulation of pieces and notes by the Chevalier Lewis Salvio is much to be regretted, and not less so as the seemingly pre-

A. TYR (Ipswich).—No. 1 attacks of a second counter, beginning with 1. Q to take B. W. H. G.—It is now in the examiner's hands.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT (Brussels).—We are glad to learn that the subscription list in aid of this important chess assemblage has extended considerably within the last few weeks. As the Committee have now issued their programme, we trust that the Belgian Amateurs will be well forward their contributions to the Treasurer, J. Lang, Esq., 39, Anglesea-street, Dublin, forthwith.

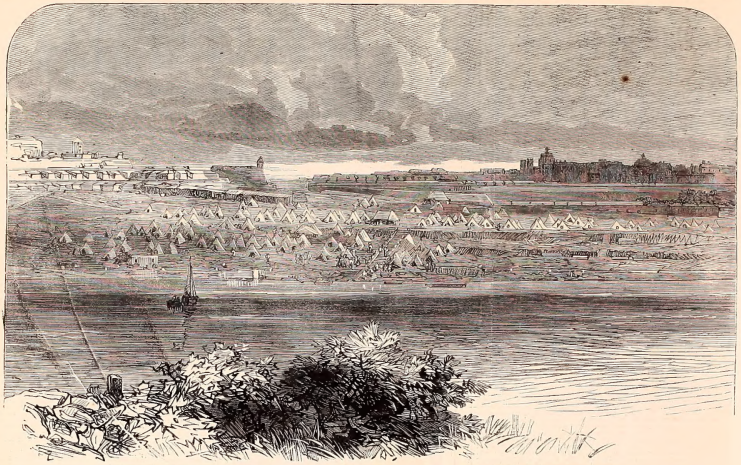
W. H. FISHER.—It shall be reported on next week.

HERMITS CHESS-CLUB, S. S., and others.—We had already observed that Problem No. 1124 was incorrectly printed, and had corrected it in type.

D. V.—Your illustration of the mutuality of Queen's Knight's move, so far as you have discovered, has been anticipated. See the Chess World for the present month, page 118.

J. W. M. (Bath).—Your solution of Problem No. 1123 is correct. Problem No. 1124 has not been had of Messrs. Bohn & Co., York-street, Covent-garden.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1122 by Jos. P. M. E. Ludovic, I. H. R. Van L. Dayer, Jos. P. M. E. Ludovic, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Wayte



THE CHOLERA AT MALTA: THE 100TH REGIMENT ENCAMPED ON THE GLACIS OF FORT MANOEL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

BURNING OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

OUR Australian correspondence mentions the destruction by fire, on June 29, of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Sydney. The Illustration we have engraved, from a picture by Mr. J. Smedley, an artist of that city, shows the conflagration in its most terrific aspect. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when the fire was first seen. The flames burst forth almost simultaneously in different parts of the building. The greatest body of fire was at the east end of the cathedral, but there was a strong westerly wind, and by half-past nine the whole of the roof was covered with flame. The roof was composed of shingles, which were quickly burnt through, but the rafters and other timbers burnt for a while longer; and, as the outlines of the stately structure were vividly defined and skirted with flame, the sight was one of unsurpassed grandeur. Myriads of sparks ascended high into the air and fell in showers in the direction of Woolloomooloo Bay, whither, for a considerable distance, they were driven by the wind. From the top of the cathedral clouds of yellow flame and smoke issued, which shed a lurid lustre on all around; and at times so bright was the glare that in remote parts of the city the minutest objects could be seen as distinctly as by daylight. The reflection of the fire in the sky was visible for a distance of twenty miles at sea. The cold, frosty air, blowing on the rafters, caused them to glitter with resplendent brilliancy; and the flames, like innumerable serpents of fire, hissed and crackled along every part of the building, and, as they swept from one interior fitting to another, assumed most singular shapes. The interior of the cathedral was a vast furnace of fire, which glowed with intense heat; and the wind and flame roaring through the sacred pile, and the timbers crashing from above, made a noise which somewhat resembled the waves beating along the seashore as heard from afar.

Of course it was utterly impossible to arrest the progress of the flames, which, fanned by the breeze, continued to rage with unchecked fierceness until the woodwork of the edifice had all been consumed. The Archbishop's house, St. Mary's Seminary, and other buildings adjacent were saved by the efforts of the firemen, aided by many townspeople and a detachment of sailors from a French sloop-of-war in the harbour.

The cathedral, which had cost not much less, with its furniture and decorations, than £50,000, was not insured. It contained several pictures by the old masters, none of which have been saved. One painting alone, representing the death of St. Benedict, was valued at £1000. The chalices in the sacristy were got out, as also were all the more valuable vestments—these latter being estimated at £2000.



DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

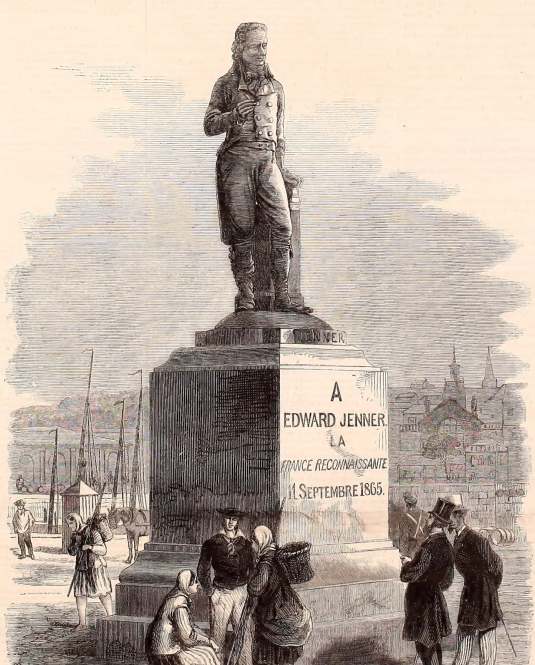
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1336.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RECONSTRUCTION IN AUSTRIA.

"SWEET are the uses of adversity." If any European State needed to have the thick crust of bigotry which occasionally forms and hardens over the whole surface of its common-sense battered into fragments by a frequent succession of troubles that, assuredly, was Austria ten years ago. Her policy at that period and for a long foregoing one was the effux of a central will in utter antagonism to all the living forces of the age, which it was her aim to suppress by overlaying them with the accretions of Imperial law, and thereby forcing them into an outward form of order and unity. The empire is an aggregation of separate nationalities differing from one another in race, in traditions, in forms of government, and in historical guarantees and memories, but all united to Austria by a dynastic connection. It was the misfortune of Francis Joseph that on his accession to the throne he was surrounded by advisers who filled his mind with the ambition of constituting one homogeneous whole of the then existing diversities, of crushing out from the various national bodies under his sway every vestige of distinctive peculiarity, of welding them all into one common mass and subjecting it to the absolute authority of the Kaiser. The policy, as might have been anticipated, did not prosper. Unity by compression seldom does. In persistently essaying to develop it, Austria, instead of destroying the vital forces of her subject provinces, simply exhausted her own. Having done so, and having brought herself thereby to the verge of ruin, she has become sensible of her mistake. Magenta and Solferino rudely shook her faith in the system she had adopted. The Gastein Convention made it totter to its foundations. Financial chaos has swept away its relics. Nothing remains except to reconstruct the empire upon a different basis.

It is now close upon five years ago that the Emperor, smarting under the defeats and losses of the campaign in Italy, conceived the idea of seeking for the monarchy the additional power that was to be obtained from representative institutions. Assuming the intentions expressed in the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, to have been sincere, it must also be admitted that they were unskilfully carried into effect by the Patent of Feb. 26, 1861. In fact, those nations which already possessed "historic rights" were required to surrender them in exchange for an Imperial Constitution, which, as it was made, so it might be revoked by autocratic authority. Some of them, and those the oldest and most powerful, saw at a glance that an exchange of national rights guaranteed to them by solemn instruments which time and experience had sanctioned, which successive Emperors had recognised, and which had become to them the bases of separate political existence, for a newly-coined instrument deriving its validity from the will of the Emperor alone, superseding all pre-existent guarantees, and securing nothing beyond a fractional share in the representation of the empire, would be, in effect, an exchange of a legal status of freedom for one dependent upon favour, of established right for unsecured grace, of a solid and trustworthy reality for a phantom which might elude the grasp. They declined, therefore, to be represented in the Reichsrath at Vienna, unless they could be so without giving up the smallest item of their historic rights; and Austria for some time past, has exhibited the curious spectacle of an empire guided by the councils of a Parliament to which the more powerful and more populous half of



STATUE OF DR. JENNER, LATELY ERECTED AT BOULOGNE.—SEE PAGE 304.

is subjects refused to send members. Francis Joseph persevered with his plan in the vain hope that the provinces which acted aloof from his Reichsrath would be conquered by time. But time, instead of removing their objections, has increased his difficulties. The experiment, as first conceived, is admitted to be a failure. "My duty as ruler," says Francis Joseph, in a Rescript, to which we shall presently advert, "forbids me any longer to ignore a fact which, from the very realisation of my intention to develop a free constitutional life, and which menaces also the rights of all the nations in their very foundations."

It seems probable enough that the humiliation of the Eastern Convention opened the Emperor's eyes to the inevitable tendency of the Schmerling policy. Count Belcredi and his colleagues have reversed the helm and are boldly steering for a secure haven. The Emperor, with their advice, has revoked the existing law of representation; or, in other words, has abolished the Constitution embodied in the Diploma of 1860 and the Patent of 1861; but with no present or ulterior view of superseding representative government. His purpose is "to lay before the Hungarian and the Croatian Diet" both Diplomas and Patent, in order that, "should the decision of the representatives of these eastern kingdoms contain a modification of the aforesaid laws compatible with the continuance of the empire in its integrity and power," he may "lay it before the legal representatives of the other kingdoms and countries, in order to learn whether their views coincide with equally important decision." In fact, the Emperor is resolved to come, if possible, to a good understanding with Hungary, and, as a first concession, he abolishes that plan of central representation to which Hungary objected as destructive of her nationality. He thus clears the way for tendering to the Diet, convened for the 10th of December, his Diploma and Patent, now no longer in force, that they may modify them according to their wishes. When modified by Hungary, they will be submitted to the Diets of other countries of the empire, and, if accepted by them, the result will be offered "to the interests of the age" as "the sure guarantee afforded by a constitutional form of government, whose strength and whose signification should lie in the *free* participation of *all* the different peoples in the work."

In more than one particular the Imperial Rescript of Sept. 20, 1865, outstripping the programme adverted to above, is open to the unfriendly criticism of the Opposition. It is the first place, in its elections, on the surface of things, why the Lesser Reichsrath has been abolished, when although it is distinctly stated that a more adequate representation of the empire than that assembly could give is intended by the Emperor to take its place. The true answer to this, we imagine, must be sought in the ruinously-disordered condition of the finances of Austria. The adjustment of the relations of the several provinces to the central authority and to each other is a work of considerable time for arrangement, even if the experiment should proceed as smoothly as could be wished. But Austria cannot afford to wait. She wants money meanwhile. She can only obtain it by a loan, and so long as the Lesser Reichsrath remained in being, no loan would have been legally contracted without their consent. Government has again, therefore, been rendered absolute—not with a view to its ultimately remaining so, but to meet, with all the authority requisite, the call for pecuniary exigences. In the next place, the Rescript contains no formal engagement that, should the Emperor fail to come to an understanding with his eastern kingdoms, he will restore matters to their former footing. The objection is open, perhaps, to a grave one, but, fairly examined in the light of surrounding facts and probabilities, it need not bring under even temporary suspicion Francis Joseph's good faith. Without laying too much stress upon the entire drift of the Rescript, it may be fairly concluded that no intention of returning to absolutism can be entertained by either the Court or the Government at Vienna, inasmuch as every step taken in that direction leads directly, swiftly, inevitably to national bankruptcy. It may be presumed, moreover, that the Emperor has already ascertained the course which the Hungarians will take, by informal consultations with their most trusted leaders; for he would hardly have exposed himself to the possibility of being thrown back upon humbled himself by an implied confession that his long-cherished policy had been a mistake. Then, again, the enthusiastic reception given to the Rescript in Bohemia, in Hungary, and in the other eastern provinces, shows that in those countries it also remains as to future reconciliation. We believe the bases of agreement were laid two or three months ago by the representative statesmen on both sides, and nothing now remains to be accomplished but to give formal expression to what is already a virtual compact.

We are the more disposed to credit the Austrian Government with the good faith which it professes in this new political programme because, simultaneously with the more liberal aspect which it has assumed towards its subjects in the east, it has reopened for consideration the question of a free commercial policy. The strongest bond of unity between the diverse populations of which the Austrian empire consists would be constituted by perfect freedom of trade. The abolition of prohibitive and protective duties, and the substitution for them of moderate taxation for purposes of revenue only, would open a new and rich vein of wealth not only to the outlying provinces of Austria, but also to her Government. Of course, it is not to be expected that her fiscal policy will be abruptly reversed. But moderate changes will soon dispose to larger ones. Let these reforms be but initiated, and Austria will have but one more sacrifice of pride to make in order to put her on the high road to prosperity and stability. She must dispose of Venetia, which, as a part of the empire, will never be other than a drain upon its resources. She may then reduce her enormous military establishment, and Francis Joseph may enjoy the yet untasted luxury of swaying the sceptre over a confederation of contented, thriving, and grateful peoples.

THE HUMILIATION OF PRUSSIA.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1865.

THE Emperor is still at Biarritz, where it is expected he will remain for the next few weeks, and then, after making a short sojourn at St. Cloud, will proceed to his hunting quarters at Compiègne.

The Empress has been delighted by a visit of Madame, on Sunday last, at the races in the Bois de Boulogne. He ran, as a matter of course, first for the Prince Imperial's Cup of 10,000f., only one horse, Vertugadin, venturing to compete with him. There were fourteen other horses entered for this Cup, but they were all drawn scratched only a few minutes before the time for starting, when there was no longer any possible doubt as to Gladiateur's intentions.

The works for the Paris International Exhibition of 1867 were commenced this week in the Champ de Mars. Large bodies of workmen are at the present busily engaged in carting thither loads of earth obtained from the lowering of the Boulevard Latour Maubourg, to form the principal works of art and industry, and the fine arts productions, which are looked for from every quarter of the globe.

Among various Bills in contemplation for the next session of the Corps Législatif (1867) are three new and magnificent entrances to the Bois de Boulogne, one at the Porte Maillot, a second on the side of the Rue Rochelles, and the third in front of the flight of steps in the Rue de l'Etoile. The first-named will, when the above-mentioned localities, the great advantage of the contemplated improvements will be strikingly apparent.

Last week I chronicled the death of the Count de Noé, one of the records in a long career of literature; this week I have to announce the decease, yesterday last, of the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse, principal in the same affair. The Duke was a notorious spendthrift, and on this account, although more than thirty years have elapsed since the process of French law, set in motion by what is called the "*conseil de famille*," against him, was carried to the extreme, he escaped nearly all the Courts that he was leading, if not a bankrupt, at any rate a prudent man. For the last few years, however, he was limited to a year and he made several attempts to convince his judges that he lived scrupulously within the income allotted him, but always without effect. It had been decided, however, I believe, that he should succeed to the control of his property on the 1st of next month, but the Duke died, as I have yesterday, when a grand service was performed over his remains in the Church of the Madeleine.

Overeat is the principal topic during the past week round the shop-windows of Goupil and Co., the print-publishers par excellence of the day, to catch a glimpse of the engravings by Gustave Doré of the secret of the Masterhorn and the accident which befel the party of which Mr. Whymper was leader. He is on a large scale, are in neutral tint and white worked on afterwards with a crayon in the usual way which only Frenchmen seem to understand. It is from a sketch by Whymper will tell us that Doré's imaginative pencil has even aggregated to himself in taking the incidents he has related; and I am quite certain that Mr. Ruskin will take him to task respecting the forms of his peaks and the strata-fication of his rocks. The engravings, however, are in a high artistic scenery will object to the depth of his shadows on the sides of the mountain and to the precipices, but without avail. Doré produces a couple of grand works. The action of the falling figures is very striking; the first, the guide Croz, bounding, apparently, in the air, with in a watery mist; the next a sliding at railway speed down the mountain-side, the hands contracted and clinging out with the agony of fear, the third has fallen on his side; while the fourth, just losing his balance, is falling backwards, standing, meanwhile, with all the power of his body to resist the precipice, but without avail.

Self-mortification was ordinarily an essential feature of the religious pilgrimages of the Middle Ages. A literary company of pilgrims that set out from a comfortable inn mounted on stout nags, and provided with all the requisites for eating and drinking by the way, and yet, as Chaucer's jovial band did some five centuries ago. The modern pilgrims have dispensed with the habiliments of woe, cropped their shirts rest their shy; others with peas in their shoes, which the astute ones generally took the precaution to boil, to soften the leathers. Nowadays, however, your religious devotee is again perfectly barefoot or excessively-fond of his ease, and he travels by steam-boat or excursion-train. Formerly, if he went to Rome, according to his means. It was only a week or two ago that an immense crowd of elders was congregated on the Quai d'Orsay, almost in the very heart of Paris, to bid farewell to a band of two or three thousand pilgrims, with the Curé of St. Roch at their head, who, having obtained the Archbishop's blessing, sang out with a full chorus, and set off to the shrine of St. Cloud. Now, as St. Cloud is within the suburbs of Paris, the pilgrims have not even been to participate in performing the journey on foot. But, no: the extra exertion is left to the horses of the omnibuses. The evolution of the present, and steam he called into requisition to transport the pilgrims to the scene of their *religieux*, in a costume of the nineteenth century, but their personal comfort, to that place of destination. Last week, too, Honfleur was startled by the influx of something like 1500 pilgrims, about 1000 of whom were from Rouen, hurry, both on foot and in devotions at the shrine of Our Lady of Grace. The assemblage was a strange but picturesque one. The banners of the Duke Dame de Gonet, and a sermon at St. Catherine's Church, followed by a substantial dejeuner in the afternoon at the various inns and cafés, and the packed them to the railway-station, exhibited their return-tickets, lit their pipes and cigars, and started, very well pleased with their day's excursion. Nothing could be more orderly. All this happens on what was once English territory, almost in sight of the English coast, and in the very face of English.

The cattle disease has at length made its appearance in France, three cattle-markets having been attacked by it at St. Omer. They were forthwith slaughtered and precautions were at once taken to put the remaining animals in the town under a strict surveillance, with what effect we shall presently see. The cholera, too, is looking up again in the north. In the department of the Nord it no longer stands in the returning, although 104,000 of the inhabitants, frightened at the ravages committed in the neighbouring districts, have left, leaving only sixty-nine deaths on Sept. 22, sixty-one were from cholera. At Arras a Conseil Supérieur du Commerce has been sitting, and has concluded its sittings; the non-prefect and his secretary are compelled to transact all the routine of the office, as the Prefect and the rest of the clerks having run away; and a large proportion of the inhabitants have fled from the city, carrying with them just such articles of necessity as they could manage to find means of transport for. Those who remain are reduced to red strache, owing to most of the bakers having closed their shops and taken their departure to some neighbouring town.

Some of your readers will, perhaps, have heard of the proposed compromise now under discussion by the different sections of sixty-nine politicians, having for its object the solution of the Roman question by the bona fide abandonment of Rome and the adoption of Naples as the future capital of regenerated Italy. There is this much to be said in favour of the suggestion—ten millions of Italians are located north and twelve millions south of Naples; consequently, this city may be regarded as the centre of the Italian population; and the Tuscans, we all know, are averse to the metropolitan honours lately thrust upon their city and dignified ease and retirement. But whether or not Naples is to be the future capital of Italy, I gather, from letters recently received from there, that the municipality of the city, determined that it shall not be behind either Milan or Florence, so far as public improvements are concerned, have sanctioned the construction of a new boulevard in the Chiaja quarter, nearly two miles in length, and which will run almost parallel both with the magnificent bay and the Villa Reale. Its projected name is to be "Italia Unita." Mr. W. Burges, the architect, if I mistake not, of the memorial church at Constantinople, has, I believe, been selected for the honour of covering with palatial residences one of the finest sites in Europe.

M. Fould is appointed Minister, in place of M. Darcoche, who held the office *ad interim*.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese International Exhibition was opened at Oporto, on Monday week, with great pomp and ceremony. At one o'clock the King and Queen, Don Ferdinand, and Dom Augusto entered the Crystal Palace, with a brilliant suite, and were conducted through the nave to the throne prepared for their Majesties. Here an address was delivered by the president of the company, by whom a petition has been constructed, to which the King replied in terms befitting alike to the occasion, to the city of Oporto, and the country generally. His Majesty concluded by declaring the Exhibition open, and the procession returned from the nave in numerous and select concourse of spectators, native and foreign. Royal salutes were fired from the forts of Serra do Pilar and Foz in honour of the event. The King and Queen afterwards conducted over the various departments of the building, several pieces specially composed for the occasion being performed by numerous bands of military. The greater part of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, the whole of the Consular Body, and the Ministers from distant dignitaries, and nearly all the members of Parliament were present at the ceremony, which was favoured by splendid weather. The building is best represented for her manufactures among foreign nations in the exhibition.

BELGIUM.

Brussels has, this week, been *en fête*, celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of its independence. Last Saturday morning the festival was inaugurated by a salute of twenty-one rounds. The national colours were everywhere displayed, and the whole nation is making a holiday to capital. The streets are decorated with triumphal arches thrown open, and Te Deums sang in the chief churches. In the afternoon the King and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant opened a magnificent exposition of the Horticultural Society in the hotel de Palais of Justice. On Sunday the Tir National was opened by the Count of Flanders, a fair sprinkling of English volunteers being present.

ITALY.

King Emmanuel left Florence, on Monday, for Sonnas.

The Roman Monitore, of the 23rd inst., the *Moniteur*, has the death of General Lamoricière the subject of an order of the day to the Pontifical army. In it, after a brief eulogium, it is stated that Lamoricière was only awaiting a favourable opportunity of again offering his life in the Papal cause.

A secret consistory was held on Monday morning, in which the Pope delivered an allocution. Fifteen bishops were nominated in England, one Irish, one Belgian, and four Spanish bishops, ten for other countries, and eight *in partibus infidelium*.

GREECE.

The following is the Emperor's rescript to his people, of which we gave a summary in our last Number:—

To my People.—The consolidation of the monarchy, by a participation of all in the management of the highest questions of the State; to ensure the stability of the realm, by increasing the healthfulness of its representative basis and the historical development of their several laws and rights, this was the leading idea expressed in the Diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, and the principle of my faithful counsels, will still continue to be the guide of my actions. The Diploma of October, 1860, was to me a duty and vote in the legislature of the Empire, the sanctioning of which, however, now pledges for furthering the interests both of the subject and of the different countries, was solemnly guaranteed and accepted unanimously by the fundamental law of the 26th of February, 1861, and by the Patent of the empire, which was promulgated in my Patent of Feb. 26, 1861, and which, in addition to the duties of this ideal bond, entrusted to it, as to the sixth article of the said Patent, I announced that the pre-existing fundamentalaws, as well as those which were to be added to them, would not only remain unchanged in their entire constitutional validity, but that they would, on the contrary, be considered as forming the basis and the true principle of the whole. In this duty this ideal bond, as to the principle of the constitutional structure in all its parts, was the task committed to the combined efforts of my faithful subjects, and of their representatives, and I even acknowledged that the realisation of my intention to develop a free constitutional life, and which menaces also the rights of all the nations in their very foundations. But we do not intend to separate ourselves from the Hungarian Crown, it is in the fundamental law, which, at Art. 1 of the Patent of Feb. 26, 1861, declares that the Hungarian Crown is to be in the legislative rights common to all are vested, and there only. As long as the first condition for a vital standard of the fundamental law, as well as constitutional harmony of its parts, is wanting, the great work contemplated, which would especially bring us nearer to the object of our wishes, would be lacking in power, of giving to the empire a durable Constitutional form.

In order not to endanger the existence of the empire, not to sacrifice the essence to the mere form, have not the Diploma of October, 1860, and the Patent of Feb. 26, 1861, been abolished? Has any people in the eastern part of my empire had to lay before the Hungarian Diet, and the Croatian Diet, for acceptance, the Diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the fundamental laws relating to the representation of the empire, which were founded on it, and the Patent of Feb. 26, 1861, was published. Considering, however, that it is judicially impossible for me to ensure, even for a few months, a vital power in one part of the empire, while in other parts it is treated as an Imperial law, binding for all, I myself am obliged to set aside the purpose of the law relating to the representation of the empire, and the same time lose sight of the principle of the Diploma of October, 1860, that the representatives of these eastern kingdoms contain a modification of the aforesaid laws compatible with the continuance of the empire in its integrity and power, I reserve to myself the right, before pronouncing a resolution upon it, to lay it before the legal representatives of the other kingdoms and countries, in order to learn whether their views coincide with equally important decision. I can only regret that this unavoidable step brings with it a cessation of the Constitutional labours of the Lesser Reichsrath. However, the question, on election of all the principles of the law determining the united action of the Reichsrath, and the necessity of the several simultaneous laws, has caused a diminishing of the law and anything like a mere partial maintenance of its efficacy quite impossible.

As long as the Representative Assembly of the Empire has not met, it will be the duty of my ministers to take the measures for those matters which cannot be deferred; and among these principally such as are necessary for the regulation of the finances and economic interests of the realm. Free and open, the path will, with a due observance of legitimate rights, lead to mutual understanding, and what I confidently hope to find, a conciliatory spirit, because ready to make sacrifices for the common interests, and to confirm the judgment of my faithful people, to whom these Imperial words are confidently addressed.

Telegrams from Prague and Pesth announce that the Imperial Rescript has been received with the most grateful emotion. The Town Council of Prague have resolved that the anniversary of the issue of the diploma of October shall be celebrated with illuminations. This custom was discontinued four years ago.

GREECE.

The King has announced his intention of dispensing with a third of the civil list, in order to relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury.

The Government has contracted a new loan of 4,000,000 drachmes with the Ionian Bank. This loan bears interest at seven per cent, and is to be reimbursed in fifteen years by means of a monthly deduction from the revenues of the customs of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante, which are to be mortgaged until the capital and interest are paid up.

UNITED STATES.

We have news from New York to the morning of the 16th inst.

A delegation of prominent citizens representing the nine Southern States have had an interview with President, Johnson, to affirm their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, and to express confidence in the President's policy towards the South. Mr. Johnson, in replying to the sentiments expressed by the delegation, said he was glad to see the Southern people, after submitting the question of secession to the arbitrament of the sword, and having lost the cause, now frankly admitted their defeat, and were willing to become good citizens. The Government would do all in their power to restore civil authority in the South, and he hoped to see them again fully enjoying their old position in the Union. The Government had no disposition to deal harshly with the South, notwithstanding the bloodshed and ruin caused in various quarters breathing a different spirit. Though dreading disintegration, he strongly opposed secession, and had always considered the President for the generous and magnanimous expression of his kindly feelings towards the South.

It is reported that all troops, except for garrison duty, are to be withdrawn from the South. The conflict between the military and civil authorities in South Carolina had been amicably arranged.

Conventions for revisions of the constitution of Alabama and South Carolina assembled at Montgomery and Columbia, the respective capitals of those States, on the 12th and 13th inst. No important proceedings have yet been reported. The meeting of the Governors of Austin, Grimes, and Washington, Texas, recently held at Hempstead, it was resolved to co-operate with the President in his system of restoration, and Provisional Governor Hamilton was solicited to appoint an early day for a session of the Legislature.

The Mannchunk's Republic Convention was held at Worcester, on the 14th inst. Colonel Alexander Bullock was nominated for Governor, and the Hon. William Claplin for Lieutenant-Governor. Resolutions expressing confidence in President Johnson and pledging the State to support his reconstruction policy were adopted. The Convention considered the Southern leaders should suffer condign punishment, but recommended pardon and clemency to the people. Senator Sumner made a speech in which he stated that neither the rebellion nor slavery was dead, nor would be, while the country was fenced upon a full equality with the whites before the law.

The election was given on the 9th inst. in Berks ville, Pennsylvania, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, to the English capitalists, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. James M'Henry, Mr. Brassey, and others, and also a tone of inspection of the public works and other enterprises of Canada and the States.

Three whaling-vessels—one of them having on board 150 sailors from vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah—arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on Aug. 15. A number of the crews of vessels captures by the Shenandoah at thirty vessels, twenty-six of which were burnt and scuttled.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

In the Canadian Legislative Assembly the militia estimates, as reported from the Committee of Supply, had been passed; as also had the Act relative to works connected with the defence of the provinces. Resolutions were passed for the better organisation of the best facilities being provided for the increase of the commerce of the country with the national defences, and for the use of those purposes as inland water communication, by way of the Ottawa River, &c., to Lake Huron, should be deemed advisable. Resolutions are debated at length, but without any action.

The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, of New Brunswick; the Hon. Mr. Ritchie, of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Mr. Pope, of Prince Edward Island; and the Hon. Mr. Shea, of Newfoundland, were at Quebec. These gentlemen are delegates to the Confederate Council of Trade and Commerce, and would assemble the Executive Council Chamber, Quebec, on the 18th inst. under the presidency of the Governor-General.

MEXICO.

News received from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. officially announces that General Bazaincourt entered Chihuahua on the 15th ult. Juarez fled to Paso del Norte. The Imperialists captured twenty-five cannon, Colonel Cravioto attended Bazaincourt's entry at the head of the fine-looking Mexican troops have been substituted for the French along the line of the Rio Grande.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the overland mail we have received Indian advices to the following dates:—Calcutta, Aug. 16; Bombay, Aug. 18.

The Viceroy intended leaving Simla in September, and would hold a grand Durbar at Delhi on his way to Calcutta.

Orders have been issued for the renewal of hostilities in Bhootan in the cold season, and great preparations were being made.

Mr. Whitley Stokes has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Judicial Department.

The Maharajah of Rewah has given £500 to found a Rewah scholarship in Queen's College, Benares; and the Maharajah of Vizianagram has subscribed £700 to found a scholarship in the same college.

The foundation-stone of a college at Poona for training natives as civil engineers was laid by the Governor on the 15th inst. The cost of the building (£6000) has been defrayed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, a well-known native of Bombay.

By the completion of the bridge over the Jumna, the East India Railway Company can run trains direct from Calcutta to Delhi.

The reported murder of Lieutenant Campbell, of the 90th Foot, whilst on a shooting excursion, is untrue.

There had been incessant rain in Bombay for thirteen days.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We hear from Shanghai that the treaty of commerce between China and the Netherlands has been ratified.

Sir Harry Parkes, the new Minister in Japan, is establishing his legation at Jeddo.

NEW ZEALAND.

General Cameron has resigned the command of the troops in New Zealand. William Thompson, whose surrender was reported a mail or two ago, has petitioned the Queen to send out a commission of inquiry.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Several additional arrests are reported in the Irish districts. Five Fenians were arrested in Kilkenny; another was taken into custody in the office of the Crown prosecutor in Derry; another was arrested in Belfast; and a Fenian named Denieffe was apprehended in Dublin, and a man named Archdeacon, who kept a shop in Sackville-street, Dublin, was arrested on the same charge, and sent over to Dublin. It was settled when the Dublin prisoners were first apprehended that they would be tried by commission of the Queen's Bench, the cases against them not being completed, they were merely brought up and remanded for a week.

On Saturday a Liverpool shipping paper published an announcement that an American vessel, which had arrived in the Mersey, had on board what had been overhauled by a large screw-steamer heavily armed, which was believed to be a Fenian cruiser. This startling intelligence was telegraphed to the ports of the country, and caused considerable excitement. In the course of the day a telegram was received from Cork, stating that the vessel belonging to the screw, consisted on the banks of the Mersey.

A Manx clergyman, the Rev. W. Gill, gives the following explanation of the term "Limping." Dr. Kelly's Irish Dictionary, Dublin, 1853, a work written in 1756, but only now committed to the press:—"Fenigidy, s., Fenigidy, Irish, Fenigidhe, Welsh, Fenigidi, Manx, a name anciently used to signify invaders or foreign spellers, which insinuates me to suppose that these Fenians are from the Fen of Ireland, the wars [an inhabitant of Ulster called] or the Fenii or Phœnicians of Carthage. The stories tell of the persons and size of these giants are wonderful. Irish, *Limpa*, *Limpidh*, a kind of millrick."

The Emperor of Russia has given his sanction to a subscription being raised throughout the empire for the building a cathedral at Tiflis as a memorial of the circulation of the Caucasian war.

A letter from Stockholm gives an account of the baptism, on the 18th inst., of the infant son of Prince Oscar of Sweden, to whom the Emperor Napoleon acted as godfather, being represented on the occasion by M. Fournier, the French Minister. The other sponsors were the King and Queen, the Dowager-Queen Josephine, Prince Frederick of Baden, and the Regents of Sweden. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Upsala, a herald advanced and exclaimed, "Long live Eugene-Napoleon-Nicholas, Duke of Nerike!"

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bryn Bras Castle, near Carnarvon, has been destroyed by fire together with its valuable contents.

Miss Burdett Coutts has signified her intention of subscribing £500 towards the erection of a pier at Cape Clear or in the neighbourhood.

Last Saturday morning there was an explosion at the Ewell Powder-mills, Epsom, and one more blow to steam.

The Chester magistrates have fined a man named Hickey for obstructing in the streets the bills of a race doctor.

The *Yarmouth Mercury* says, the shannon fishings are still unaccountably dull in all parts of the north. The herring-fishing and the take of white fish at sea have this year been also far below an average.

Yesterday week the Hawick Waterworks were formally opened by the Duke of Buccleuch. The supply of water was satisfactorily tested, and the ceremony passed off very suspiciously.

The engraving of the new graving-dock at Jarrow—the largest dock of the kind on the east coast—took place last Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Palmer, M.P., in the presence of several thousand spectators.

Captain Tyler, of the Board of Trade, has officially inspected and tested the Cromlin viaduct, which was not to be in an insecure state, and has been analysed by Dr. Taylor and found to be pure.

Bridal gifts of the value of more than £500 have been presented to the daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Copeland, from Caroline Carendish, on the occasion of her marriage to Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, R.A.

The winter session of the Birmingham and Midland Institute was opened on Monday evening, on which occasion an address "On the Recent Applications of the Spectral Analysis to Astronomical Phenomena" was delivered by Lord Wrottesley, the President.

Earl Fitzwilliam and the officers of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry gave a ball and supper, on Wednesday w'night, at the Assembly-rooms, Wakefield, to which the leading families of the West Riding were present.

The monument of her Majesty an elegant tomb or monumental structure has been erected on the spot of ground at Cambusnethan, near Wishaw, where the late gardener, Mr. Macdonald, was killed by a tree of King James III. and his Queen, Princess Margaret of Denmark.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland has, we learn, written to the *Tiverton Gazette*, subscribed £10 for a richly-chased silver candlestick, to be presented to Mr. Heathcoat Amory, jun., as a testimonial of his gallantry in the rescue of life at the late fire at Tiverton, which the Lord Advocate is of opinion is deserving of this testimonial.

The statue of Garibaldi and Hawthorn, by Mr. Gallison on Leigh Boyle last week. The greatest confusion prevailed, and two men were killed, six or seven others had their legs broken, and many more injured. The were unnecessarily lost, as neither vessel sank. The accident occurred in broad daylight, with the sea quite smooth.

The annual meeting of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society took place, on Wednesday, at Huntingdon. The show of stock, although not large, was generally good. The show of implements, a large number of the members and supporters of the society dined together in the Corn Exchange, under the presidency of Lord Sandon, M.P.

The Lords of the Treasury have notified to the Commissioners of Customs that they have directed that Messrs. Hall, Dare, and Co.'s Pearl Shields, an independent port; and the Board of Customs have promulgated a general order to the officers of the outports, that the regulations which they noted re North and South Shields, the arrangement to take effect on and from the 1st of October next.

New waterworks were opened at Wisbech on Thursday. There were a number of visitors present. The water for the use of the town was taken by the Mayor. After luncheon a procession was formed, and the works were inspected by the party. The Mayor, Mr. Hawkins, said the water was exhibited in various parts of the town, and in the evening there were a conversazione and ball given by the Corporation.

The Hon. William Napier, the defeated candidate for the representation of Ashburton, in the room of Lord Ashburton, on Wednesday week, by his friends and supporters to dinner in the County Hotel, Ashburton. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bastard, the High Sheriff, supported by ex-Provost Roberts, Saltrik. It was also arranged that Mr. Napier should receive a testimonial from the electors, in the shape of a handsome silver of candelabrum, which cost 165 guineas.

A collision occurred, on Saturday, employed at one of the Merthyr coal-pits, has been declared the heir of the Drummond estate, near Swansea, by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Drummond, the late proprietor, died in his great grandfather, who was twice married, and Thomas is descended from the second marriage. The case has been in Chancery for a number of years, and since since the property has been in the hands of the issue of the first marriage of the late proprietor, who died in 1858, and left it to Mr. Drummond Baillie Hamilton, who for many years represented Berwick in Parliament.

The prizes and certificates gained locally by candidates at the the last examination in connection with the University of Oxford were presented, on Saturday, by the Earl of Carnarvon, M.P., Lord Lieutenant, Burt, M.P., the president of the local committee. Sir Stafford himself gave prizes to the boys of the Grammar School, Mr. Burt to the girls. Mr. Burt, M.P., then took the chair, and amongst those present were the Earl of Devon; Mr. S. E. Rideswith, M.P.; Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., and Archdeacon Hale.

A riot broke out on Monday night in Market Drayton, Shropshire. The cause of the disturbance was the imposition of some rates on the inhabitants by the Local Board. The disturbance commenced with an illumination, made as attack on the Townhall and upon the private houses of the members of the Local Board, and ended in a regular fight with the police and the rate-payers. The military were required to keep them in order. During their arrival, quiet was in some measure restored. Several persons were injured in the disturbance.

The memorial stone of the extensive system of drainage works for the entire borough of Portsmouth was laid on Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Corporation. The works, which will be carried on in the principal streets of the borough, and in the suburbs adjoining, are intended in their robe at twelve o'clock, and were conveyed in carriages to a spot near Landport, where the ceremony was performed. The mace, the gift of the corporation, and amongst those present were the Earl of Devon; Mr. S. E. Rideswith, M.P.; Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., and Archdeacon Hale.

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THE CHINESE GIANT.

THE biggest, if not the greatest, man of our acquaintance is a young gentleman named Chang, nineteen years of age, born in the city of Fy-Chow, of highly respectable Chinese parentage, and lately arrived in London for the purpose of displaying his wonderful stature to us little people, at the Egyptian Hall. He is accompanied by his wife, whose name, King-Foo, signifies "The Fair Lily," and who looks like any other Chinese lady, having the small, compressed feet which belong to her sex and social rank in that country. A dwarf, called Chung, who stands but 3 ft. high, and is not so well-proportioned a figure as General Tom Thumb, attends the giant, and enhances the exhibition of his size by contrast. The portraits of this group, in our Engraving, are copied from an excellent photograph, taken by the London Stereoscopic Company. The height of Chang is 7 ft. 8 in.; his weight about 20 st. He has a good slim shape, and a mild, agreeable face, with the prominent cheek bones and narrow, oblique eyelids of the Mongol race. He wears a brocaded robe of white silk, with a massive string of beads round his neck, a fan in his hand, a cap on his head, and thick white sandals under his feet. He seems to be an intelligent person; has received a literary education, his father, Chang-Tching, having an eminent Confucian scholar; and his autobiography, sold at the Egyptian Hall, expresses a vein of cheerful moral sentiment which does equal credit to the head and heart of its author. He is said to be an affectionate husband, and he is kind to little Chang. We are told that Chang, or, as he is called on account of his bigness, Chang-Woo-Gow, had a sister, Cheh-Yow-Tzu, who was 10 in. taller than himself, but who, unfortunately, died when she had just attained the age of womanhood. His brother, Chang-Soo-Gow, the brave, is not so tall by 6 in. as Chang-Woo-Gow, but is of extraordinary stoutness and strength, weighing 400 lb.; he is an officer in the Imperial army at Foo-Chow. Their father, who died two years ago, was also a giant; but their mother is of the usual size.



THE CHINESE GIANT, CHANG, WITH HIS WIFE AND ATTENDANT DWARF.

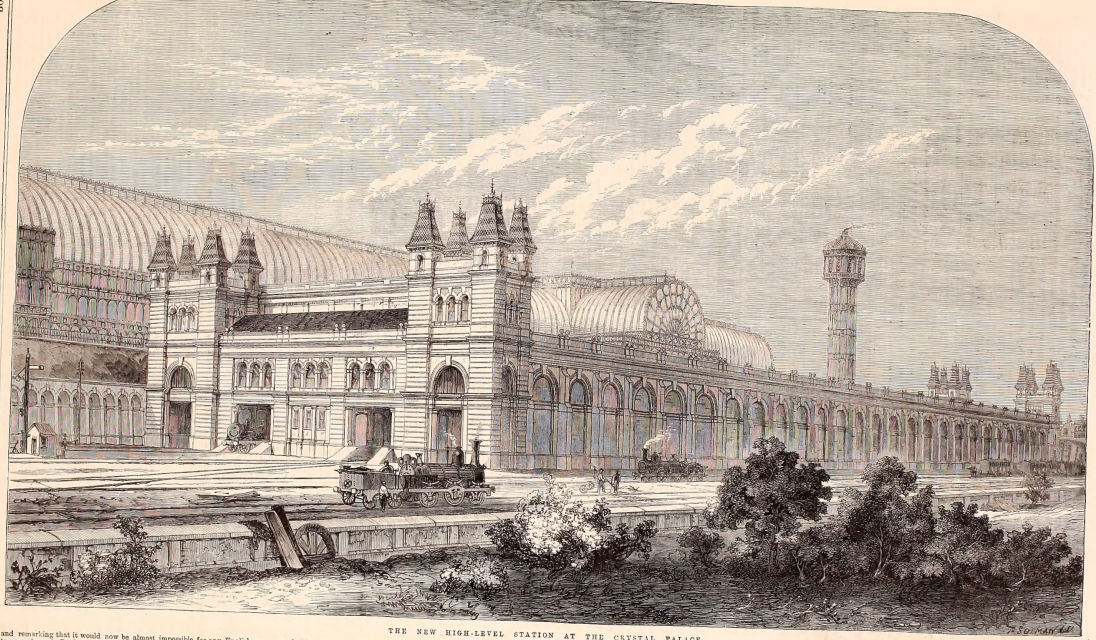
THE JENNER MONUMENT AT BOULOGNE.

THE beneficent discovery of vaccination to prevent small-pox is appreciated so highly by the physicians and scientific men of France, that they proposed, some years ago, at a meeting of the Société des Sciences Industrielles, Arts, et Belles Lettres of Paris, to erect the statue to Dr. Jenner which is shown on our front page, as it now stands on the Place des Bains, at Boulogne. It was at Boulogne that Dr. Woodville and Dr. Nowell, two of the disciples of Jenner, landed during the peace of Amiens, as soon as English visitors had permission to land, with the humane and friendly purpose of introducing his most useful invention to the medical practitioners of France. The erection, at Greenwich Hospital, of a monument in honour of Lieutenant Bellot, the French naval officer who volunteered to join in the search for Sir John Franklin, and who lost his life in the attempt, had furnished a precedent for the Jenner memorial at Boulogne. The Government of the Emperor Napoleon having readily approved of the scheme, it assumed almost a national character. A sculptor of some repute, M. E. Paul, furnished the design, and has superintended the casting, without any pecuniary reward.

The statue, being completed and set up, was formally consigned to the municipality of Boulogne on Monday, the 11th inst. A procession, consisting of M. le Maire (Dr. Levert); M. le Baron de Farincourt, the Sous-Prefet of the arrondissement of Boulogne; M. Pinart, the representative of the Circumscription of Boulogne in the Corps Législatif; M. Seneca, member of the Conseil-General; MM. Crouy, Charles Bellet, and A. Dubost, adjoints du Maire; M. le Marquis du Planty, president; M. Boissoneau, vice-president; M. Adolphe Favre and M. Ledier, secretaries; M. C. Fournier, treasurer; M. Eugene Paul, statuary; and Messrs. Bacchon, Rebillal, Elwart, Laverdet, and Eugene Blot, members of the Société des Sciences Industrielles, Arts, et Belles Lettres de Paris; most of the Municipal Council, all the civic and Government functionaries in uniform; together with a large attendance of French citizens and English residents, proceeded to the Place des Bains, headed by the bands of the commune, the Sapeurs-Pompiers, and the Douanes, the companies of the two latter forming an escort of honour. Here a multitude of spectators awaited the arrival of the procession to assist in the ceremony, which was commenced by an oration delivered by Dr. Gros, a physician practising at Boulogne, and eminent in his profession, who, in well-chosen words, enlarged on the benefits derived by mankind from the investigations and ultimately the great discovery effected by Dr. Jenner, whose memory they had assembled to honour. The learned doctor, on behalf of his medical brethren, and more particularly on behalf of the citizens of Boulogne, of whose local government he is a member, offered to the Société des Sciences Industrielles, through their president, M. le Marquis du Planty, the thanks of the Boulonnais for the splendid statue which now adorns the city. The Mayor of Boulogne having also spoken, the Marquis du Planty, who is himself a physician, replied, expressing his gratification,



SUBWAY OF THE NEW HIGH-LEVEL STATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



THE NEW HIGH-LEVEL STATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

and remarking that it would now be almost impossible for any Englishman to pass through Boulogne without looking at this statue and appreciating the honour accorded as well to Dr. Jenner as to the British nation. This which M. le Marquis concluded his address.

M. le Maire then unveiled the statue, which stands on a marble pedestal about 12 ft. high; the statue itself measures nearly 10 ft. in height. It is of iron, bronzed by galvanic aid, and cast by M. Brochon, of Paris. The pose of the figure is easy, and it is clothed in the costume of 1810. The head is slightly inclined, as though absorbed in thought. In the right hand he holds a lancet. The left hand reposes on a pile of treatises placed on a pedestal, from which depends a sketch of a cow. The right foot is firmly placed over the word "Angleterre," while the left is advanced over the word "France." On the border of the groundwork is inscribed the name "Jenner," and on the pedestal is imprinted "A Edward Jenner, la France reconnaissante, 11th Septembre, 1865."

At the moment of uncovering the statue the Orpheons of Boulogne, under the direction of M. Alex. Guilmant, accompanied by the communal band, Alvart, Professor of the Conservatoire at Paris, the author of the words and composer of the music, sang a cantata in honour of Jenner with great taste, reformed and returned to the Hôtel de Ville. A magnificent banquet was given in the Grande Salle in the College Communal under the presidency of M. le Maire, at which upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down. The healths of his Imperial Majesty and family and of her Majesty the Queen of England were given, and received with much applause. In the evening a fête, with fireworks, was given in the Jardin des Tuileleries; and a grand bal paré at attended, closed the festivities.

THE HIGH-LEVEL CRYSTAL PALACE STATION.

THE South London and Crystal Palace Railway, from Brixton and Camberwell, through Peckham, Nunhead, and Sydenham, passing by a tunnel beneath the road in front of the Crystal Palace on its western side, has now been open several weeks; and though, from the unfinished state of the intermediate stations, there has not yet been sufficient opportunity to develop the local traffic, the superior convenience of the new Crystal Palace station is already felt by many visitors who take their passage either from the Victoria or Ludgate-hill stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, in order to avoid the tedious walk up half a mile of corridors and staircases imposed on those arriving by the Brighton Company's line. We give a View of the high-level station, which is situated on the slope of the Upper Norwood-hill, overlooking the remains of Dulwich Wood and may be approached on that side by the Farquhar-road and the Palace-road, from Gipsy-hill. The platform of the station being on a level with the lower floor (in the machinery department) of the Crystal Palace, railway passengers will have easy access by a

handsome and well-lighted subway, 40 ft. wide (of which also we present an illustration), ascending to the main floor, either in the centre transept or behind the concert-room, by a broad flight of steps. This subway is not yet finished, so that they have to walk across the public road and go in at the doors behind the Handel orchestra; but the distance from the station to the central transept is only thirty yards. The station has four platforms, of which two are set apart for the use of first-class passengers only, and these will communicate by a separate passage with the first-class entrance in the centre transept; the entrances for second and third class passengers being nearer the south transept, and all the arrangements for them similar distinct from those for first-class passengers. The trains to the Crystal Palace will be separate from the residential traffic of the district. There will be one train at the station and ready for guests and carriages enough to carry away 7000 or 8000 passengers in an hour; and there is ample accommodation for private carriages, so that the traffic during the present month will consist exclusively of Crystal Palace passengers, the business of the line on Sundays, at present nineteen trains run daily each way. The length of the line, from the Lyndhurst-road station, Peckham, is six miles and a quarter. The capital, consisting of £675,000, has been raised in preference and deferred half shares, and the company has borrowing powers to the extent of £275,000. It is to be worked by the London, Chatham, and Dover at fifty per cent on the gross receipts. When all the authorised lines of the Chatham and Dover Railway are completed the new station will communicate directly with the stations at Victoria, Farringdon-street, Charing-cross, Cannon-street, London-bridge, King's-cross, Paddington, all stations on the Metropolitan and Great Northern Railways, and with Clapham, Brixton, Canonbury, Deptford, New-cross, Greenwich, Woolwich, and all stations on the South-Eastern Railway and London and Blackwall Railways. The line has been constructed by Messrs. Peto and Betts; the engineer is Mr. Turner; Mr. Shefford is the resident engineer, and Mr. Edward Barry has been the architect of the Crystal Palace station, which was built by Messrs. Lucas, at a cost of about £100,000. The South London portion, between Peckham and Brixton, was constructed by Mr. Firbank, of Newport, Mr. Jacoub being the resident engineer.

BIRTHS.

At Hybrid Court, Worcestershire, Lady Lechmere, of a son.
At Great Cumberland-place, Lady Mary Lygon, of a son and heir.
At Baton-place, Vincentnes Imperiale, of a girl, stillborn.
At Ince Hall, near Manchester, the wife of Mr. Edward Tootal.
At Brighton, Baroness de Hochepied Larpent, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at Cross Deep, Twickenham, the wife of Mrs. Thomas Lowe, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, of a son.
On the 23rd inst., at 17, Fitzroy-square, Hawtrock-hill, N.W., the wife of William Squire Bruce, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the parish church, St. Mary's, Kensington, Earl Granville to Miss Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Campbell, of Islay.
At Cartmel Priory Church, Lady Louisa Caroline Carendish, only daughter of the Earl of Devonshire, to Captain the Hon. Edward King Fitzwilliam, R.N.
At the British Embassy in Paris, Mr. A. Russell, M.P. for Tavistock, to Mattie Lucas de Peyronnet, daughter of Mr. Lucas de Peyronnet.
At Nelson, N.Z., William, son of the late C. H. Forbes, Esq., and grandson of the late Sir W. Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, to Matilda, daughter of J. Wilkes, Esq., C.E., Bridgend, Nelson.
On the 14th inst., at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. Raymond Percy Pelly, assisted by the Rev. Henry Pelly, M.A., Rector of Bucks Horton, to Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Pelly, Captain H.M.'s 2nd Life Guards.
On the 19th inst., at All Saints' Church, Langham-place, by the Rev. Francis Storr, M.A., Vicar of Brenchley, and the Rev. T. S. Heath, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Frederick, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Heath, son of the late Charles Hampden Turner, Esq., of Leigh-place, Godstone, Surrey, to Adela Elizabeth Symons, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hay Buxton, Esq., of Broad Oak, Brenchley, Kent.
On the 21st inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Cromleedy-square, Islington, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, assisted by the Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar of Cromleedy-square, the Principal of the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Lisnadill, to Hannah Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Bishop Auckland.
On the 21st inst., at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Albert, Prince of Monaco, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, King's-cross, N.W., assisted by the Rev. R. H. Bridges, M.A., Rector of Wigginton, Hertfordshire, Charrington-street, Old St. Pancras, R.W., to Henrietta Emma, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Francis, second son of John Green, Esq., formerly of Burnes-Elms, and now of Castelnau, Barnes, Surrey. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 29th inst., at 6a, St. James's-road, Victoria Park, after great suffering, Sarah, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. William Newman, late H.M.C.S., in her 20th year, deeply and sincerely regretted.
At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., aged 84.
On the 21st inst., at Silvertands, Cheriton, Hampshire, Thomas Read, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.
On the 22nd inst., at his residence, 6, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Samuel Prichard Arnold, Esq., in his 75th year.
On the 22nd inst., at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Hangchow, in the Red Sea, on his return from India, Edward Lee Lee, Esq., Lieutenant, Esq., late of Marlborough Gravesend, aged 34, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.
On the 22nd inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, G. Bryant, Esq., Hope Wharf, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, Victoria Park, John Wright, late of the Bank of England, in his 81st year. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 2nd inst., at Ravens Rock, Tongue, Arthur Lee Staniforth, the only child of W. Kirby Green, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan, aged 5 months.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

SUNDAY, Oct. 1.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Remigius or Remy, Archbishop of Rheims. Garibaldi's Victory over the Neapolitans at the Volturno, 1860. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
MONDAY, 2.—Death of Aristotle, the Philosopher, aged 62, B.C.; and of Dr. Watts, D.D., Classical American Theologian, 1842.
TUESDAY, 3.—Battle of Assaye, in the Deccan, gained at Peronsby his host, Charles, Duke of Burgundy, 1468. Death of A. Cullen, Surgeon, 1865.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Battle of Messinjeove (Konieinia and the Poles defeated by Sievenow), 1794. Partial eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, Full moon, 10th. 9m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 5.—Death of the Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General of India, 1805; and of John Europhanlis, donor of the Sheepshanks Gallery, 1863.
FRIDAY, 6.—St. Faith, virgin and martyr. Battle of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans and King of the French, 1773.
SATURDAY, 7.—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle signed, 1748. Death of G. B. Guarini, Italian poet, 1612; and of Edgar Allan Poe, American poet, 1849.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 31	11 5	11 41	0 19	1 0	1 44	2 32

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 8″ N. Long. 0° 19′ 0″ W. Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in inches and hundredths.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Complete saturation = 100.	Ozone. Complete saturation = 15.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in miles per hour.	
	Inches.							Miles	Inches
Sept. 23	30·093	48·7	87·1	6·13	51·6	70·4	SW. S.	9·5	·000
24	30·056	54·2	87·1	7·87	53·3	62·9	S.E.	12·5	·259
25	29·766	56·3	87·6	7·3	49·6	67·2	NNE. NE.	21·6	·001
26	29·441	49·9	87·3	7·2	39·6	64·3	E. ENE.	13·1	·000
27	...	...	...	...	42·6	67·7	...	21·4	·000
28	30·177	49·5	87·7	6·9	47·0	71·2	E. ENE.	24·1	·000
29	30·220	49·6	89·1	6·4	49·8	70·3	E. SE.	18·7	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·778	29·949	29·956	29·974	30·045	30·045	30·076	30·078
Thermometer (Fahrenheit)	57·0	57·0	57·0	57·0	57·0	51·0	50·0	51·0
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0	54·0	54·0	54·0	54·0	47·0	46·0	47·0
Direction of Wind	...	...	CALM.	SSE.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	E.

Will be published, Oct. 4,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866, containing GEMS OF HORTICULTURE, from Paintings by Charles Wolley, Painter to the Highest Style of the Gardening Army, by Leighton Brothers, with an interesting description of them by Mrs. Loudon; TWELVE PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with explanatory notes; ORIGINAL DESIGNS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, and other Illustrations.

It contains, also, lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Members of the New Parliament; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Regnal Years; Eclipses; Tables of Precedency; the Session of 1865; Revenue and Expenditure; Gallantry; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Time of Sunrise, Sunset, and Government Notice; Times of High Water; Post Office Regulations; together with a Diary for Every Day in the Year, and other matters of interest. The whole forms a handy pocket guide to the Illustrated London Almanack, and a most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the most elegant and cheap publication.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for the Almanack a reputation co-extensive with the world, which should its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, for the present year, printed in colours by the same process as the Gems of Horticulture, and forms the Christmas Number of the Illustrated London News, 1865, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Gye and Harris. Tuesday, Sept. 26, and Wednesday, Oct. 4, and every evening during the Week, the performances will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO. Othello, Signor Giuglini; Iago, Signor Graziani; Desdemona, Madame Lucca; Cassio, Signor Mongini; and Emilia, Madame Trebelli. Conductor, Mr. Jullien. Audience; other characters by Mr. T. Sefton-Jones, Mr. Robert Barker, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Ross, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Vaudrey, Mr. Vaudrey, Mr. Vaudrey

an outrage to the world. Whether the United States might not have interfered more advantageously than a European Power could do may have been a question; but it is one no longer; the Northern Republic had its own affairs to attend to, and France, having cleverly sought but signally failed to enlist England and Spain in the business, has undertaken the settlement of Mexico. The wishes of all lovers of order went with the interment, and however they admired the exertion of force, but because the settlement was a necessity, and Mexico had been showing for years that she was unable to effect it. We cannot see that the right course has not been taken; and, at all events, the course is up to the present moment successful. The rebels have been defeated, their leader has fled, and the last news is that the Republic of Mexico has ceased to exist. In spite of Mr. Cobden's opinion, therefore, order is in a fair way to be established in Mexico, and we desire to believe that moral progress also is at no distant date to commence.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, received the Earl of Dalhousie with a visit at Invermark Lodge. The Queen left the castle at ten o'clock, and drove by the road on the south side of the Loc to the Bridge of Muick. Thence the Royal party continued their journey upon ponies, proceeding by the Moss of the Pullock to Corrymarah, a ruin of a hunting-seat upon the Lochnagar. At this place the Royal party partook of luncheon, served upon the heather. The journey was afterwards resumed to Invermark, where the Earl of Dalhousie's forester. The route lay over Mount Keen, by the favourite home of Glenmarnoch. On the 26th ultimo Prince Christian Musie met the Queen and conducted her Majesty to the "Prince's well," which was visited by the Queen. The Privy Council, on Sept. 20, 1861, upon their visit to Fetlercairn, and in commemoration of which event the Queen and Prince Consort, therefore, order is in a fair way to be established in Mexico, and we desire to believe that moral progress also is at no distant date to commence.

erected a cairn, with an inscription in Latin, recording the event. A similar cairn was erected on the occasion of the visit to Fetlercairn. The Queen left the castle at ten o'clock, and drove by the road on the south side of the Loc to the Bridge of Muick. Thence the Royal party continued their journey upon ponies, proceeding by the Moss of the Pullock to Corrymarah, a ruin of a hunting-seat upon the Lochnagar. At this place the Royal party partook of luncheon, served upon the heather. The journey was afterwards resumed to Invermark, where the Earl of Dalhousie's forester. The route lay over Mount Keen, by the favourite home of Glenmarnoch. On the 26th ultimo Prince Christian Musie met the Queen and conducted her Majesty to the "Prince's well," which was visited by the Queen. The Privy Council, on Sept. 20, 1861, upon their visit to Fetlercairn, and in commemoration of which event the Queen and Prince Consort, therefore, order is in a fair way to be established in Mexico, and we desire to believe that moral progress also is at no distant date to commence.

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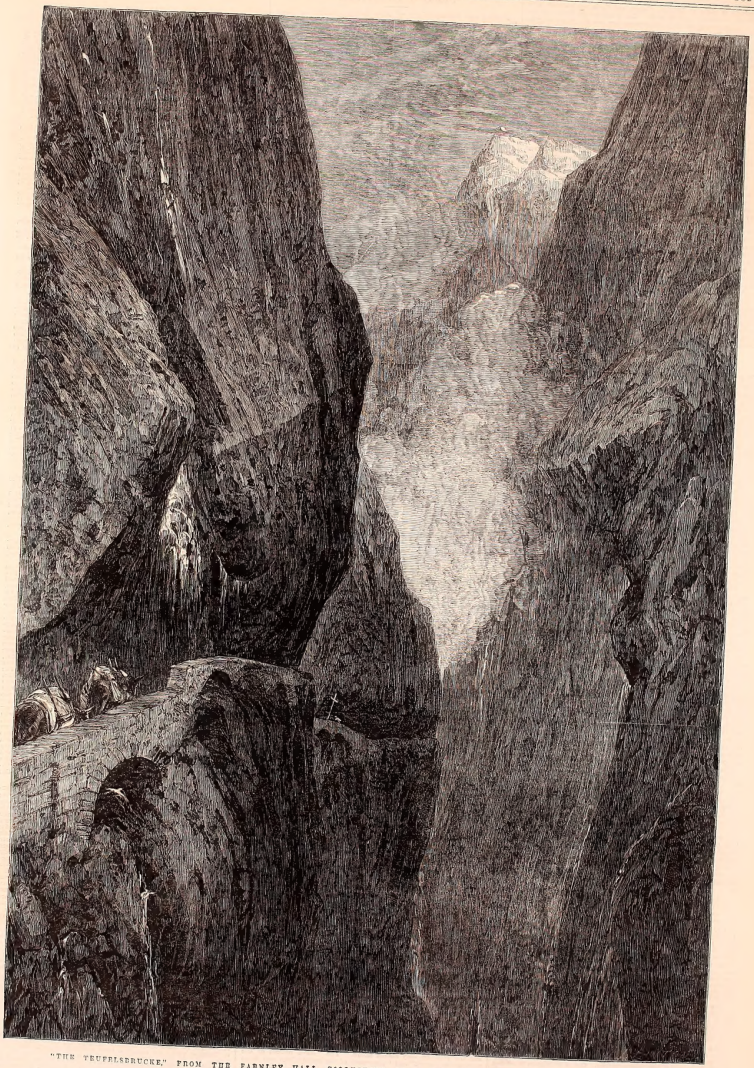


"RUBENS, HIS WIFE, AND CHILD," BY RUBENS, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS, AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"RUBENS, HIS WIFE, AND CHILD."

THIS picture, lately exhibited at the British Institution, is one of the most valuable of the Duke of Marlborough's collection at Blenheim Palace. Dr. Waagen gives it the following notice in his "Treasures of Art in Great Britain":—"If no other picture by Rubens were in existence, this would suffice to prove him one of the greatest painters that ever lived. The conception of the portraits is highly poetical, and the feeling of calm domestic happiness most pleasingly expressed. . . . The drawing also is so decided, the execution throughout so careful and perfect, the colouring of such depth and fulness, and the harmony of the whole so pleasing and powerful that, in these respects, few other pictures of Rubens equal and none, probably, surpass it. It is evident that the city of Brussels, to which the Duke was indebted for this masterpiece, offered its best; for all the other pictures by Rubens that still remain in that city are inferior to this."

The worthy doctor, in the hiatus we have left in the above quotation, adds, with a certain characteristic inconsequent naïveté which often leads us to doubt his judgment in more important matters, that "the splendid Spanish costume in which the figures are dressed gives at the same time the impression of easy circumstances." *Splendid* costume, to say nothing of a stately, terraced garden ornamented with terminal statuary, surely conveys an idea of something more than mere "easy circumstances." In point of fact, Rubens at the time this picture was painted was possessed of immense wealth, gained by his pencil. More than twenty years before he had built himself a magnificent house at Antwerp (part of which still stands, and the garden of which is probably here represented), and he had lived for many years in princely style. In addition to being the most successful painter of his age, he was also at this time a distinguished diplomatist; he had been sent as Ambassador to the Courts of Spain and England, and had been knighted by Charles I. and Philip IV. of Spain. A very few years after this picture must have been painted a portion only of Rubens's collections produced by private sale, after his death, upwards of £10,000 sterling. The "Spanish costume" was, of course, adopted during the Spanish domination in the Netherlands. Traces of that costume are preserved to this day in the mantilla with which the women of Antwerp are to be seen shrouded. It is intimated in the quotation given above that this picture was presented by the city of Brussels to the first Duke of Marlborough. The Duke was a great admirer of the works of Rubens; and the allies of the British—the Emperor of Germany and the people of the Low Countries (especially the great cities of Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels)—testified their gratitude to the victorious General for his brilliant services by presenting him with some of the finest works of the master. The Duke purchased others himself, and thus was formed the most important collection of pictures by Rubens in the possession of any private person. Indeed, no Royal or national gallery, with the



"THE TEUFELSBRUCKE," FROM THE FARNLEY HALL COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BY J. M. W. TURNER.—SEE PAGE 316.

exceptions of those of Munich, Vienna, and Paris, can compare with Blenheim in examples of Rubens. The Marlborough gallery, which is the more interesting and valuable because they are almost entirely by the hand of Rubens alone, and are chiefly of his earlier and middle periods.

The magnificent, full-blown dame in this picture was Rubens' second wife, Helena Fourment, or Formann, whom he married when a beautiful girl, in her sixteenth year only, the age of the painter himself being fifty-three. His first wife, Isabella Brant, whom he had married at thirty-two and by whom he had two sons, had died four years previously. By Helena Fourment he had five children, and after his death she was married to Baron J. B. Beeckhoven, a Flemish nobleman in the Spanish service in the Netherlands. She is, in fact, the fair boomed Flemish beauty, here depicted in all her mature, but splendid, matronly embonpoint, which seems to have found the very impersonation in the type of woman-hood—that very substantial ideal, that profuse luxuriance of milk and roses—which prevails in all his pictures, whether it be Venus or the Magdalene, goddess or mortal, Sabine woman or court lady. The gorgeous colours of the dress, which is very rich, even in the picture, and from this work Sir Joshua Reynolds may perhaps have borrowed the hint for his frequent employment of the same tint. Of the general qualities of the painting we have little to add to what has already been said. This family group was painted in close contact with Rubens' full-length, likewise at Blenheim, of the same size, attended by a page, descending also to a contemporary, which was exhibited at the British Institution four years ago. The smaller picture and simpler composition has perhaps more unity of effect. As we observed in our former notice of this group, Rubens has depicted the boy with more greater brilliancy to his wife's complexion, gallantly represented himself as throwing somewhat into the shade. In the present instance, in consequence, appears to be modelled with rather less spirit than in some other portraits of himself. There is, however, a certain air of nobility and relation to the background in the wife's head which may possibly be explained by the altered condition of the painter's passages of colour. Notwithstanding, there is throughout abundant evidence of the patient execution and special attention to minute accessories, and the marvellous execution of the child's head. Let us say, in conclusion, that we cannot object to Dr. Waagen's description of the picture as "careful" to this and other works by Rubens. It is not even comparatively careful. The fascinating effect of the whole, especially in the picture, is the strongest evidence it affords of the painter's knowledge, energy, certainty, and unrivalled mastery of hand, are due almost entirely to the complete absence of everything which can possibly convey the impression of any approach to care or labour.

THE FARM.

It is said that "a fine August always makes hops," and although the month was wet enough this year, there was no lack of warmth and a tremendous lack of wind. The crop has been abundant, and the duty still keen in existence, many a bold better would have been found to back a dollar 100 acre, as they did in the good old days, when it was declared at £338,000. In point of acreage under hops, it is probable that the two years do not differ materially, however, as in the good hop-gardens have produced 20 cwt., or even 30 cwt., to the acre; and in having will, it is thought, be about 20 cwt., spread 14 cwt. last year. In Sussex, the heaviest crops are round Rye, Uddermore, Icklesham, and Peasmarsh; and in Kent, the Cranbrook and Maidstone districts are still true to their character. The extreme heat of the weather has told heavily on the brightness of the hops during the last week, but the market prices still rule high, ranging from 70s. per cwt.

The worm in the throat is sadly troublesome in some parts of Kent, and playing havoc where the sheep are not in good condition to resist it. On Romney Marsh it has done a very large injury; but up in the hill country a flockmaster has lost fully 150 lambs, and finding that the lambs are in vain," he sold the remainder at a fair chance. In Sussex, on whose western side the Hampshire Downs are getting a strong hold, everybody seems to be going into sheep. Such was the opinion of buyers that at Lewes about 1,000 lots of ewes and lambs were pitched, or 10,000 below the usual average, and not half of these have been there in great years. However, prices, which had been tempted to sell at home repeated at leisure, as even averaged from 45s. to 50s., and wether lambs from 30s. to 35s. Many wealden farmers had the mortification of seeing their old lots resold, in some instances, at 10s. or 15s. profit per head. Many lots of ewes and lambs which were sold at 60s., and resold, half at 63s. and the other half at 65s. Some sellers doubted if they had made only 5s. profit on the wealden lambs at Lindfield in August, and that here they could get 40s. for their produce. The lots of wedder lambs have afforded a remarkable proof of the rise. They were sold at Findon, on July 31, and on Sept. 1 they were purchased privately for 30s., and resold at Findon, on Sept. 14, at 45s. 6d. advance.

The beef demand has opened up a good home trade with France, and one extensive London salesman has had a consignment in him within the last four weeks. They have averaged all round about £2l. 5s. fully 10s. have made £2l., and some few £3 per head, or about £34 10s.

The price essays offered by the Royal Agricultural Society for 1866 are as follow:—£50 will be given for the best report on the farming of Leicestershire, and the same sum for the best report on the farming of Worcestershire. £25 for the best essay on "Sheep;" £20 for the best essay on mountain breeds of sheep; £20 for the best essay on "The causes of pasture land deteriorating, and the means of arresting drought;" £15 for the best essay on the improvement of Waste lands connected with mines; £10 for the best essay on "The use to a farmer of a magnifying-glass or simple microscope;" and £10 will be given for the best essay by any other agricultural subject. The essays must be sent in by the 1st of March next.

The Privy Council has published a most interesting report from Professor Symonds in reference to the cattle plague. The Professor has been making inquiries into a case where several cows have died on a farm at Blakeney, in Norfolk. The cattle were first attacked by a thaw, and then by a fall of snow, which formed such an inside to the disease. He then proceeds that it appears he has traced the origin of the disease was brought to the farm by a flock of lambs. This report has led to the promulgation of a new Order in Council dated the 19th August, in which the word "animal" is made to include sheep, lambs, goats, and calves. At a meeting of the cattle plague commissioners held in the City, on Tuesday, various resolutions were passed on the subject of slaughtering and disinfecting diseased animals. The scheme for compensating owners has been given up, as it met with so little support; and the few subscriptions received for that purpose will be returned. The *Morning Post* states that the cattle disease has broken out among the Royal herds at the Home Park, Hampton Court.

A battle has taken place at Santa Ana, on the Uruguay, in which the under Flores were victorious. The revolutionists were under their canons, and flags. This defeat is considered to have struck a decisive blow at the Paraguayan invasion of Brazil.

Dr. Letheby reports that more than five tons of meat had been condemned in the city of London market last week as unfit for human food. It consisted of sixty-four sheep, four calves, seven pigs, 142 quarters of beef, and 151 joints and pieces of meat. All of it was destroyed. It was certainly that had died of disease, and the rest was putrid. All of it was destroyed.

In the exhibition of instantaneous photographs at the Polytechnic Institution, which, formed part of the entertainments at the late meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, there was shown, by means of a Regent-street, whose "pictogiraque," taken with a small, handy instrument capable of doing its work in a moment of time, have been found so useful to obtain the portraits of young children and other uncasy sitters.

The Paris papers report the death at Sarepton of General d'Orgoni (Louis Charles Girodoni, of which d'Orgoni is merely an anagram), in his fifty-sixth year. In early life he was a goldsmith's apprentice, and subsequently a soldier in the guards of Charles X. He was wounded in Vendée, at the time of the Duchess of Berri's expedition; Captain in the service of Don Miguel; and, lastly, General in the service of the ruler of Bornah.

The success of Mr. Gladstone's Assurance and Annuities Act is said to be very gratifying. People are applying to effect insurances in daily-increasing numbers. It is not the working classes only that are appreciating the benefits of Government security. Out of all incomes it is not rare for clerks, curates, and persons of limited means, whose social position compels them to live in a far more expensive style than working men, many of whom are in receipt of larger incomes.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry. Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. (Longmans, Green, and Co.) The correspondence of anybody who lived a century all but a few years in the world would be interesting; but when the correspondence is that not of anybody but of Miss Berry, and when to the correspondence is added a journal, though the combination result in three large volumes, such containing plenty of matter, the first hundred pages, written before we were inquisitorian, nor gossipy, nor calumed voyager, nor yawning holiday-maker, nor any yawning creature (unless, perhaps, review-writers) to whom such a book is likely to be welcome, would wish it to be one page shorter. Mary Berry was born on the 1st of March, 1763, and died on the 20th of November, 1852; George III. was the first sovereign she knew at her birth, and before she died she was privately presented to Queen Victoria. Between these two sovereigns, what persons and things during the whole or part of the reigns of four English sovereigns—George III., the heavy and cynical, and of Marie Antoinette, and she saw Louis Philippe a fugitive from his throne! Miss Berry was born to be a writer of letters, and to receive them; she also was blest and experienced in invitable. She was the pet and favourite friend of the correspondents of the unhappy Queen Caroline; the celebrated Georgians, Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Lady Macaulay; and two witty and amusing letters to her from Lady Duffus (from Lady Gifford) are of themselves worth publishing. She had, moreover, her affair of the heart; and the world knows that its happy commencement and sad termination is told with affecting simplicity. What more can be required? It is the telling part we love for the dead and regard for the living would demand, that she should tell it herself.

Winter in the South of Europe. By J. Henry Bennet, M.D. (John Churchill and Sons.) Dr. Bennet has for many years been a winter for the sunny south, and the eyes of the sick turn wistfully towards his volume. It is not a book for drawing-room tables; times allow them at such a time to follow their inclinations; and it is not a book for reading in bed, for it is not the composition of an able physician to guide them. This nicely-illustrated volume deserves the attention of invalid persons, for it contains the results of experience of six consecutive winters passed in the Mediterranean, at Mentone, from October, 1859, to April, 1865; it is written by a physician, whom six-and-twenty-years' toil obliged "to seek health abroad," and who has found a climate. The record includes a description of a tour taken in vain to discover "a healthier spot" than Mentone; and the description contains many pleasing sketches, useful hints, and information. Dr. Bennet, however, is not merely a writer, consisting of meteorological tables; and there is a very helpful index.

Letters of Mary Mary Wortley Montagu. (Bell and Robert Chambers.) These are letters descriptive of Lady Mary's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, with a brief preface of a biographical and biographical sketch. There is nothing new about them (and we are not aware that there is), but Mr. Bell's publication has exhausted the subject for a long time. Lady Mary's letters are full of interest, and her sketches always stand prominently forward amongst the most elegant models of epistolary composition. We have adorned our national literature; and they will therefore probably be welcome to the public in a cheap and portable form.

Historical Questions. By W. Chambers. (William and Robert Chambers.) The title explains the character of this book. "Historical questions (with concise answers) on ancient and modern history: a few popular observations on historical subjects." The first thing to be useful as a "cram" book, but it cannot be said to have a much wider scope.

Seven Lectures on Scripture and Science. By John Eliot Howard F.R.S. (Groombridge and Sons.) Every bane is said to have its antidote, and the remedy has in many cases been discovered. It is surprising, considering how many times Bishop Colenso has been refuted, that he should still find readers; but his success is accounted by that spirit of ignorance which Napoleon is reported to have discovered in the British at the Battle of Waterloo, and which alone the defeat of the French was, from the Napoleonic point of view, judged to be. Had Napoleon's plans succeeded, the British would have beaten. Bishop Colenso seems to be in a similar plight, and Mr. Howard's book is the victory which is to set his views. It is doubtful whether the Bishop will succumb even to the latest learning, argument, and authority which Mr. Howard has collected, but Mr. Howard's book is valuable for the light it throws on Scripture against "the self-willed philosopher, critic, or sage," against the so-called Darwinian theory of the origin of species, and the like. Mr. Howard's views are not strictly charitable may be gathered from the fact that he says that "the author of 'Essays and Reviews' (in my view) come out that the Bishop has taken into his confidence, and apparently given his support to, such a sort of work as Bishop will second part, the following sentiments of a Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Pusey, in his "Eirenicon," are worthy of notice, as they appear to proceed from the mouth or pen of one who professes the same religion as he professed who wrote the "De Imitatione Christi," and Mr. Howard has evidently not read them:—"In Romanism, at present, there is a precept (which controversialists would do well to bear in mind) about doing one thing and leaving the others as one may. The most conformity therewith is especially becoming, not to say requisite, when dealing with non-Romanists." Mr. Howard, however, does many things well, and there is no doubt a multitude who will hear his lectures gladly.

The Queen's Messenger. By Herbert Byng Hall. (John Maxwell and Co.) The writer of "The Queen's Messenger" has been round the Bosphorus, I have sailed down the Nova, and lingered at Peterhof and Petersburg, I have scelled on the Danube, and bathed in the Bosphorus, and I have therefore no hesitate in asserting that I have not visited and rambled on; the Rhine is my familiar friend; the valley of Interlaken is my home; the Italian peninsula; the wood-clad mountains of Spain's northern provinces, and the Tyrol are not unknown to me. Between Prussia and Northern Germany, Austria, Prussia for weeks together have been my abiding place." Perhaps, therefore, the reader may forgive us if we take a brief vacation in Central Africa and other countries which used to be considered "terra incognita," and if we say that Captain Hall even "for weeks together" in the principal countries of Europe; but a Queen's messenger (as Hall tells us) generally in the Bosphorus, and he has special advantages (or the contrary) and, therefore, an account of his travels might be expected to be interesting. Captain Hall, however, is not content with a voyage to go," at duty's call," to America, and he has no little to say about the habits, manners, and the manias peculiar to the Yankees. Those who hope to find in the book revelations of secrets, who wish to learn the mysteries of diplomacy, who desire to know what messages the Queen is in the habit of sending, will be disappointed. Like Prince Talleyrand, the younger gentleman knew that the contents of the despatches he carried, would not reveal them if he did, and seems to have had no curiosity to pry into the secret service adventures than might have fallen to the lot of any other traveller. The book, however, is by no means dull, though it dwells more than some people may think necessary upon matters of eating and drinking, and the pleasures of conviviality.

Jean de Bonnevoisin. By Amelia Julia. (Chapman and Hall.) The person who gives the title to this epic is scarcely known enough to the world to excite any interest in his fate, and readers are apt to read of his deeds and sufferings (real or feigned) in nine books, with indifference, however decidedly above the average; and three or four passages displaying no little vigour, pathos, and grace.

The Development of Faith in the Future Life in the Westminster Confess. By T. J. Gullick. (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.) The writer of the "Westminster Paulo Post Future" if they desire to make their visit both profitable and agreeable, to avail themselves of this useful handbook. The author is no doubt right in supposing that the need of a popular description such as his has long been felt, and he has taken great pains to supply the deficiency. He not only describes the paintings, but points out the significance of their subjects, and directs to "the principal associations they should call forth, the instruction they should impart, and the pleasure they should afford." The "short notices of the process employed," and "the record of the leading facts and dates of the great movement for introducing wall-painting into this country," add considerably to the value of the handbook.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Regiment of Dragoons: R. H. Lee to be Cornet.
5th Lancers: Lieut. G. R. Bamford to be Captain; Cornet H. A. Cardy, to be Lieutenant.
Royal Artillery: Staff Assist. Surg. R. J. Crian to be Assistant Surgeon.
1st Foot: Lieut. J. H. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Ensign. 5th: Ensign E. Farley to be Lieutenant. W. R. Bruce to be Ensign. 10th: Lieut. J. D. H. Stewart to be Ensign. 19th: Ensign W. R. Thornhill to be Lieutenant. Capt. F. A. Hamilton, from 1st Foot, to be Captain. 20th: Lieut. and Adjutant A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. Cadet J. E. Fairbairn to be Ensign. 23rd: Lieut. and Adjutant J. E. Hodson to be Major; Lieut. J. E. Whitting to be Captain; Ensign G. S. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 24th: Ensign W. Hodge to be Lieutenant. 25th: Lieut. H. C. Grant to be Captain. 26th: Staff Surg. T. H. Hockley, M.B., to be Surgeon. 60th: Ensign J. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 61st: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Foster to be Lieutenant. 63rd: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Hall to be Lieutenant. Cadet F. R. Marcetts to be Ensign. 73rd: Ensign G. J. Orred to be Lieutenant. 75th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Foster to be Lieutenant. 77th: Lieut. and Adjutant Francis R. S. Clarke to be Lieutenant. 78th: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Hall to be Lieutenant. Cadet J. Fairbairn to be Ensign. 79th: Lieut. A. M. Mitchell to be Lieutenant. 84th: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Cuthbertson to be Assistant Surgeon.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon J. Rutherford to be Staff Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon J. Rutherford to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class.

NAVY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. T. Thomas to be Colonel. Capt. H. J. Walsh to have the rank of Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir J. Ferguson, G.C.B., on the 1st of October:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B., to be Gen. Sir J. Campbell, G.C.B. The following promotions have been made in consequence of the death of Commodore H. Queen, C.B., at Sydney:—Capt. Sir G. Sartorius, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral; Lieut. and Brevet Major Light Infantry: First Lieut. G. F. Moore to be Captain; Second Lieut. G. H. Wardle, R.A., to be First Lieutenant.

Gerneth H. W. Gordon, R.A., died at Southampton last week, aged seventy-nine. He was one of the last surviving officers who took part in the Battle of Waterloo. He was also present at the siege of Antwerp with a field-office position.

Nearly one of the 900 pensioners of Greenwich Hospital who have accepted the Admiralty offer of pension allowances—in addition to what the Act gives them—left the hospital for the last time—left for ever—on Tuesday for various parts of the country they have selected for their future home, and by the end of the week it calculates that the whole will have left, and that Greenwich Hospital, which only a few years ago had upwards of 2,000 pensioners, will contain no more than a few score, equally cripples or otherwise infirm, and to whom only will the hospital in future be open.

On Southsea-common, Portsmouth, yesterday week, Admiral Sir R. Seymour, K.C.B., the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's fleet in Portuguese waters, mobilised the Royal Marine artillery and light infantry, and the Royal Marine artillery and light infantry, and the Victoria cross, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations in the Burmese war, were presented to the several corps by the authorities, in accordance with the Queen's wishes and the Admiralty instructions. The ceremony was of the most impressive character that could be possible. Admiral Seymour addressed a few words to each of the brave men as he affixed the cross to their breasts, and more than 10,000 persons being concluded was entitled to the nine tenths or more of the spectators who had assembled to witness the affair. On the firing of a Royal salute from Her Majesty's ships at Victory, the troops at the same time presenting arms. The brigades then marched past their commander-in-chief in quick and double time, and advancing in review order, gave a general salute to the Commander-in-Chief, and so the ceremony ended.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The fourth annual rifle competition of the G company of the London Brigade took place, last Saturday, at Plaistow, for twenty-three prizes, including the Lord Mayor's challenge cup: and Private Bowles, of the regulation sword, competed for by officers, was won by Ensign Perguin. Price of the valued at £10 10s., presented by the Lord Mayor, and Private Horncastle; of the value of four guineas, by Private Peters; of three guineas, by Private Newman, Private Pearce, Private Bowles, Private Bidwell, and Corporal May; and of two guineas, by Lieutenant Colton, Lord Verulam, and

plimented the battalion at the close of the manœuvres.—Lieutenant Hill has been chosen Captain of the Brentwood company, in the room of Mr. T. Hill, resigned. Mr. W. Ross (formerly a Lieutenant in the Jersey militia) has been chosen Lieutenant, and Mr. A. Levitt, Ensign.—A challenge cup offered for competition among the Ongar company has been won, for the fourth time, by Private Mott.

The annual prize-shooting of the 4th Kent (Woolwich) corps took place, last Saturday, at the Government range. The first prize, a challenge cup, was won by Private E. Ricker, and the remaining by Corporal Thomas, Private Kemp, Baker, and Marjoram.—The fifth annual competition of the 9th Kent (Blackheath) corps took place, on Thursday week, at Eltham. The winners of the several prizes were:—Challenge cup, Captain Buckner; Captain Buckner; won by Sergeant Kimble. Second prize, purse of £6, given by Lieutenant Barnes; won by Private Smith. Third prize, purse of £4, given by Mr. M. D. Rucker; won by Private Bennett. Fourth prize, silver cup, given by Mr. W. C. Bennett, of Blackheath; won by Sergeant Lord. Fifth prize, won by Private Hall. Sixth prize, won by Private Jeffery. The shooting-match for the Barnstaple volunteers was held on Tuesday week. There were thirty-seven competitors. Lieutenant Pollard, of the Wadebridge corps, won the first prize, £10.

A fifth annual competition has taken place among the members of the Woburn corps for a ladies' challenge cup, which was won a second time by Colour-Sergeant Bennett. The first competition took place in 1861, when the cup was won by Sergeant Bennett. In 1862 it was won by Colour-Sergeant Bennett. In 1863 by Private Patterson. It was carried off by Colour-Sergeant Bennett in 1864, and by Private Bennett in 1865. The list of prizes also included a competition for prizes. Challenge cup, Private Bennett; won by Private Barton, Ensign Hall, Private Hodson, and Private Ling.

The distribution of prizes recently won at the annual competition by the members of the 1st Berks Rifle corps took place, on Monday, at the Reading Industrial Exhibition. A large and fashionable company witnessed the distribution.

The Huntingdon companies have had a competition for a battalion challenge cup and other prizes. The cup and one of the first prizes was Corporal Wallis. The first of the other prizes, to which Captain Herbert was a contributor, was won by Private Bullard.

The Warwickshire volunteers, comprising the Coventry, Rugby, Berwick, Stratford, Nuneaton, Alcester, and Leamington corps, and numbering 660 in all, were inspected on the Warwick race-courses last week. The reviewing officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, C.B., who was brigaded as the 1st Administrative Battalion, executed the usual movements, the finest drill, under Adjutant Bell, was that of the Coventry corps, and the Prince of Wales, being well performed. The inspecting officer passed a high compliment upon both officers and men for their efficiency, and for the steady bearing, he said, particularly worthy of commendation.

In Norfolk we may note the annual competition for prizes of the Hadleigh company. A silver cup of the value of £8 8s., given by Captain Bewley, was won by Private Spurrell. A challenge cup, presented in 1864 by Corporal Gardiner, in 1863 by Sergeant Revey, and in 1864 by Lieutenant Robinson—was won by Ensign Fewson. The cup, which becomes the property of any member must be won by him for two consecutive years, and not necessarily in succession, before it becomes his own property, was presented afresh of course, to-day, to the fortunate winner. Other prizes, of lesser value, made were—Bronze, 100: Harrison, 190.—The best shots of the Shrewsbury company have had a competition for a gold medal given by Mr. Lee, the old bronze clerk, presented by Major Tyrell, was won by Sergeant S. Matthews.—The third annual battalion rifle competition of the 1st Cheshire took place on the Sudbury butts yesterday week. The prizes, amounting in value to £30, were given by Lieutenant-Colonel Arkwright, commanding officer. The field officers, Major Tyrell, Major Mitchell, Rev. H. B. Rees (chaplain), and Adjutant Bannerman. Eight companies were represented. The first prize, aggregate score at both ranges, was taken by Corporal Fisher (Ryde).

In Norfolk the 3rd Norwich corps held its annual prize-shooting. This company possesses a challenge cup, and it was on last year by Captain Harvey; at this year's competition it was won by Private Fox. There was another contest for several money prizes, of which the first was won by Private J. Goodall. The challenge cup of the 1st Norfolk (Yarmouth) was won by Corporal Tuddenham; a prize given by Lieutenant Erosin was secured by Private G. Durrell.—The 1st Norfolk (Yarmouth) corps has had its annual battalion prize-shooting at the butts, North Denes, Great Yarmouth. The prizes, which were given by Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, were handsomely. The 1, £5, £4, £3, £2 10s., £2, £1 10s., and £1. There were twenty-seven competitors; and the first shots were Corporal Tuddenham and Sergeant B. S. M. Baxter, the third by Sergeant Cooke, the fourth by Sergeant Page, and the fifth by B. S. M. Mack. The second prize, £4, was won by Private Cox, £3, divided into prizes of £1 15s., £1 5s., and third and fourth, £1. The first share was won by Corporal Mack, the second by Corporal Baxter, the third by Corporal Sadd, and the fourth by Gunner Shingling. Some other prizes were also made over.—The 1st Norfolk (Yarmouth) corps has had its annual Gunton Park, for battalion drill, under the command of Colonel Lord Suffield and Adjutant Bulwer. Eight companies were present. The first prize, £5, for first was won by Sergeant Thompson's Norwich company; and the second by Private Maidstone, of the Aylsham company.

Last Saturday the challenge cup given by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe in competition by members of the 1st Lancashire corps, competed for on the range of the regiment at Astley. The cup was won by Private H. Rowbotham, of the Leigh company, with a score of 49 points out of a possible 50. The second place—the same as the highest number of points obtained by any other challenge cup competitor at Astley, to compete for their challenge cup, but subsequently to be entered for the competition of the Association, presented by Captain Ford, and six money prizes. The cup was won by Private J. Crane, after a tie with Private Moore, the latter winning on the two tickets. The next highest aggregate scores for the money prizes were made by the following:—Private Ellis, Private Bridge, twice had to allow three marks in his score for winning previously), Sergeant Moore, and Private Simcock. The second prize-shooting of the Sale volunteers took place on Monday, at the Firs, Ashton-upon-Mersey, and presented by Captain Waithman was won by Sergeant Dean; 1, C. Moore (2), but the cup was won by Private Ellis, who had previously won it twice; 2, Dean (1); 3, Sergeant Crane was 4th; 4, Private Bridge; 5, Private Simcock; 6, Private Moore; 7, Private Rothwell. The fourth contest was for a cup of £10, given by Mr. William Sayman, divided into 1, £7, £2, £1. The 1st was won by Ellis, the first. The remaining prize, a short Enfield rifle, was won by Private Mather.—A cup presented match came off last week on the Manchester Field Association and twenty members of the Alcar Rifle Club. The match came out of a competition among the club. The Manchester members competed on the grounds of the 1st and 3rd Lancashire, while those that met on the Alcar range. Seven shots at 200 yards and seven rounds were made. The Alcar men won the match by 11 marks.

A match was shot off on the Aldershot range, on Saturday, between ten men of the 4th and ten men of the 3rd Cheshire Administrative Battalion. The team of the 4th consisted of men from the Northwich and Stockport companies; that of the 3rd from the Altrincham, Timperley, Knutsford, Bowdon, and Cheadle companies. The 4th Cheshire, commanded by Major, won by 16 points.

The sixth annual regimental shooting-contest of the 3rd West York (Bradford) took place on Boldon Moor, near Bradford, on Friday and Saturday last week, in the presence of a numerous company. The first-class shots Sergeant-Major Cooke won the first prize; Corporal Burrowclough the second; Private Bennett the third; Private Hodgson the fourth; Colour-Sergeant Woodcock the fifth, Corporal Walker and Sergeant Baines were the sixth and seventh; Private Hall the eighth; Private Hall the same class, Captain Forrer and Lieutenant Campbell the second and third prizes, and Lieutenant Williamson won the fourth; second-class shots Colour-Sergeant Cousen and Sergeant Nunn. For the all-comers' prizes there were sixty-six competitors, which included volunteers from the 1st twenties in the West Riding and several members of the 1st West Regiment. Lieutenant Wheater, of Harrogate, won the first prize, Private Bennett, of Bradford, the second prize; Sergeant Watson, of Halifax, the third prize; Private Dawson, of Halifax, the fourth; Sergeant Cooke, the fifth and sixth; Sergeant-Major Cooke, the fifth and sixth prizes; Lieutenant Wilkinson, of Bradford, the seventh; Private Hodgson, of Bradford, the eighth and eighth prize. Amongst the second-class shots, the competitors who bore off the prizes were Corporal Walker, Private Allen, Lance-Corporal Walker, and Private Hutchinson; and Dr. Rowsford, Private Burgess, and Private Whiteley. The principal successful competitors in other classes were Sergeant Carr, Private Hill, Corporal Valley, Sergeant Higgins, Private Moorhouse, Colour-Sergeant Latimer, Sergeant Lambert, and Colour-Sergeant Ambler. A magnificent silver challenge cup, of £21 value, is subject to be the object of a contest.—The annual three days' shooting of the 1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteers' took place on the Reading butts. The first meeting was remarkable for the defeats of several corps in first-rate shots. The prize-list commenced to about £100.—The 1st East York corps for silver salver, value seven guineas (presented by Messrs. Bell), and the prize fell to Private J. A. Bulmer, who tied with Colour-Sergeant Moggitt, but the former had made most bull's-eyes at the long range, and was by the regulations declared the winner.—The Settle (eleven men) and Keighley (nine men) volunteers contested on the ground of the latter, when the Keighley men won with a gross score of 209, against 160 for the Craven team.—The *Leeds Intelligencer* says a vivandière appeared for the first time in that town at the opening of the Leeds Park, on Thursday.

The fifth annual prize-meeting of the Highland Rifle Association was held last week, at Inverness. The competitors included a large number of crack shots. The shooting, on the whole, has been above the average. Private Mackenzie, of Inverness, carried off the presidential prize of £25, the most highland marker being the Hon. J. Gordon. For members of the Association, the Duke of Sutherland's prize of £10 was competed for by twelve, and won by Captain Stables. Captain Stables also took the Prince of Wales prize, which is considered to be the best all-round prize, and is open to all comers. Lieutenant Cameron, of Lochiel, won the Lochiel prize; Captain Heaton the second; Corporal Ferguson, 1st Inverness, the third; and Corporal J. Fraser, 7th Inverness, the fourth.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Lady Hilda, 1.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Longdown, 1. Zombool, 2. Contract, 3.
Middle Park Plate.—Mr. Merry's Lady Hilda, 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Quinctero, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Crossbow, 1. Fury, 2. Saffron, 3.
Rous Memorial Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Lady Hilda, 1. Holstrop, 2.
Great Eastern Railway Handicap.—Confederate, 1. Cafeteur, 2. Gemma, 3.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Lady Hilda, 1. Zoroaster, 2.
Stakeonth Triennial Stakes.—Breilins walked over.

THURSDAY.

Large Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Lambeth, 1.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Longdown, 1. Filbert, 2. Junon, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Gratwicke's Hardback, 1. Saffron, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Carnicutie, 1. Indian Star, 2. Viper, 3.
Newmarket Triennial Produce Stakes.—Longdown, 1. Mr. Rees Chat, 2.
Granby Stakes.—Lady Sophia, 1. La Germaine, 2. Longburn, 3.
Fifty Pound Plate.—Lady Hilda walked over.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes, T.Y.C.—Mr. Merry's Volunteer, 2.
Cesarewitch Plate.—Breilins, 1. Stanton, 2. Lady Hilda, 3.
Eleventh Triennial Produce Stakes.—Mr. Merry's Lambeth, 1. Brown Prince, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Crossbow, 1. Rejection, 2. Idler, 3.
Two-year-old Handicap.—Mr. Gratwicke's Hardback, 1. Mr. Wood's Handicap, A.F.—Wild Agnes, 1. Rhipsolyta, 2. Rose, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Mr. Merry's Lambeth, 1. Mr. Rees's Hardback, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Macarola, 1. Indian Star, 2.

A publication most useful and interesting to those concerned in our Australian colonies is the *Victorian Gazetteer*, a goodly volume of 600 pages, just issued by Mr. Robert Hardwicke, of Piccadilly, from his publishing house in Great Street, London. It has been compiled by Mr. R. P. Whitworth, in a style which, for clearness and brevity, is worthy of imitation by all writers.

During October, Venus (in Leo and Virgo) will be a morning star, and Jupiter (in Sagittarius and Capricornus) an evening star. Mars (in Libra) will be a morning star till the 19th, invisible till the 27th, and then a morning star. Saturn (in Virgo) will be a morning star. Mercury will be invisible till the 6th, when he will be a morning star till the 19th, invisible till the 27th, and then a morning star. The Moon will be full on the 1st, at 10h. 49m. p.m.; in her last quarter on the 8th, at 8h. 0m. p.m.; new on the 16th, at 0h. 31m. p.m.; in her first quarter on the 24th, at 0h. 50m. p.m. On Oct. 19 there will be an eclipse of the Sun partially visible at Greenwich, but invisible at Paris. On Oct. 31 there will be an eclipse of the Moon. The constellations Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus will be on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month, and Aries at the end.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 21.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was limited, but in fair average condition. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per qr. Foreign wheat was in moderate supply, and met a fair sale, at the late rates. Barley was in good request, at 1s. per qr. more money. Malt ruled very firm. There was a moderate sale for barley, at late rates. The show of samples was by no means extensive. Oats were in fair demand, at 6d. per qr. more money. Beans and peas barely. Linseed also were firm, but inferior kinds commanded very little attention. Rest of the trade was in a sluggish state. Flour, 1s. per sack dearer. Arrivals into London last week:—Wheat, 1,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Sept. 27.—Wheat freely supplied Monday's currency. Most other kinds of produce were in fair request, at late rates.

Sept. 28.—Wheat, 1,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Sept. 29.—Wheat, 1,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 1,000 sacks.

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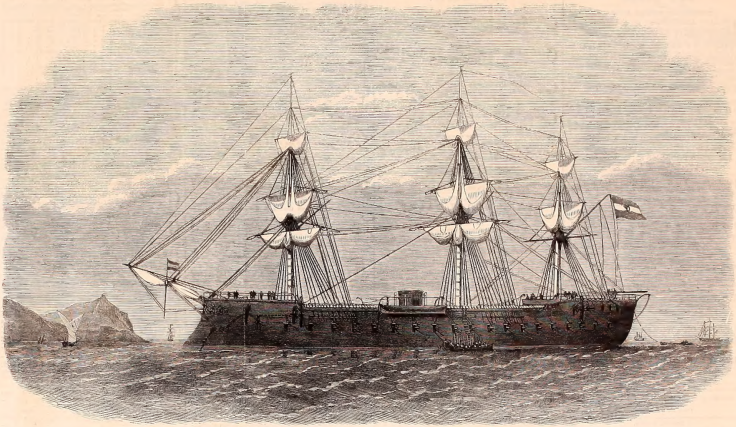
Apr. 3.—Wheat, 1,000 q



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PROCESSION FROM THE ROYAL LANDING-PLACE TO THE PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

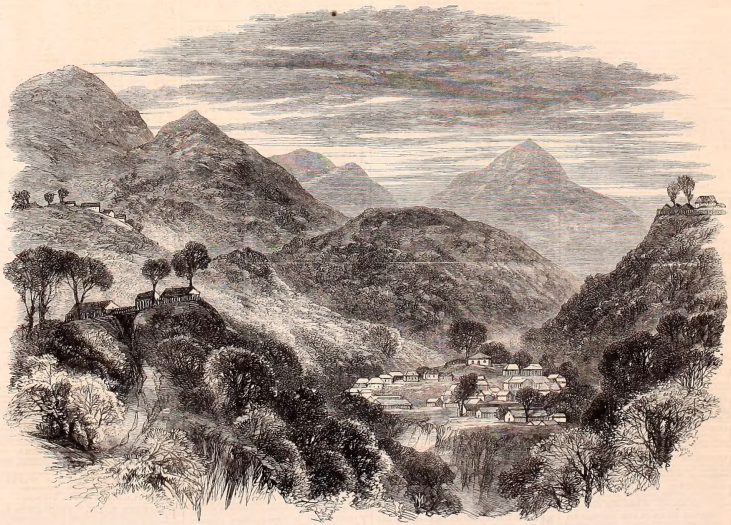


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BUXA DOOARS, BHOOTAN.

As it appears from the latest Indian news that the war against Bhootan is about to be renewed, and we shall probably soon hear of an advance into that country, there may be some interest in the View of Buxa Dooars, which has been engraved for our Journal from a sketch taken by Mr. Gregory, one of the officers engaged in the late campaign. The town of Buxa Dooars, which looks rather like an inconsiderable hamlet, is perched on a ledge of rock in a deep recess of the mountains, commanding the road that leads to the plains beyond the British frontier. The capital city of Bhootan is Poonakha, which lies much farther to the north. Here the Deb and Dharm Rajahs, forming the ruling Durbar, or Council of Chieftains, are preparing to resist the British invasion; while Tongso Penlow the most influential of those potentates, holds out in Eastern Bhootan, notwithstanding the capture of Dewangiri. The force to be sent is to consist of 7000 troops, 1000 of which are to be European soldiers, and it is intended to start early in October. Great difficulties are anticipated from the nature of the country, which admits of only "single-file marching." General Showers is to command the force. The distance which the invading force will have to traverse is about 120 miles. As a matter of course, this country will have to be permanently held, subject to the perils from disease that threaten the present force. It is supposed that Poonakha may be occupied by December.



THE WAR IN BHOOTAN: VIEW OF BUXA DOOARS.

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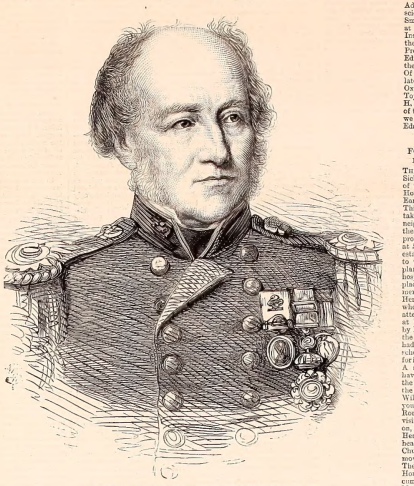
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No. 27. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 17th.
No. 28. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 18th.
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No. 383. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 373rd.
No. 384. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 374th.
No. 385. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 375th.
No. 386. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 376th.
No. 387. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 377th.
No. 388. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 378th.
No. 389. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 379th.
No. 390. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 380th.
No. 391. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 381st.
No. 392. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 382nd.
No. 393. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 383rd.
No. 394. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 384th.
No. 395. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 385th.
No. 396. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 386th.
No. 397. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 387th.
No. 398. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 388th.
No. 399. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 389th.
No. 400. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 390th.
No. 401. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 391st.
No. 402. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 392nd.
No. 403. Fifty Operatic Airs, arranged for the Pianoforte, 393rd.
No. 404. Fifty Operatic

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, F.R.S.

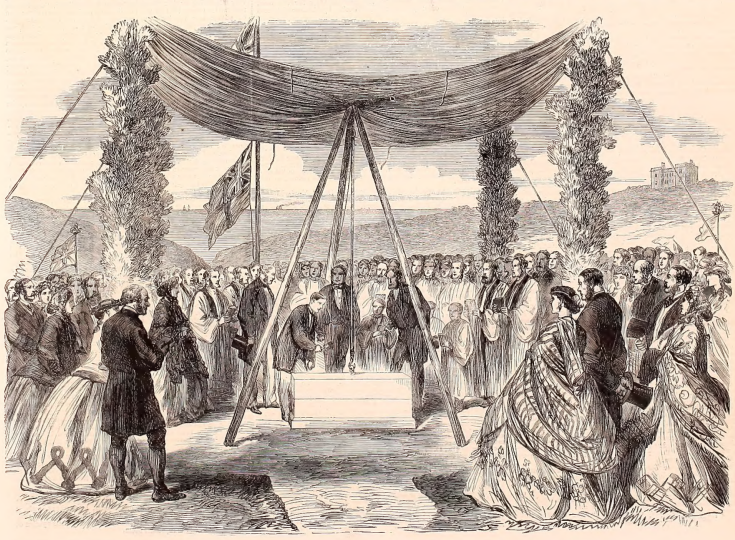
We have mentioned the death of this distinguished officer, which took place at his residence, St. John's Lodge, near Aylesbury, on Saturday, the 9th inst., after a very short illness. Although in the early part of his career he served his country in numerous engagements with conspicuous gallantry, as the record of his exploits in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography" will show, it is in the more tranquil and useful realms of science and literature that he chiefly earned his well-deserved reputation. William Henry Smyth was born, at Westminster, on the 21st of January, 1788, being the only son of Joseph Brewer Smith, a gentleman belonging to a family which had for some time been settled in New Jersey, but who had lost most of his property in consequence of his espousing the Royal cause at the outbreak of the American revolution. He was descended from the celebrated Captain John Smith, the first coloniser of Virginia. Losing his father when a mere child, the subject of our notice entered the Navy at a very early age, and was actively engaged in various parts of the world until the conclusion of the war, in 1815. Having, with an industry which was characteristic of his whole career, devoted almost every hour of his leisure time to the study of nautical hydrography and other kindred sciences, he was now able to undertake a series of surveys of the shores of the Mediterranean, which resulted in the publication of two hundred charts and three valuable works—one on the history, antiquities, and geography of the Island of Sicily (1824); another, entitled "A Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia" (1828); and the third, called "The Mediterranean: A Memoir—Historical, Physical, and Nautical" (1854). Leaving the sea in 1825, he settled at Bedford, and there erected the observatory, and carried on the observations which furnished the materials for a work in two volumes, entitled "A Cycle of Celestial Objects" (1844), the merit of which immediately raised him to one of the highest positions among European astronomers. He subsequently published numerous other works and memoirs on astronomy, hydrography, archæology, and other similar branches of knowledge. Indeed, until within a few days of his death his pen was never laid aside. In the scientific life of the metropolis he took an active and useful part, having been one of the founders and subsequently President of the Royal Geographical Society, one of the founders of the United Service Institution and Museum, President of the Astronomical Society, several times Vice-President and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, Director of the Society of Antiquities, and one of the Visitors of the Greenwich Observatory. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, was a member of the French Institute, and of many other foreign scientific societies. He was, moreover, a man of the most unblemished character, imbued with the nicest sense of honour, ardent in his feelings, firm in his convictions, and fearless in giving them expression, yet his goodness of heart and kindness of disposition were such that, in a long and varied public career, he scarcely ever made an enemy, and endeared himself to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He married, while at Messina, in 1815, the only daughter of T. Warrington, Esq., of Naples, a lady who has been the constant companion and aid of all his scientific and literary labours. The Admiral's family inherit a large share of his scientific tastes; his eldest son, Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., being Professor of Mineralogy at the Royal School of Mines, and Chief Inspector of mineral property to the Crown; the second, Charles Piazzi Smyth, F.R.S., is the Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, and Astronomer Royal for Scotland; the third son is a Major in the Royal Artillery. Of his daughters, the eldest is the widow of the late Rev. Professor Baden Powell, F.R.S., of Oxford; another is married to Captain Henry Toynbee, R.N., &c.; and the third to Mr. W. H. Flower, F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Portrait we have engraved in from a picture by Mr. Eddis, painted about four years ago.



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR W. H. SMYTH, F.R.S.

FOUNDATION OF THE HERBERT MEMORIAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

THE first stone of the Hospital for Convalescent Sick at Bournemouth, dedicated to the memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea (the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert), was laid by his son, the Earl of Pembroke, on Saturday, the 16th inst. This institution has taken its rise, or at least taken its name, from the desire of Lord Herbert's neighbours, the nobility and gentry living in the counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorset, to provide, besides the statue in the market-place at Salisbury, a monument, in the form of some establishment of public charity and beneficence, to which his name should be attached. The plan of founding a convalescent home, or hospital, at one of the healthiest and pleasantest places on the Hampshire coast, was recommended by the great interest which Lord Herbert always took in the Salisbury Infirmary, whose committee meetings he would constantly attend during the season of his residence at Wilton, and it was particularly approved by Miss Florence Nightingale, with whom, since the war in the Crimea, Lord and Lady Herbert had been continued to consult upon their schemes for the relief of the sick poor, as well as for improving the sanitary condition of the Army. A site on the West Cliff at Bournemouth having been obtained, and funds subscribed for the building, the foundation stone was laid on the day just named. A special train from Wilton, bringing Lady Herbert and her son, the youthful Earl, stopped on its way at Salisbury, Romsey, and Ringwood, taking up many of the visitors, who, on arriving at Christchurch, went on, by various conveyances, to Bournemouth. Here they were met by a local procession, headed by the clergy and choir of St. Peter's Church, who sang the 103rd Psalm as they moved towards the site on the West Cliff. The chairman of the committee, the Right Hon. Sotheron Estcourt, briefly stated the circumstances of the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Incumbent of Bournemouth, offered up a prayer, after which Lord Pembroke, who is but fifteen years of age, performed the ceremony of laying the stone, as shown in our illustration. He spoke with true natural feeling of the object of the memorial, saying:—"A better or a more fitting memorial could not have been chosen than this, which



THE EARL OF PEMBROKE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HERBERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AT BOURNEMOUTH.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FARNLEY HALL COLLECTION OF TURNER DRAWINGS.

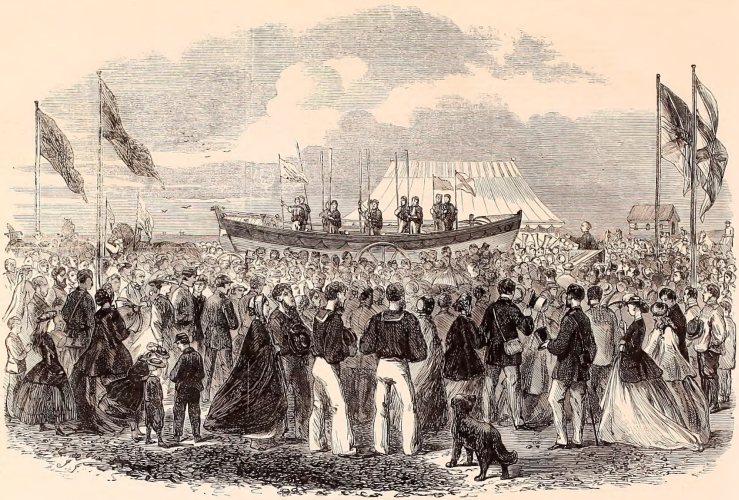
The collection of water-colour drawings, by Turner, at Farnley Hall has ever been known to be the most important in the possession of any private collector. Yet, until the recent publication, by Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., of the matchless photographs by Messrs. Caldesi and Co., which we are about to review, many of these drawings had remained unengraved, and comparatively little known. Nevertheless, as illustrations—adopting Mr. Ruskin's division of the great artist's career—of Turner's "first period," namely, from 1800 to 1820 (to which period nearly all of these Farnley drawings belong), they are decisively unique in comprehensiveness and interest.

Turner became acquainted with the late Mr. Walter Fawkes, the father of the present proprietor of Farnley, about 1802, and that kind and hospitable squire was one of the earliest and most liberal of the artist's Mr. F. H. Fawkes, the son, who by his liberality in permitting his treasures to be photographed has conferred a great boon on all lovers of Turner, has paid a most manly and unaffected tribute of esteem and affection to the memory of the artist, and related several anecdotes of his friendly visits to Farnley. At that time Turner was evidently enjoyed himself with none of the reserve for which he was afterwards noted. He painted, hunted, and fished with the squire, and was such a welcome as his frequent companion, young Master Fawkes. One day he insisted upon driving home the present Mr. Fawkes in a gig, when over a rough way partly through fields; the result was, as might be expected, that the precocious whelp was soon pitched out of the gig, and the horse went forward known at Farnley as the "Over-Turner." A caricature of him by Mr. Fawkes still exists at Farnley. Another, in pencil, photographs is one of a tent pitched on the moors about six miles from Farnley, on the first day of grouse-shooting. Another shows us a grouse and a pheasant shot by Turner. In a third we have a view of Farnley from the junction of the Wharfe and Washbourne rivers; a fourth presents a nearer view of the house. Turner is sitting on the ground occupied with a hunting-party in eighteenth-century costumes, and the old family coach-and-six, with outriders, is passing on the right. There are also views of the large, newly contemporary, "Fawkes-town Hall;" of "Farnley and Lofthouse," including a sweetly-picturesque scene; of the lovely Wharfdale, and the windings of the beautiful river, as seen from "Farnley Park" and "Loch Tiny"—all, we believe, views on or from portions of the property of Mr. Fawkes. We may mention that Farnley possesses, besides the fifty drawings now photographed, many other highly-valuable works of important works, displaying the versatility of Turner's genius. The oil pictures include a remarkable, "Interior of a Cottage," a red cap Hailing a Smack;" a poetically-treated figure-picture, representing a handmaid preparing her mistress's bath; a portrait of the Victory with the body of Nelson on board, in three positions, as she appeared off Portsmouth; and, finest of all, the brilliant, sun-bathed "Dort—Holland," a rich-sunny picture of the quaint, picturesque, old city and noble series of drawings (about fifty-three in number), formerly in Wallis's Gallery, Pall Mall, and engraved in the "Liber Studiorum,"

Archæology of the Month.

LONDON changes continue to multiply, and old places are remorselessly swept away, to be speedily followed by their associations. The ancient side of Winchester-street, with its gabled houses, and one of the few specimens of ancient domestic architecture in the City, has just disappeared. This street was erected on the site of the gardens of the Priory of St. Augustine; part of the house which the Prior of Winchester built here still remains. Pinners' Hall, an old building at the upper end of Pinners'-court, in the Old Jewry, was also part of the Augustine Priory, and was converted into a glasshouse before it became the property of the Pinmakers' Company. This property, we believe, has been recently occupied by Copley, the painter, and for more than three quarters of a century the dwelling-place of Lee, the late ex-Chamberlain of the City, has been purchased for £16,000, and a clubhouse is to be built on the site. Old inns are disappearing in "the city proper." Of the Bull-and-Mouth-inn-house, the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, is no more; and the Green Dragon, Wood-street, is doomed. The Queen's Head, Covent-garden, once "a magpie, or place for sweating" (from the Arabic, haumah), is forthwith to be taken down; so, possibly, is the *Seven Stars* of Parsons Fox's ghost, which the waiter saw in the cellar, the "coffee cockloft," and of which Dr. Johnson said, "Sir, it was believed." Chaucer's Inn, the Tabard or Talbot, in the Borough, is to be pulled down in two years, and soon afterwards the disposed persons are sure for the preservation of the old place. The buildings of Chaucer's time have disappeared, but were standing in 1623. The old timber-house, reputedly built by the Poet Chaucer, according to Aubrey, was remaining before the fire of 1676; it faced the street, and is shown in the ground plan of the Inn drawn for Mr. G. Corner, F.S.A., who has left us the fullest and best account of the ancient Inns of Southwark (see "Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society," vol ii., pt. 2), was of opinion, from personal examination of the premises in question, that there was nothing left of the existing remains of the Tabard earlier than the fire of 1676, after which was built the supposed "Pilgrims' Hall," the refectory in which was of this date. [The date of the Canterbury Pilgrimage is generally supposed to have been the year 1383. — The MS. above, Mr. Corner, a valuable, and richly illustrated, work published for the British Association, a few days since, by Archdeacon Moore, at Lichfield Cathedral.] The Red Hart, the last-surviving of the Bank Coffee-houses, was built in 1440 (and a dozen doors nearer London Bridge than the Tabard), has been demolished; the back part of the house was pulled down, and the remainder was destroyed in the great fire in Southwark in 1676; it was evidently upon the plan of the Abbot of Hyde's house, as shown from a drawing by Mr. Pariskit, in the Archæological Collections just published. The Bell-inn-yard, Gracechurch-street, is doomed. We regret this arrangement; it is far from improbable that the attempt will be renewed next Session, and the reversed Incumbent pleads thus eloquently in the preservation of his property:—

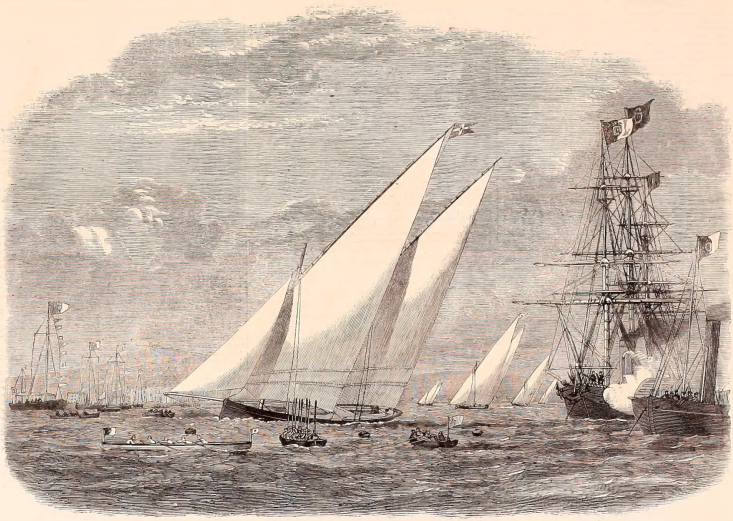
It is God's acre—it is hallowed, if not by consecrated dedication, it is hallowed by Christian interment; and, besides many other considerations which I could trample on, it is the resting-place of not a few renowned and noble members of the Christian Church, who, in their generation, were the lights and ornaments of their time, and the wonder and admiration of the world. Here, in the churchyard, and church, for railway purposes, but now defeated; and no further appeal was considered by the Court of Chancery, was interred, as recorded in a speech delivered in the House of Lords, by the late Lord Campbell, the learned and venerable Bishop of Old St. Paucras Church, the incumbent of which for twenty years I was honoured to be



THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER GIVING HIS BENEDICTION TO THE HAYLING ISLAND LIFE-BOAT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SCENE FROM "RIP VAN WINKLE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE: RIP VAN WINKLE DRINKING THE MAGIC DRAUGHT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



REGATTA OF THE LISBON ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

THE LISBON ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

THE regatta of the Royal Yacht Club of Lisbon took place on the 28th ult., under the patronage of the King of Portugal, at Paço d'Arcos, eight miles below the city, in the best part of the River Tagus for sailing small pleasure-vessels. His Majesty was present in the steam-corvette Sa de Bandeira, and most of the English residents at Lisbon joined the concourse of spectators. The yachts had taken up their stations at the starting-place the evening before. There were six of the first class—namely, the Aleyon, 21 tons, owned by Mr. T. M. Bessone; the Pet, 20, Mr. A. P. Dagge; the Velox, 20, his Majesty the King; the Zemaeole, 19, Mr. F. Goulard, the Maria Pia, 15, Mr. M. Parry; and the Cerca, 14, Mr. M. F. Moser. The prize, the King's cup, was won by the Aleyon, which is shown in our Illustration; the Pet, the Maria Pia, and lastly the Cerca, followed at intervals of ten minutes or more behind each other at the goal. The second-class prize, for 10-ton yachts, was won by the Prima, Mr. M. F. Moser; and in the third class, 5-ton yachts, the winner was the Pearl, Mr. W. Castance. Rowing-matches followed; after which there was a dinner in the fort, to which 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down; the healths of the Vice-Commodore, Mr. Moser, and of Mr. Dagge, the treasurer of the Yacht Club, were duly honoured; the prizes were then distributed; and at night there was a ball. We are indebted to Mr. Henry F. Jauncey for the sketch we have engraved.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THERE is just now a dead calm in all that concerns the Parisian fashions and modes, and we have scarcely anything new to communicate, unless it be the continued diminution in the size of the bonnets, which are reduced to the smallest possible semblance of the ordinary chapeau. We have within a few days examined some that would scarcely have been considered not large enough for a child two years of age, and are almost concealed between the landeaux of hair raised over the forehead and the immense chignon, mostly artificial, worn behind. We have certainly reached the extreme of littleness for bonnets, which must be particularly profitable to the French manufacturer, notwithstanding the constant diminution in the size of their products, have never thought of diminishing their prices: yet two or three pennies for a baby-bonnet must be considered rather dear! However, people who love to be à la mode are not, generally, too apt to grumble for fear of their innocent passion. These observations, of course, apply only to the bonnet worn with the toilette de ville. For the country—while the fine weather still keeps a vast number of our fashionable celebrities at the German spas and the French watering-places—the round hat with feathers is more becoming in every respect; and may be worn by persons of all ages; the voilette, or small veil, of white or black spotted lace, not descending beyond the upper lip, is generally worn with such hats.

Ladies' dresses have undergone no change in their form since our last notice of the Paris fashions; but we have to signalize a decided decrease in the amount of their ornamentation. Where ornament is still desired, it is usually produced by different applications of the material of the robe itself; this immediately gives a peculiarity to the marked in the dresses of what may strictly be regarded as the best mode, and is in reality a healthy sign.

For evening costume, white muslins ornamented with lace and worn either with white moulin skirts or skirts of any other colour or material, are very elegant. We have seen entire families dressed in this agreeable manner, from the portly mamma of a certain age down to the pretty demoiselle not yet arrived at her teens.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig 1. *Dress for the Country.*—The robe and paletot of this easy and graceful costume are in striped white and grey foulard. The cuffs, waistband, and cravat are all in plain dark-blue silk, and the under jupe is of the same, with a dark-blue silk, with white and delicate veil. Yellow gloves.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—White muslin robe, ornamented on the skirt (which is terminated by a rather wide ruching) with embroidered bouquets of flowers in their own colours. Scarlet cashmere paletot, dotted with black spots and trimmed with black guipure. White muslin pelerine, ornamented with scarlet ribbon, velvet, and black lace. Long white gauze veil.

Fig. 3. *Carriage Dress.*—Pale pink moire robe. The cannal is of wide cashmere, bordered with black lace insertion and a deep Thibet fringe. The hood is ornamented with black insertion with trailing fringe. Straw hat and feathers.

FENIAN WEAPONS, SEIZED AT CORK.

THE Engraving on this page represents several weapons belonging to the Fenian conspirators, which were discovered by the police, a fortnight ago, in a blacksmith's shop at Cork. The police having got information that arms were concealed in a forge kept by a man named Hegarty, in Hobb-lane, St. Finn Barre's, Sub-Inspector Hamilton, Captain Booker, and a sub-constable, went there on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., and, after a careful and systematic search, discovered under the hearthstone a recess in the ground, containing a number of weapons, including pikes. The pikes are of a quite modern pattern. The hatchet—the accompaniment of the old weapon—is entirely dispensed with, and also the hook, leaving the

Seized in the Rebellion of 1848.

Iron Handle, two parts.

THE ABOVE DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN FROM EXACT MEASUREMENT

A. Fenian Pike, having across it an horizontal barb-pointed spike for the purpose of catching the bridles of cavalry. B. Fenian Pike.
C. Common ring bayonet in general use. D D D is inserted as a sample of the weapon of the former rebellion.

FENIAN WEAPONS SEIZED IN A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP AT CORK.

new instrument a long narrow blade, somewhat like a sheet sword. The pike is about 18in. in long b, and screws on to a socket, which makes it 2 ft. long. The barb-pointed horizontal spike across one of the pikes is intended to catch the bridles of cavalry. They are exceedingly well-executed articles for a common smith. The bayonet is evidently cut by the same maker, but it is of modern design. The other bayonet, No. 4 in our Illustration, is one which was seized in 1848, and differs, as will be seen, from those lately made.

By the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, issued on the 16th inst., under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, of 1856, "it shall not be lawful for any person (except Justices of the Peace, or persons in her Majesty's service, or special constables, or persons licensed to kill game) to carry or have, except in his or her own dwelling-house, any firearm, or any part thereof, or any sword, cutlass, pike, or bayonet, or any ammunition, and any person violating these provisions shall be liable, on conviction, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two years." All such articles are to be given up to the police, who may, under a legal warrant, enter any house to search for them. It is believed that a quantity of arms has lately been imported from America.

THE BRAEMAR HIGHLAND GATHERING.

(From the Dundee Advertiser.)

THIS famous Highland Gathering took place at Braemar, on Thursday week. The gathering for a long time held a first-class position amongst the Scottish games, and lately it has acquired additional note from the visits of the different members of the Royal family.

On the meeting of the clans the ground was quickly cleared for the games, which took place immediately in front of Mar Lodge, where a high platform capitons cliff known as "Craig Coinnich," a place of meeting or assembly. The assemblage of spectators was large, and included a number of those of the last meeting. About 2000 persons were assembled on the green around the platform.

The games commenced shortly before two o'clock, and at the call of "They come!" was raised, and the Highlanders were drawn up in open column from the entrance to the sports ground as a guard of honour to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales. As the carriage entered the field three hearty cheers were given by the Farquharsons and the Forfeshire banders, whilst the crowd around as cheerfully gave proof of their loyalty. The Prince and Princess drew to an open carriage, and bowed repeatedly in their acknowledgments. On the carriage being drawn up at the gate to the castle gardens, the party were received by Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld of Fife. The Prince of Wales shook hands with the Earl of Fife and Colonel Farquharson, and was followed by the Princess Louise, Princess Helena of Ardrath, who accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales. The gallant Colonel then conducted the Princess of Wales to the top of the platform, and was followed by the Prince of Wales and Princess Hilda. On reaching the platform prepared for the party the Prince of Wales was received with three hearty cheers, who also Princess Hilda, and the Prince then shook hands with Mrs. Farquharson. By this time the circle was again filled, and the games recommenced. The Princess and Mrs. Farquharson took seats on the right side of the hill, the Princess of Wales in the centre, and on the right and left were Mrs. Farquharson and Princess Hilda; whilst the Prince stood to the side. The Prince of Wales was dressed in the Highland costume, and walked gracefully chatting and talking the while, and then retired to luncheon. This was provided by Colonel Farquharson in a room in the castle. After about twenty minutes the party returned to view the games, and at three o'clock several carriages were seen turning the foot of the hill towards the castle. There brought Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice; Sir Charles Phipps, General Grey and Mrs. Grey, Lady Churchill, Colonel Brown, Baron Schmoll, Baron Rolich, &c. On the hall at the gate the Prince of Wales and party left their seats and went down the walk to receive the Royal family; and, after the reception, Princess Louis of Hesse was led up to the platform by Colonel Farquharson, whilst the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis followed with the other Princesses. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis were the Highland costume of the Victoria tartan.

The games were carried on with great spirit, and were particularly watched by the fashionable assemblage at the castle—especially during the time of the competition for the Prince of Wales's prizes for the reel dance and those by Lord Macduff for Highland reels. While throwing the hammer for the Prince of Wales's prize, Mr. Grant, of Ballindalloch, threw a hammer, took three throws, and in the last and the thirteenth throw he threw 72 ft. 6 in., and had, however, obtained the prize last year, it fell to Robertson, who threw it a distance of 71 ft. 3 in. Donald Dinnie, as usual, showed his superior prowess in tossing the caber. In the competitions, again, a clean toss could not be made for the society's prizes; and, whilst M'Hardy tossed it over for the medal, Dinnie made the only clean and by far the best "toss." Donald also made the champion throw with the hammer, which he pitched 92 ft. 4 in., the farthest, we believe, that has yet been done at Braemar. Again, at the stone for 56 lbs. Three throws only are allowed, and Donald failed with these, as he had for the first time to stand and throw, instead of hopping; but with a fourth throw he made 11 ft. 6 in. in advance of the next competitor. A General interest was taken in the dancing, which was excellent; and a deal of amusement was caused by the "Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Fling" at those competitions—won by for the most novel and amusing. There were 500 yards, along with about a dozen of hurdles to leap, and the River Dee to cross. The route was lined by anxious spectators, who eagerly discussed the chances, and the whole of the Princesses rose from their seats and intently watched the runners; whilst the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, together with Colonel Farquharson and the Earl of Fife, went to the riverside to watch the race to the winning-post. Dinnie once has secured, apparently, to a knowledge of the river, for he went down the water to a point where Robertson jumped into the deep water, and so was greatly hindered.

The following is the prize-list:—

SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

Putting the Stone.—First, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, 37 ft. 2in.; second, Charles M'Hardy, Mar Lodge, 34ft. 4 in.

Throwing the Hammer.—First, Alexander Robertson, Glenlaks, 70 ft. 9 in.; second, Angus M'Intosh, Glenclunie, 69 ft. 6 in.

Leaping.—First, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne; second, John Farquharson, Glenclunie.

SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

Throwing the Hammer.—First, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, 92 ft. 4in.

Putting the Stone.—First, Alexander Cattanach, Grantown, 29 ft. 6 in.; second, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne.

Half-mile Race.—First, Alexander Robertson, Glenlaks (£5, given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales).

Hurdle Race (Prize given by Thomas Powell, Esq.).—First, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, £5; second, Alexander Robertson, Glenlaks, £1.

Highland Reels (Prize given by Lord Macduff).—First, Charles Grant, Braemar, £3 10s.; second, Alexander Grant, Birkhall, £1 10s.

Length of Service.—First, Alexander M'Kenzie, gamekeeper, Mar Lodge.

The Prince of Wales and party waited till five o'clock, when the games were almost concluded. The whole of the Royal party and suite then proceeded to the carriages. The large assemblage then commenced to disperse, and the Highlanders left for their separate residences.

The Duff men were entertained to dinner by the Earl of Fife, at Mr. Hunter's, Fife Arms Hotel; and the Farquharsons met in Mar Castle, by Colonel Farquharson.

The annual ball of the society took place in the hall attached to Mar Castle.

THE OLD THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

Come and once more together let us greet,
The long-lost pleasures of St. James's-street.—*Tickell.*

In our notice of the Civil Service Club we have referred to the site of the old Thatched House Tavern, the greater portion of which was taken down in 1864 and the Conservative Clubhouse built on a part of the same ground. The old tavern has now entirely disappeared, little more than a century and a half ago the parish of St. James's was described as "all the houses and grounds comprehended in a place heretofore called 'St. James's Fields' and the confines thereof." Previously to this, the house was most probably a *thatched house*. St. James's-street dates from 1670: the posts Walker and Pope lived here; Sir Christopher Wren died here in 1723: he did Gibbons, the historian, in 1794, at Elmsley's, the bookseller's, at No. 76, at the corner of Little St. James's-street. Fox first resided here in 1781; and Gibbon's pen lodged at No. 8, in 1811. At the south-west end was the St. James's Coffee-house, taken down in 1806; the foreign and domestic news house of the *Turkey*, and the "fountain-head" of the *Spectator*. Here early, the street had a sort of literary fashion favourable to the growth of taverns and clubs.

The Thatched House had been for nearly two centuries celebrated for its club meetings, its dinners, its public room, and its public dinners, especially those of our universities and great schools. It was one of Swift's favourite haunts; in one birthday verse he sings :—

The Deanery-house may well be matched,
With the Thatch'd House, with the Thatch'd.

Swift was a clubbable man, especially with an eye to the turn of the political market. In 1710, he had a country lodging in Church-lane, Chelsea, and loved to walk—" two good miles, and just 5748 steps," to and from his town lodging in Bury [Berry] street; at this time he tells Stella that he never goes to a tavern, but, in 1711, we find him entertaining his Society at the Thatched House at dinner; "but Brother Balkeley sent for me to his house afterding none." In the previous year, too, at the christening of the coffeeman Elliott's child, at the St. James's, when "eight dishes had a most noble supper," Swift and Steele sat "among some scurvy company over a bowl of punch." In 1713, Swift dined with the Brothers' Club, which met every Thursday, at the Thatched House: "the end of our club," he says, "is to advance conversation and friendship, and to reward deserving persons with our interest and recommendation; and, if we go on as we began, no other club in this town will be worth talking of." Swift's journal is full of "Brothers" Arran and Duplin, Methuen and Ormond, Rabinet and Harcourt, Orrery and Jack Hill, and other Tory magnates. Swift tells Stella he entertained here his "Brothers" at the cost of seven guineas. "I staid till eight," he says, "and then we all went away drunk." The Duke of Ormond's treat, last week, cost £20, though it was only four dishes, and four without a dessert; and I broke it in order to be cheap. Lord Treasurer got into a rage at such extravagance; though the wine was not in the bill, as each president knows it." Swift had much to do with the management of the club; and when the Duke of Beaufort proposed his brother-in-law, the Earl of Danby, the Dean opposed it very warmly, so that the young Lord was rejected: "he is not above twenty," says Swift, "and *we will have no more boys.*" Lord Bolingbroke was a distinguished "Brother," and then on a footing of great familiarity with Swift. Afterwards the club shifted their dinner from the Thatched House to the Star and Garter, "at 6s Pall-mall."

At the Thatched House first met the Dilettanti Society, scandalously described by Horace Walpole, in 1743, as "a club for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one being drunk; the two chiefs are Lord Middlesex and Sir Francis Dashwood, who were both drunk the whole time they were in Italy." *Dilettanti* was a term of ridicule for the club, since their object was to promote taste, and respect for the classic remains of antiquity. At their festive gatherings were present occasional statesmen, wits, scholars, artists, and amateurs of the last century: between 1770 and 1776 Sir Joshua Reynolds, Paul Pierrefond, Charles Jennens, the Hon. Stephen Fox (Lord Holland), Charles Howard (Duke of Norfolk), Lord Robert Spencer, George Selwyn, Colonel Fitzpatrick, the Hon. R. Conway, Joseph Banks, Duke of Dorset, Sir William Hamilton, David Garrick, George Colman, Lord Thurlow, Wyndham, R. Payne Knight, Sir George Beaumont, and Mr. Towneley. Some of the club fines paid "on increase of income or inheritance, by any marriage, or preferment," are curious: namely—£5 5s. by Lord Gosvenor, on his marriage with Miss Leveson Gower; £10 10s. by the Duke of Bedford, on being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; £21 by Lord Sandwich, on going out as Ambassador to the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle; and £84, by the same nobleman, on becoming Recorder of Huntingdon; 15s. 6d. by the Duke of Bedford, on getting the Garter; 16s. 8d. (Scotch) by the Duke of Queensberry, on getting the Thistle; and £9 19s. 6d. by Charles James Fox, as a Lord of the Admiralty. The character of the club, however, became changed; the members being persons almost exclusively devoted to art and antiquarian studies. In the club-room were the fine contemporary portrait-groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted in the manner of Paul Veronese; and a portrait of Mrs. Hunter, painted by Hudson, Reynolds's master. The Dilettanti are now a publishing society, like the Roxburgh, the Camden, and others.

To the Thatched House was removed in 1779 "the Club" now "the Johnson Club," whose centenary was celebrated at the Clarendon Hotel, as described in our "Column of the Curious" in the course of last year. The reader will recollect Lord Chancellor Thurlow's rough joke to the waiter, who, at the close of the dinner in the Thatched House, having pompously cited certain resolutions passed by a party of noblemen and gentlemen at the "Thatched House Tavern," told him that the noble Lord in the red ribbon told us he had heard at *the end of Jones's.*

The Royal Naval Club held its meetings at the Thatched House, as did some scientific and literary societies. Here, in 1784, Sheridan's room faced St. James's street, and when lit in the evening with wax-candles in large old glass sconces, the dilettanti gentlemen could be seen from the pavement of the street. Beneath the tavern front was a range of low-roofed shops, including that of Mr. Lock or Rocksted, the fashionable coiffeur, who charged five shillings for entering hair, and made a large fortune by his "incomparable oil Macassar." Through the tavern was a passage to Thatched House-court, in the rear; and here, in Catherine-wheel-alley, in the last century, lived the good old Mrs. Bertrand Porter, the Doctor's death, as told in her Autobiography, edited by Lady Llanover. Some of Mrs. Delany's fashionable friends lived in the same locality.

Thatched House-court and the alley have been swept away. Elizabeth Bertrand Porter died in 1801, at the Cassenova, Turin. In an adjoining house lived the famous Betty, "the queen of applewomen," whom Sheridan has immortalized in the "Heroic Epistle :"

And patriot Betty by her fruitshop bent.

It was a famous place for gossip. Walpole says of a story mock about "I should have remembered it by Betty and the waiters at Arthur's did not talk of it publicly." Again, "Would you know what office or group I am in? Betty's mythology." Betty (Richard Neale) was born in the same street in which she ever lived, and used to say she never slept out of it but twice—once in a visit to a friend in the country, and at a Windsor installation.

Over the last remaining house of Thatched House site the large bow-window which Theodore Hook compared to an obese old gentleman in a white waistcoat. The tavern, which has lately disappeared, was the last link of the old chain of taverns, clubhouses, and coffeehouses that survive in various modern clubs, and the Thatched House will be kept in mind by the grand architecture of the Civil Service Clubhouse, which occupies a portion of the site.

Accounts have been received of a severe storm at Revel. It began on the 12th and lasted till the evening of the 13th inst. Two merchantmen went down, and considerable damage was done to the shipping.

The fortifications of the strait of Yeni-Kalé have cost the Russian Government 13,000,000 roubles. They have already mounted 409 rifled cannon of the largest calibre. The *Levant Herald* states that at least three times that number of equal force will be placed at the entrance of the strait, so as to secure the military stores and magazines against all probable eventualities. The termination of the works by the Czarewna, which is supposed to attain its supplies by way of the Sea of Azoff, are stated to be the reason for these proceedings.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE REV. SIR BROOKE W. R. BOOTHBY, BART.

The Rev. Sir Brooke William Boothby, M.A., tenth Baronet, of Broadhow-Ash in the county of Derby, Rector of Welwyn, Herts, who died on the 22nd inst., was the elder son of Sir William Boothby, C.B., the ninth Baronet, by his first wife, Fanny, only daughter of John Jenkinson, Esq., and niece of Charles, first Earl of Liverpool. He was born Jan. 21, 1809, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and was elected Fellow of All Souls' College in 1831. He took his degree of M.A. in 1834, and was ordained deacon, and was subsequently made Rector of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, in 1835. He succeeded his father, as tenth Baronet, April 21, 1846. He married, July 4, 1844, Sarah Amelia, Martha Serena, elder daughter of the late Rev. Charles Boothby Trotter, Rector of Sotterton and Rector of Sotterton, Lincolnshire, by whom, who survives him, he has left two youthful family of nine children.

He succeeds to his elder brother, Sir William Boothby, in his ninth year. The family dividing on good authority, bason originally from Derbyshire, and Boothby Pagnell, Lincolnshire, for he held as one of his Peer. They came appears with note on the Lancaster side in the Wars of the Boson, and on the Cavalier side in the Civil War. Sir Henry Boothby, a stanch supporter of Charles I., was named a Baronet by that Monarch, but, owing to the confusion of public affairs, the patent was never issued. Sir Brooke, Clerk, at the Restoration, corrected the omission by knighting Sir Henry's son, Sir William Boothby, and granting the patent of baronetcy granted to the deceased father. The patent bears the date of July 12, 1660. The family has since attained a fair distinction in the Army and Navy. Sir Brooke, the deceased Baronet, died was the direct descendant of Sir William Boothby, the Cavalier Baronet of the line of Charles II.

COLONEL HOGGE, C.B.

Colonel Charles Hegge, C.B., of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who died at Erith, on the 19th inst., was an officer of much merit and distinction. He served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-49, and was present at Mooltan, where he was actively engaged at the passage of the Chenaub, at Ramnuggur, the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat. For these services he received a medal and two clasps, and brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He served throughout the Indian mutiny, and was wounded at Meerut. He subsequently had charge of the ordnance park at the siege and capture of Delhi. He was highly commended in a despatch by Sir Archdale Wilson, and was thanked by the Governor-General. He was Director of Artillery to the Army in Central India at the siege and capture of Gwalior in 1858, and received the thanks of the Governor-General, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to be a member of the Ordnance Committee, which post he held for several years, and his ability he had shown in the field. He was made a Colonel in 1857, and a C.B. in 1858.

DR. FORBES, C.B.

Dr. John Forbes, C.B., who died, on the 16th inst., at Bath, at the age of sixty-one, was one of the best medical officers in the British Army. He entered the service as an hospital assistant towards the close of the year 1826, and early in the following year became an assistant-surgeon. He, in 1841, became full rank of surgeon. He was in the expedition against the Rajah of Kolapore in 1837; was on the expedition against Kolapore; he journeyed beyond the Orange River, in South Africa, in 1843; and in the Kaffir War in 1846. On the outbreak of the Russian invasion, in the year 1854, he was placed on the staff of the third division of the Eastern army at Gallipoli and Bulgaria. He accompanied the army to the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma, at Balaclava, capture of Balaclava, the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. The energetic and successful manner in which he conducted the Land Engine in Inkermann after Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch was killed, Dr. Forrest's able exertions deserved to be most honourably mentioned. He had for his excellent conduct the Kaffir medal and the medal and three clasps for the Crimea, also the fourth class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. In May, 1855, he was appointed to the command of the Land Service Corps. He became Deputy Inspector-General; and in December, 1858, Inspector-General. He was made a C.B. in 1856, and was nominated an Honorary Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Forrest, during his long and active career in India, Africa, at home, and in the Eastern countries, made many attached friends.

DR. WILLIAMSON.

The Rev. Richard Williamson, D.D., Hon. Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean and Vicar of Pershore, Worcestershire, died on the 15th inst., at the age of "a score and ten," and went from school to Christ Church College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1803, as seventh wrangler and fourth classic. Two years later he obtained the mastership of Pershore Grammar School, which Williamson, having been ordained, was appointed Head Master of Westminster School. In 1808 he was made D.D. by Royal mandate. He was the author of an elegant and notable improvement in the famous acting of Terence's plays in the dormitory of Westminster School. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester Court outcome heretofore in use, substituted the present classical dresses which long a mind of the upper boys of Westminster. The doctor also wrote a very learned pamphlet in relation to the question of Grecian costume, which, in 1814, he sent to the press, and which was published in London. He from 1814 to 1860, held the vicarage of Pershore, and of Severnhampton. In 1846 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to the rectory of Elmley Castle, and, in 1847, to the prebendal stall of Canon of Worcester Cathedral. He was, while Rector of Pershore, much beloved and respected. At very great cost he restored the magnificent parish church of Pershore to a state of magnificence. It was reopened a year or two ago by the Prince of Wentworth, Lord Lyttelton, and other distinguished having lost his voice. Dr. Williamson's wife is daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., late Bishop of Capetown, and of the Rev. Henry Gray, Vicar of Aldmondbury, Gloucestershire.

THE REV. S. RICKARDS, M.A.

The Rev. Samuel Rickards, the well-known Vicar of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, who died suddenly as just occurred, was a distinguished graduate of the University of Oxford, and is chiefly notable for his connection with the publication of "The Christian Year," which he edited and published in 1827. He was born in 1800, at Stowlangtoft, and received a degree of Master of Arts in the celebrated work. Mr. Rickard's copy was lost in Wales, and to Mr. Rickards the public is indebted for a production of unsurpassed merit in its kind, and which is as familiar to American as to English readers. Mr. Rickards graduated in second-class honours in 1821, and took his degree of M.A. in 1824. He obtained the Newdegate (English) verse prize for "The Temple of Theseus," and in 1821 he won the English prose prize for his essay on "Characteristics of Greek and Latin Poetry." He has held the living of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, since 1832. He has published a number of sermons which were very popular, and he has since written a volume of family prayers.

The Queen has appointed Frank Cavendish Lascelles, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be a third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic service.

Prince Czona has promised the Acclimatisation Society of Paris a fine collection of game birds, which he intends to send to Europe with three bears from the Carpathian Mountains.

Mr. J. Mechi thinks that we are running a little mad on the subject of grass land just now, because meat happens to be at a very high price. "Prices we see," he says, "are always temporary disturbances, but the product of natural grass—winter tares and mangold, swill manured; and has it not occurred to corn-growers that the land is getting sick of the same old things considered, to sell their corn crops and straw to their animals rather than to the dealer or miller? If we could only persuade them to do this, there is a good crop, will, if properly prepared with its straw, produce a large quantity of manure, and leave the land in a condition to grow a heavy crop. If we insist on corn crops we are on a grass land, to consume them on the farm—the source for future production which will be found in the manure from off. If the cycle were engaged in, I am sure that John Bull would no longer have to complain of short supplies and dear meat.

Mr. Glaisher, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, states, in a letter to the Times, that Mr. Leverrier, the distinguished head of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, has undertaken a large and, to the science and commerce of navigation, most important work. A principle initiated here by the predecessor of Admiral Fitzroy at the Hydrographic office of the storm in which the Royal Charter was lost. M. Leverrier proposes to publish on sites, combining the results for every day of the year, exhibiting at one view the winds and weather prevalent over the whole of Europe and the Atlantic Ocean to the extent of about 1,000 miles to the west for each day successively, the special object being to trace the approach and storms of cyclones. One of the best known of these storms is that which is reported to Paris material for the purpose of aiding this work. M. Leverrier has also made arrangements with the department for further assistance. He asks for extracts from the logs of British ships traversing the North Atlantic during 1864, more especially those between the ports of the West Indies and between this country and Newfoundland and Ireland. He asks merely for the height of the barometer, the force and direction of wind, state of sea, and position of ship on the day and hour of observation. All that this department can supply from the meteorological registers received here has been, or shortly will be, collected for M. Leverrier; but the Atlantic Ocean is large, and more observations are needed. The object of the letter is to request that any private meteorological observations made at sea within the prescribed limits of time and space, and who have not transmitted registers to the department, will kindly forward them their observations to M. Leverrier, either directly or through this office.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. A. B., Gratzleburg.—1. The words "Le Sphinx" have no reference to the other of the problem, neither are they intended to convey the idea of any superciliation in the solution, nevertheless, it is a fact that the solution is the name of the enigma in which it first appeared. 2. Your solution of Problem No. 1 is perfectly accurate.

H. G.—It shall have attention; but contributors of either prose or verse should always send their manuscripts in a state fit for publication, for the printer has enough to do.

E. Lonsdale, Ill.—A King and a Bishop alone cannot give checkmate.

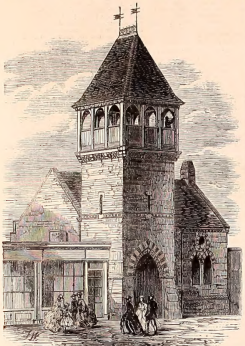
T. H. C.—It would be hardest to the researches. At the close summary at Etherlid, which is to be published in the Chess Player's Chronicle, Mr. Staunton's name will be regarded as would, take part in the proposed match. The principal players present were Mr. Neumann and Mr. Kieseritz, of Berlin; Mr. Rolfe, of Cologne; and Mr. Paulsen and Mr. Anderssen, of Breslau. The games played were all of the usual standard and have been given above in the whole of them.

R. R.—Your second has also it on every opportunity occurs. He cannot take it after having moved his King.

W. C.—We shall report on it shortly.

The following have also solved P. B. S. Sneyd-Kynnersley, C. M. E., Ludwig, F. C. H., Ashton, Rev. J. Ball, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Sorely, D. L., Alpha Beta, Charles, F. R., A. Ketchemanian, Quiz, Dr. Agate, E. B. F. Q. S., of Rugby, Mr. Wall, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hall, Mr. H

most imposing appearance. The inner ring is of coloured alabaster, resting on Devonshire marble pillars, with carved capitals and corbels. The reredos, or altarpiece, is beautifully ornamented with gold and black majolica, and bears medallions symbolising the four Evangelists. The ceiling of the apsis is stencilled gold and blue, contrasting with the sober hue of other parts of the roof. The nave is 78ft. long, by



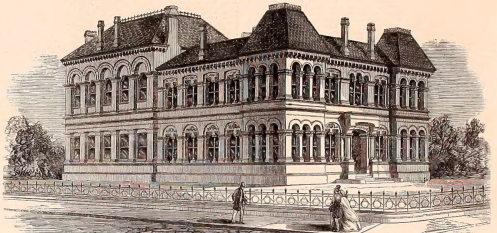
THE SAILORS' CLUB, MARGATE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

25½ ft. wide; but the extreme outer length of the building is 150 ft. The architects are Messrs. Hine and Evans, of Nottingham; the builders, Messrs. A. and H. Bennett. The Rev. Edwin Gyles is the minister of this church, which will accommodate a congregation of 800 persons.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUBHOUSE.

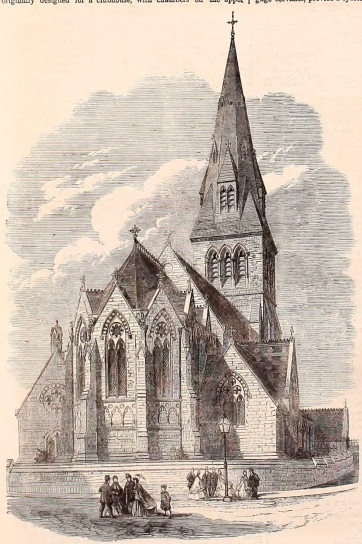
We give an Illustration of the noble building, recently erected in St. James's-street, called "The Thatched House Chambers," which has now come into the possession of the Civil Service Club. It was originally designed for a clubhouse, with chambers on the upper floors for the use of members and others, to which purpose they will continue to be applied. The façade, shown in our Engraving, as seen from the wall of Marlborough House, is entirely of stone. The building has been erected by Messrs. George Smith and Co., from the designs of Mr. James Knowles, jun.; the decorative carving representing real foliage and birds instead of mere conventional ornaments, has been executed by Mr. Daymond. In excavating the foundations—which were carried 30 ft. below the level of the street, their superficial extent being about 7500 square feet—an interesting collection of fossils was discovered, including a good specimen of a lion's jaw and a variety of mammoth bones, the earliest denizens of the spot in centuries long passed; below this surface the earth was pierced another 80 ft., to which depth the main tube of the hydraulic apparatus descends, its lifting power being obtained by the gradual rise of water let into the tube as required. This building is certainly one of the chief ornaments of the street; and, as its lofty walls, 99 ft. high, tower far above all the surrounding buildings, there is an extensive panoramic view of town and country from its upper rooms, to which access is obtained by two staircases, or by an hydraulic lift, which communicates with every floor, and is of the newest and safest construction. On its site long stood the celebrated Thatched House Tavern, which, with its many interesting associations, is the subject of a separate notice.

As regards the establishment of this club, it had long been considered that many and great advantages both to themselves and the public would result from such an association of gentlemen connected with the several

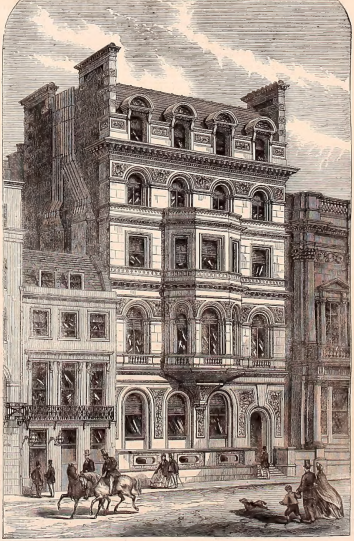


THE NEW VESTRY-HALL OF ST. MARY'S, NEWINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

branches of the Civil Service; hence a provisional committee was formed last year, consisting of about forty members representing many of the principal public departments, for the purpose of carrying out this object. In January last they issued a prospectus embodying a plan of constitution, together with a circular address to their colleagues at home and abroad, in which they state that, "whilst the Army and Navy, the Universities, and other important bodies are represented by one or more clubs, the members of the Civil Service of the Crown do not enjoy the benefit of any similar means of association." Their appeal for co-operation was well responded to, considering that heretofore the service was of a fragmentary character and that most of its influential members belonged to one or more of the principal clubs already existing. The provisional committee then, in accordance with their proposed plan, having selected from the list of candidates the first 250 members, called them together in March, when the club was formally started; and a managing committee was chosen to obtain a clubhouse, furnish it, stock its cellars, engage servants, provide a system of books, form a set of rules and regulations, and take all the necessary measures for placing the club on a firm and satisfactory basis. These preliminary duties were cheerfully undertaken, and have been creditably performed, inasmuch as it is, we believe, an unprecedented case for a first-class club to be in possession of a permanent building in a most eligible situation, and unexceptionable, both in its outward appearance and internal accommodation, within one year of the project being initiated. Much, of course, remains to be done; but the committee, who have accomplished so much in so short a time, are not likely to relax their efforts, especially as they entertain a confident and well-grounded expectation that the undertaking will prove a great and lasting success. The number of members of the Civil Service Club is limited, at present, to 1200; but the building might well accommodate as many as 2000, if such an increase were considered desirable.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.



THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUBHOUSE, ON THE SITE OF THE OLD THATCHED HOUSE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1337.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT LAUENBURG.

KING WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA has recently consummated a work after his own heart. He has formally taken possession of the duchy of Lauenburg and received homage as its Sovereign. We have all heard of "a tempest in a teapot." The scale, but not the character, of this inaugural solemnity, by an odd association of ideas, recalls that miniature commotion to mind. The great Hohenzollern added last week a new jewel to his crown. What though it was a little one, representing but a few square miles



THE BELGIAN NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT BRUSSELS: THE FIRING-POINT.—SEE PAGE 345.

of territory and a population below that of one of our fifth-rate towns! What though it has passed through many hands—Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Hanover, France, Denmark! Had not Prussia and Austria combined to snatch it from a weaker neighbour, Prussia, after some haggling, paying to Austria a sum of hard cash for its share! The pettiness of the acquisition rendered it all the more necessary that its realisation should be celebrated with imposing pomp. Europe is interested in knowing that King William has assumed sway over 50,000 more subjects with ceremonies befitting the grandeur of the occasion; that the principle involved in the transference—that, namely, of your right to lay hands upon your neighbour's goods if you are strong enough to beat down all resistance—has been duly and publicly honoured; and that an affair which rapacity commenced has been happily brought to a close with a display of effrontery quite worthy of its character. It would have been grave impolicy not to challenge the world's attention to the last act of a drama, every successive scene of which the world has perversely hissed as at an infamous farce. Hence the sham of the unification of shame on the part of Count Bismarck which no one who had watched his course would have deemed him capable of being guilty.

The upholstery of the ceremonial needs no description. Everything, of course, was in the smallest type, but, with that exception, was in conformity with usual standards. There was a triumphal arch, and there were "tasteful" decorations with shrubs and flags. There was the Royal salute of 21 guns. The reception of Majesty with flourishes of trumpets, and a salute. There was a dinner, a torchlight procession, an illumination, and fireworks. All this expressed, as well as upholstery could do, the general appreciation by the Imperial and Royal honour of having been purchased by King William for we forget how many thalers, and of having passed under the benign rule of the Prussian monarch. But the grateful welcome given by the clergy to its new Sovereign could not be so adequately by merely scenic emblems. Poetry hailed the Monarch's advent, and, presented by the hands of two young girls clad in white, commemorative verses. The functionaries of Ratzeburg did the clergy of the district, headed by the substantial mayor of the district, the magistrates, volunteers, and corporation, took prominent part in the solemnities. There were speeches and cheers. There was going to church, psalm-singing, oath-taking, a sermon, and a benediction. Patriotism and religion reyoiced together in presence of the auspicious event.

The King was, it seems, all smiles and affability on the occasion. Perhaps he regarded the annexation of Lauenburg to Prussia as a foretaste of the more substantial annexation prospect. Schleswig and Holstein constitute the *pièce de résistance* to which he looks forward for the satisfaction of his appetite. Prussian digestion is quite equal, even now, to the process of assimilating them, but there must be some slight prescribes a short interval of abstinence. It is certainly inconvenient when your neighbours have a more delicate sense of the respect due to law and equity than you have, and seem disposed to cherish in regard to your own proceedings such wishes. Something of this inconvenience seems to have imposed a show of temporary self-restraint upon Count Bismarck. Provisional arrangements, however, are generally succeeded by follow; and the world is at no loss to judge what is destined to follow in this case. Lauenburg, possibly, would not have been incorporated with Prussia in so stately and ceremonious a fashion but for the belief that the annexation of the duchies will draw after it the other two, and that Europe, having witnessed the absorption of the first, will have buried the sting of its criticism where inflammation is least to be apprehended.

Had the chief actors in this scene been other than they were, one might have imagined that in the very midst of their triumph reflection must have imparted a dash of uneasiness to their hilarious excitement. The policy which has gathered its first fruits in Lauenburg is a dangerous one for King, or even Prince. In these days the world is swayed very mainly by sentiment, and, as the Emperor of the French epigrammatically puts it "the best victory always remains with public opinion." Bismarck, if they could but take a fair estimate of their position, should be the last to do despite to the spirit of the age. The breath of their life consists in the respect with which they are regarded by their subjects and by neighbouring peoples. Prerogative is a double-edged sword, to be used carefully handled, is likely enough to wound him who wields it; but when prerogative is employed in initiating a policy of revolutionary violence, in making will stand for law, and in putting might above right, it generates in the great mass of society beneath it an irreverential temper towards the established order of things. Contempt of authority is contagious; and when Kings leap beyond the bounds of truth and honour their subjects are apt to care less for the dictates of loyalty. No impolicy is usually followed by such disastrous effects as that which exhibits a total disregard by the ruling powers of the restraints which self-respect would impose on them; and the lingly authority which rudely acts at naught the maxims of justice commonly has to deal in the end with a demoralised public conscience. *Ego et Rex meus*—Count Bismarck and his Sovereign—seem to do a great deal of this surprising things, but neither their will nor their strength is adequate to the task of breaking the sequence which Divine Providence has established between wilful wrong-doing and retribution.

In truth, the precedent which King William of Prussia has given to the world with a grand flourish of trumpets is one which would bear hard upon Prussia if the other great Powers of Europe should be inclined to sanction and act upon it. The egg ever which there has been so much cackling has in it the embryo of the cockatrice. Happily, there is no public necessity to crush it at once. But there it is, with a living germ of mischief in it. No one can foretell what effect time and events may have upon it. One thing only is certain—should anything occur to erase from the unwritten code of international law the precept "Thou shall not remove thy neighbour's landmark," and Prussia be made the victim of the license she has done her best to consecrate, she will look around for sympathy in vain. Her example will undo her. Out of her own mouth she will be condemned. But there needs hardly this external disturbance of the European system to punish Prussia. She will feel the inconvenient results of her conduct in many ways short of actual dismemberment. Her policy has isolated her, and for a long time to come she will have no influential voice in the councils of Europe. In her present mood this may cause her but little pain. Too intent upon enjoying her spoil, she cares nothing for her relative position in the comity of States. But when the flush of immediate gratification has subsided and the ordinary course shall govern human nature resume their sway, the reputation in which she stands to her neighbours will be gall and wormwood to her ambitious spirit. The Lauenburg solemnities and festivities will then appear in their true character, as a mockery of the acquisition of territory which they celebrated will be considered but a poor recompense for the large sacrifice of character and position with which it was purchased.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

THE Prussian Prime Minister, Count Bismarck, who has been staying here for a few days on his way, we believe, to Biarritz, to Biarritz, is reported to have availed himself of the opportunity to talk over the matters interesting to Prussia and Austria with Mr. Dayan de Lhuys at a private interview. Although it is given out as a matter of course that the Prussian Minister's visit to Biarritz has no relation whatever to political matters, he has probably not been without the object of the Count's journey is to obtain, if possible, no informal indication of the Emperor of the French's views when that he should profit by the very excellent sea-bathing to be obtained on that favoured coast for the benefit of his health.

Active preparations are, I hear, being made at Compiègne for the reception of the Emperor, and the last reports from the Court at Compiègne contemplates cutting short his stay at Biarritz, and that he will probably arrive at the Imperial residence on the Upper Oise next week, after a few days' sojourn at the Tuileries or St. Cloud, he will retire to Compiègne, where the customary round of entertainments will, of course, be resumed.

It is announced that Prince Napoleon—who is still in disgrace with his Imperial relatives—is about to visit Italy. He will be accompanied by Princess Clotilde, and King Victor Emmanuel is to meet them at either Turin, Milan, or Genoa. The Prince is afterwards to visit Florence, if the family is on no account to go to Florence, where he would be certain, it is said, to compromise himself by demonstrations not unsuiting a very delicate phase in view of the anticipated early withdrawal of the French troops from the Papal States by the Papal army.

The restless activity of the rebuilders of this fair city of Paris seems really to know no bounds. Every week fresh announcements are made of contemplated demolitions to be succeeded with new works to be commenced, works in progress to be pushed forward to completion, and the finishing touches to be given to those already completed and opened. Almost every week, or two since, I spoke of the extensive demolitions—for the formation of the new Avenue de l'Impératrice, the Rue de l'Impératrice, which is to connect the Théâtre Français and the Palais Royal with the Bois de Boulogne. Already it is to some extent partly yet stumpted in the way of street architecture—even of the most magnificent kind—and the first preparations making for the erection of the new Royal Italian Notices have now been served on the occupiers of something like one hundred houses—and your readers will bear in mind the size of our Paris houses—in the territories between the Rue de Halles and the Rue de Tonnellerie, and a long and handsome street be formed from this latter locality direct to the Pont Neuf. Here, too, new works in the first stone of a large and handsome building, to serve as a new lodging house and refectory for the Sisters of Charity, have been pushed forward with railway speed. The erection of this building on the spot—which is known, as a matter of course, the formation of still another new street; but our Paris rebuilders think no more of ordering a new street to be made than the Metropolitan Board of Works would of ordering a new sewer—is a very fine building, and just discovered that the picturesque clock-tower which was striking the hours and quarters for the Hôtel de Ville is out of harmony with the modern additions to and alterations of the building; and straightway it has been sent forth to the world that—in its place a grand new tower on a scale of commensurate magnificence is to be erected. Nothing as well as to the Hôtel de Ville has been calling attention for years to the incongruity of the present front of the Church of Notre Dame Lorette, and suggesting that it would be retarit in accordance with correct canons of taste. And, as I have I am aware, the authorities have not yet decreed its removal, although the Archbishop of Paris has given his consent to the new building; and even when they do so, I have no doubt this hideous facade will find its fate put off for many years to come, as the so-called canons of the rights and liberties of our ancient Corporation.

The last new church we have opened to worship drew his last breath, in the arms of his affianced bride, has been purchased by the Emperor for the Greek Church, and is to be pulled down, in order to make room for a monument or a mercenary chapel upon its site.

At the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 several of the French new-paper correspondents, who visited England to report upon its contents, and had the good fortune to be introduced into some of our best English society, dwelt with rapture in their letters on the suburban villa life of the upper middle classes, which was a thing entirely new to them. Many of the graphic descriptions given by there clever Frenchmen which gave the Parisians the desire to adopt, and of course improve upon, the suburban villa and of our English mode of life for soon afterwards the detached suburban villa, with its miniature lakes and rockeries, began to spring up around us, and every neighbours on the banks of the Seine and Marne round herself performing a summer emigration to her more picturesque suburbs, where she could be met by her affected friends all the course of time nature had to give way before the aggressions of French taste. Your Parisian pooper parties (Pique-niques, willages, Nature, Nanterre, Sèvres, or Fontenay-aux-Roses, peoples his summerhouse, if possible, on the top of his garden-wall, but, in any case, within full view of every passer-by. Some of these suburban retreats—pavilions, as they are elegantly styled—are hardly larger than a gardener's lodgings. But your Frenchman is a good economiser of space. A cupboard serves him for a kitchen, and he feels as comparely as poor emigrants are compelled to do on board ship. Attired in out-of-town costume, he sees himself in his strip of garden, or perches himself under the global weathercock of his summer-house and smokes his *londres* and talks about his "*campagne*." His "*campagne*" is often not more extensive than one of those small garden allotments on the way to Walhamstow, where the British handloom weavers and other East-End workmen disport themselves; but he is proprietaire, and proudly sets forth from the "macadam" of the Boulevards des Italiens to his country-house. A friend had been in the habit of talking to me about "*ma ferme*," which I had received many invitations to visit. At last I went, in the company of the proud landlord, over the property. It was a slip of land, near Courbevoie, on which a third-rate villa might have been built, leaving the unrent thereof of a garden! I had apologised for my broad sense.

"How do you spend your time when you leave Paris for your country place?" I asked a friend who had a "*campagne*" on the Seine's bank.

"Charmingly; I and my wife dress ourselves up as *paysans* and feel the children."

The dressing up, the acting a part—here is the charm! And in a very few years very extraordinary places will be selected for it, for, when French taste shall have expended all its ingenuity upon them. Some of the most picturesque spots on the higher banks, as I have seen at Passy, or Chatou, or on the lovely slopes of St. Cloud and the Vale d'Amay, are already becoming surprisingly pretty under the English gardens attached, and ornamental waters and fountains; but the average "*campagne*" of the middle-class Parisian is a wooden house of many colours, comfortless within. A round table, a few chairs, and a sideboard furnish the little box which is called a dining-room. The kitchen is a stewing-place, or may be pressed into use at a pinch. It is a nest, not a house, encompassed by trees and flowers, but under perverse obligations to eat table-beds. On the Boulevard des Capucines the Paris visiter may see some designs for fantastic villas that will give the Parisian idea of Asiatic or Alhambresque architecture. It is fantastic in the highest degree, and leads one to believe that the taste is not for off—when the Parisian will absolutely paint the sky. Prince Napoleon has already turned Pompeii to account. The Egyptian sphinx is to be seen on the Prince's beach, covered, however, with *ver antique*. The rust of ages is here but the work of a few months.

The Théâtre Italien commenced its season on Monday last, with the production of "Crispino e la Comare," an opera bulla, in four acts, by the Brothers Ricci, principally from the music. Even on the first evening, seems to promise to achieve a permanent success, mainly through the excellent acting of Mdlle. Zucchini. The opera is followed by the ballet of "Don Zeffiro," the joint work of St. Leon and Federic Ricci, in which Mdlle. Adeline Urban, who debuted for a few nights in the ballet of "Diavolina," at the Grand Opera, is *première danseuse*. The new artiste was much admired, although in any of the elite of Parisian society were present.

The Théâtre Lyrique is to open with the finishing touches to his new opera of "Romeo and Juliet," which is to be represented at the Théâtre Lyrique early next year.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been published arranging the mode of paying the interest upon the colonial debt.

At Saragossa there have been some riotous demonstrations on the part of the populace in opposition to the enforcement of octroi dues, The authorities have, however, succeeded in quelling the disturbances.

PORTUGAL.

The baptism of the Infants Dom Affonso took place, on Wednesday week, in the chapel of the Palace of Ajuda, without public ceremony. The King has since left for Bordeaux by sea. Three French iron-clad frigates accompanied the Royal steamboat.

AUSTRIA.

The *Official Gazette* of Vienna published, on Tuesday, the anticipated statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Austrian empire for the first nine months of the current year, and announced that the final accounts for the year are expected to show an equilibrium, if not indeed an actual surplus.

The Emperor has ordered the suppression of the local commands at Gorizz, Innspruck, Clausenburg, Hermannstadt, Ozova, Oeppa, Breibarg, Riva, and Vicenza.

GERMANY.

The Congress of German Deputies, summoned to express the general feeling of the nation upon the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, met at Frankfort, on Monday. Resolutions were passed strongly condemning the principles just acted upon by Austria and Prussia as well as the political acts of the latter, and declaring without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants. A resolution was also passed expressing the desire of Germany for the convocation of a German Parliament.

GREECE.

The King returned to Athens on Thursday week from Corfu.

A subscription for the relief of Candia is being proposed in the budget of expenditure.

UNITED STATES.

The work of reconstruction in the South is proceeding satisfactorily, and President Johnson's policy is meeting with approval. The New York Democratic State Convention has passed resolutions expressing confidence in him, approving his reconstruction policy, and pledging him its support. The Wisconsin Democratic Convention have also indorsed the President's policy and tendered him their support.

The Alabama State Convention has requested the Governor to call on the Legislature to assemble for repressing the disorderly elements now prevailing in several counties. Resolutions have been introduced into the Reconstruction Convention repudiating the United States Debt, declaring it the duty of the Convention to restore the State to her proper relations with the Federal Government, and that it was not expedient to declare the Ordinance of Secession null and void. The Convention keeps to repeal the secession ordinance, and other ordinances consequent upon it. They also abolish slavery, forbid the abolition of slavery, and prohibit its restoration, declaring the slaves shall be protected in their freedom. The ordinances of the Alabama State enactments subsequent to secession not inconsistent with the above ordinances.

The message of Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is a remarkable document. Although the State has suffered severely, he congratulates them on the freedmen, and the ratification by the Convention of the Constitutional clause abolishing slavery.

Mr. Johnson has appointed Mr. James Wells Provisional Governor of Louisiana, in order to reconstruct the State after the manner of the Southern States.

The official correspondence between Messrs. Seward and Adams, in March and April, relative to the claims in reference to the Canadian loan, and Vice-Chancellor Stuart's decision in the Prolioni case, has been published. Mr. Adams contended that he had, in May, it necessary, inform the British Government, in a friendly and courteous manner, that the United States never admitted the combination of rebels to be a *de facto* Government, and will not be responsible for the rebel debt, and will not recognise their claim for the repayment of loans in the present case. While they are content to receive it through a decree of the British tribunals, they insist on the absolute right to it through the action of the British Government. The United States will hold themselves under no obligation whatever to accept or to confirm their proceedings to conditions which the Court of Chancery or other municipal court may prescribe in the present or other litigation. Mr. Morton Peto, Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Jackman, and a deputation of seven (spoken of generally as the English capitalists), who have been travelling through the Western States, have created a sensation. Their movements are chronicled by the telegraph, and they are followed by a number of correspondents, who dispatch long letters to the journals describing the dinners, balls, and feasts got up in honour of these guests. As on all occasions they make speeches illustrative of good feeling and kindness between the two countries, their trip has assumed great political importance, and leading articles are written praising the remarks of the English speakers and applauding their repeated assertions that between England and the United States there should exist a true and sincere alliance.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The news from India by the Calcutta mail is not of much importance. There are rumours that the Bhootan difficulty may be settled

without further recourse to arms, a treaty having been laid before, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council, which now awaits the assent of the Bhootan Durbar.

In China, the appointment of the well-known Tseng-Kwo-Fan, as generalissimo of the Imperial forces, has created some little anxiety, as he is known to have a strong leaning against foreigners.

There is nothing of the least political interest from Japan.

NEW ZEALAND.

By a telegram received by the New Zealand Government Agency in London, we learn that the colonial forces, under Governor Grey, had been successful in two encounters with the natives. Five of the European contingent are to return immediately home. The Weld Ministry is well supported by both Houses of Parliament.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Basuto war was being conducted with vigour. Boers had failed in taking Moshesh's stronghold, Thaba Bosigo. The Boers had displayed much energy in attack than in their former acts, but were still in a very undisciplined state.

In the first attack, on the 22nd of August, Commandant Tick, with 1,000 men, ascended the heights, under the protection of the guns, but afterwards wavered and gave up the attack, with only ten men slightly wounded; none were killed. The next morning they were to renew the attacking party left their post to capture some cattle. Some of the Boers seized on rapidly that number of the Basuto horses, leaders and cleaks captured by the enemy.

A second attack was made on the 15th of August, when the Boers received a serious repulse. Of 1,200 Boers told off only 600 actually fought. Some exhibited great gallantry, but a large number are said to have displayed great cowardice. Commandant Wippe-Naar, the hero of Vechtkop, who throughout the war had proved himself the most gallant and dashing burgher in the field, and nine others, were killed, and eleven wounded. A large number of Boers deserted to do anything beyond cattle-capturing.

THE LOAN COLLECTION AT THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE, IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S COLLECTION.—POLISH ROYAL RELICS.—MINIATURES.—SEVRES.

The Marquis of Hertford's collection, which has now been thrown open to the public for some days, and which will be a great attraction to the crowds who throng the exhibition on Sunday afternoons, is almost unique of its kind. Here, in a number of rooms filled with rare and curious furniture of seventeenth and eighteenth century work, such as console tables of bold and elegant design, either of buhl or else with gilded ornaments on their sides and fronts, or else of marble; commodes, with gilt handles in the form of dragons, designed by Chatelwait; and cabinets inlaid with panels of Sevres porcelain—some in turquoise blue, with gilt ormaments of exquisite design and of the most delicate workmanship, the panels of which are filled with beautiful copies on porcelain of subjects by both Watteau and Boucher. This elegant species of furniture formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette, whose cypher may be seen inscribed upon it. Next we may mention the large collection of timepieces of the most elaborate and costly description, nearly all of which are of gilt bronze, and the numerous candelabra, of bold and original design, of the same date—one magnificent pair is worked by figures of Arab boys supporting the arms, which only the active brain of Clodion could have conceived and only his skilful hand have executed. Then there are vases of every fine bronze and marble busts and statuettes, among which will be noticed a marble bust of Adrienne Lecouvreur, by Coustou, who appears to have the gallant Marshal Saxe for a lover; also three charming marble statuettes by Lemoine, one of which represents Venus at the time of the Regency, and produced, in marble, precisely the same sympathy which Boucher and others produced in their pictures of nymphs in the well known figure of "La Baigneuse," a pretty enough-looking nymph, displaying all that piquant kind of grace which at that time were the rule to imbue into works of art, and in which they have never found their equals. Next we have a figure of the youth Cupid busily occupied in forming his bow from the club of a sleeping Hercules, so many hearts; and a companion figure of a young girl, who carries a few flowers in the scanty drapery which she wears, and who is binding her, and is advancing forward with a most coquettish air, looking for all the world like some young maid-servant of the Regency period.

In the centre of the salon is a large glass case, containing chiefly a matchless collection of Sevres china, comprising some of the very finest productions of the eighteenth century, and which is, perhaps, the completest collection of the kind ever brought into any private individual. For one vase alone the Marquis is said to have given £2200. Painted over with subjects by Boucher and Lancret are vases of shaded every conceivable tint of blue, and of the most rare flower-baskets, tintadoris, clocks, and tiny ewers and basins in which some Royal dame or resplendent courtier of the Regency might wash her delicate hands; but which, being now regarded as beyond price, are consigned to the cabinet of the curious. Among the most interesting specimens of old Sevres is still another relic of poor Marie Antoinette—an inkstand, given to her by Louis XVI., which bears on its cover her cypher and on the other the arms of France, and on the centre a beautifully painted portrait of Louis the Martyr. There is also among a small marble statuette of Voltaire in his old age, by Houdon, representing the witty philosopher seated in a straight-backed armchair, with a long flowing robe gathered round him, the countenance lighted up with a lively expression of shrewd intelligence, the like of which can have now but rarely been seen upon earth. Then a clever statuette is a small bronze group of two female athletes wrestling in front of a tree. One of the figures, that on the left of the cane, has some remarkable Oriental daggers and handyarmours, the scabbards and handles of which are richly studded with gems and precious stones—diamonds, cascades, rubies, and turquoises. In an adjacent case is displayed a most rare and valuable collection of Oriental arms and armour, all of the weapons being either magnificently chased or damascened, while several of them have their hilts inlaid with precious stones. Here, too, we have to expound the wills of this salon is in the finest state of preservation, and of unusual brilliancy. The most interesting object here is a fine picture of Watteau's pictures, while others represent incidents in the "History of Don Quixote," from Coypel's celebrated work.

In one of the other salons of the exhibition is a curious collection of objects which formerly belonged to the unfortunate King of Poland, such as massive gold chains, enamelled crosses, the Order of the Golden Fleece, drinking-cups, snuff-boxes, gold-headed canes, walking-sticks, snuff-boxes, finger-rings, fans and fobs, and even coat and waistcoat buttons. In the same apartment are displayed a number of magnificent oak chimneypieces, the mouldings and ornaments of which are richly gilt, with oval portraits of Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., Henri IIIrd, Jean d'Albret, mother of Henry IV., and one or two others in Limoges enamel, let into panels, which form part of the general design. Above the mantelpieces is a fine full-length portrait of the last great dignitary whose features I failed to recognise, surrounded by a magnificently executed oak frame, which would be a treasure to any connoisseur.

The miniatures contributed to this loan collection are, as may be supposed, extremely fine. Here may be seen scores upon scores of the most renowned female faces and figures of the Regency period, ere not sometimes as boucher, but more frequently figuring as isle of shepherdesses, and comprising many of the great beauties of the Court of the Grand Monarque, of the Regent, of Louis XV., the Well-Beloved, and of his unfortunate successor. Here, for instance, one may gaze full on the pretty face of the youthful Duchesse de Bourgogne, Mademoiselle, de la Vallière, de Fontanges, Desboulières, de Longueville, de Parabère, du Chatel, Sabliére, de Pompadour, du Barry, de Montesson, de Polignac, and de Lamballe. Here, too, is the miniature of Louis XVI., painted by Petitot, which the King presented to Mdme. de la Vallière; also a miniature, by Hall, of Louis Philippe, in his uniform as Colonel of Dragoons, when he was only nineteen years of age, and Aide-de-Camp to General Dumouriez.

The bronze medals comprise numerous fine examples of the Italian, German, and French schools. Among the former the somewhat repulsive countenance of Leonzzo the Magnificent will be observed to great advantage. The profile-portrait in bronze, by Bazzeri, is particularly interesting. It presents us with the rare effigies of Marc Reni Voyer d'Argenson, a Venetian and Lieutenant-General of the French police, who enjoys the doubtful honour of being the inventor of the notorious *lettres de cachet*, which consigned hundreds of innocent persons to the dungeons of the Bastile. The figure is a half-length, and the right hand, which is thrust forward, is gifted, the explanation of which may be gathered from the following sentence appended to the medallion: "Men who are fortunate in affairs have a golden hand."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA IN LAUENBURG.

The King of Prussia arrived at the frontier of Lauenburg at five p.m. on Monday week. A triumphal arch had been erected, and Count Wartensleben, the President of the Regency, and Lord Marshal von Bulow, received his Majesty on his entry into the duchy. Both gentlemen, at the King's invitation, entered the Royal carriage. At Bröchen, where the station was very prettily decorated with flowers and flags, the King was received by Councillor von Lutzow and Statist-Councillor Hille, from Lauenburg, and a beautiful young girl dressed in white presented his Majesty with a copy of verses. The King spoke to her.

Towards six o'clock the Royal train arrived at the Ratzeburg station, which was also prettily decorated with flowers and flags; here his Majesty was received with a flourish of trumpets and enthusiastic cheering. The functionaries of the district, the clergy and the entire staff of officials were assembled to meet the King. At a triumphal arch erected near the station, the King was met by hundreds of peasants, each with a nosegay in his hat, and carrying a small bouquet in his hand, as they were drawn up. The Amtmann then made a short speech, in which he observed that the Lauenburgers had always displayed loyalty, allegiance, and attachment to their rulers. The King alighted from his carriage amidst the lively cheers of the assembled people, and replied to the speech of Herr von Cossel, expressing a hope that, as the Lauenburgers had given proofs of attachment to their Princes and Sovereigns they would now transfer their allegiance and attachment to Him, with a conjunction of circumstances favourable to their ruler. His Majesty re-entered his carriage amid loud cheering, and the procession then took the road to Ratzeburg. The King was received at the entrance of the town by the Burgomaster, Herr Schmidt, and the Town Council arrayed with red velvet upon a dais erected immediately in front of the town. The Burgomaster addressed his Majesty in a speech, in which he said that Ratzeburg, which was the residence of the nobility and gentry of the province, had the honour to welcome the King and the altar upon one side, and that upon the other was filled up by the Prussian officials, clergy, and the Royal Commissioners. The Te Deum-service had been sung. Superintendent Bonnel preached a sermon, taking his text from 1st Epistle of St. Peter ii. 13-16. The preacher stated, in the course of his address, that the Lauenburgers had found it difficult to reconcile themselves to the idea of changing their allegiance; but with occasion to point out that, from that very circumstance, their sincerity in taking the oath of homage they were about to render was the more to be relied upon. The Lauenburgers, he observed, loved Bismarck, in his capacity of Minister of the duchy, summoned the nobility and gentry to the altar. He (the preacher) and Marshal von Bulow then came forward, read over all the titles of the King, and administered the oath of allegiance to his subjects. The ceremony closed with another verse of a psalm, a prayer, and the blessing, after which the King returned to his residence on foot.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Three new divisions of the Metropolitan Police, to be designated by the letters V, W, and X, are to be formed.

The National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, is closed for the autumn vacation. It will be reopened on the 16th inst.

The medical schools connected with the great metropolitan hospitals were opened, on Monday, when, as usual, inaugural addresses were delivered by the various lecturers.

Last Saturday another great choral demonstration, by 3000 school-children, took place in the Crystal Palace, in honour of Sir G. W. Martin. The programme was carried out in a satisfactory manner, and was relished by the children with the customary enthusiasm.

A lady has passed her final examination and received honours in the examination for degrees in medicine, having undergone through the entire course of study prescribed by that body. The course includes five years, and the preliminary examination in general and in two professional examinations. The first of these is on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, and materia medica; the second, on the practice of medicine, pathology, toxicology, medical jurisprudence, and midwifery.

Mr. S. H. Emmens, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Hyde Park, has written to the *Times* to say that Mr. Cooper has placed at his disposal the cheap and convenient use of a room in Nicholas-lane, and, in consequence, he will be glad to receive the names of the clergy, of the managers of ragged schools, and of others who may be desirous of, and willing to take charge of and distribute these plants, and the number of plants they will require for distribution. Mr. Emmens says, "I am particularly anxious that it is possible, with care and attention, to keep such plants during the winter months in rooms, and that the poor may be induced to take a pride in their cultivation, and that their window-sills may be made to look as gay as they are their results—increased beauty to the streets of London, a more educated taste among the working classes, and more cleanliness and comfort in the social life of the poor."

The election for Lord Mayor took place yesterday week, when Mr. Alderman Sir Robert Carden, one of the aldermen to retire, preceded in state, with the other members of the Corporation, to the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where divine service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cotton, the lecturer, preached a sermon from the 1st Epistle of St. Peter ii. 17. The procession then proceeded to the Guildhall, where the livery mustered. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen retired to their own apartments, where they were to be presented over by the Sheriffs. Mr. Alderman Phillips and Mr. Alderman Allen, the two senior aldermen who had not served the office of Lord Mayor, were then created to the Court of Aldermen, and that Worshipful Court elected Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the senior of the two, to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.—On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Lord Mayor Elect, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and some of the principal officers of the Corporation, at a banquet at the Mansion-house.

The births of 2156 children (1666 boys and 1090 girls) were registered in London in the week ending Saturday last. In the ten years 1855-64, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1628. The deaths registered in the same week were 1200 (628 males, 572 females). In the third week of the year, and the average number for that week was, corrected for increase of population, 1128. The deaths of 1200 persons in London last week were distributed over the districts of the Metropolis as follow:—In the West, 157; North, 264; Central, 75; East, 307; South, 397. The annual rate per hundred living last week was 37. The highest number of fatal cases of scarlatina in the week was registered in Bethnal-green, 10; the lowest 0 in that of 1859. The smallest heat of the present season has raised the mercury from the freezing point to 42 deg. Fahr. Diarrhœa has been unusually experienced in the last week of September. Besides these from diarrhœa, 12 deaths were registered, of which only one was registered in cholera. Three deaths from casualties occurred in the sub-district of St. Mary, St. George's-in-the-East. Five cases are recorded in which accidents in the streets by horses and conveyances were attended by fatal results.

The deaths registered in the week ending Saturday last in the United Kingdom were 4271; the deaths registered, 2016. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons living. In Liverpool the births were 431, the deaths 403; in Manchester—births 231, deaths 221; in Salford—births 59, deaths 39; in Birmingham—births 159, deaths 148; in Leeds—births 105, deaths 103; in Bristol—births 79, deaths 60; in Hull—births 39, deaths 37; in Edinburgh—births 198, deaths 88; in Glasgow—births 420, deaths 281; and in Dublin—births 179, deaths 154. The annual rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 in London, 26 in Edinburgh, and 30 in Dublin; in Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 29; Salford, 24; Birmingham, 24 in Leeds, 19; in Bristol, 29; in Hull, 24; in Glasgow,

LAW AND POLICE.—On Tuesday, at the Judges' chambers, in the case of "Doane v. Lee," an application for costs in an interpleader suit was opposed on the ground that the goods in dispute, which had been levied upon, were illegally seized, except in the City. Serjeant Cleasby, Q.C., said that the City cases were a perfect mystery. Mr. Justice Willes said he was "staggered." He certainly did not know his privileges as a citizen. He would consider the point, as it was very important. The matter was adjourned on application for a few days.

A gender-testing "lunacy," whose name has been before the public on several recent occasions, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, on a charge of assaulting a police-constable on the facts of this particular charge were very simple. The prisoner took lodgings in Tavistock-street, abstracted the bed-clothes, and refused to pay the landlady. She seized it under distress for rent, and the prisoner, desperately combative that the prisoner, in a spirit of war to send for a policeman. The prisoner struck the constable a severe blow in the arm, but the latter succeeded in taking her into custody before the other. The jury, however, believed that he was the aggressor, and found the prisoner Not Guilty. Mr. Clerkenwell Green, in sentencing "the Baron" to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Sir George Grey has taken the initiative in the question of the statistics of Mdme. Valentin into consideration, has recommended her Majesty to grant her the pardon for which she asks, and an order was, on Thursday, sent to the prison at Holloway for her release.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Guillermo Rodger Gilmour as Consul at Liverpool for the Argentine Republic.

It has been computed that 60,000 persons arrived by train in Birmingham on Thursday week, the occasion being "the great cattle day."

Mr. H. K. Batstone, of Manchester, who, at great risk of his own life, saved the lives of two children at Llandudno, in Aug., has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with a medal.

The ceremony of publicly announcing the awards of the prizes for the Dublin Exhibition took place in the exhibition building, on Tuesday evening, when the Duke of Leinster presided; and prizes were delivered by Earl Rosse, Sir Robert Peel, and other persons of distinction.

The Earl of Derby, the Governor of the Leeward Islands was last week the guest of Mr. Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, at Farringford, in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Tennyson's eldest son, Lionel, is Chaplain to the Forces at Portsmouth, by the Chaplain to the Queen, in aid of the funds of the mission.

At the annual provincial grand lodge of Freemasons for West Lancashire and Cheshire, held at the Royal Hotel, Preston, on Thursday, Capt. M.P., was installed to the office of Right Worshipful the Grand Master of the Province, in the room of the Earl of Lathom, deceased.

Surrey County School will be opened on the 12th inst., by a public meeting, to be held at Lambeth Townhall at Cranley, one of the prizes a plain education for the sons of the middle classes. The establishment is erected at a cost of £40,000.

The Enfranchisement Commissioners have resolved to construct another new road, connecting two important districts of the Cheshire side of the Mersey with Liverpool, through the Woodside estate. The cost of the road is to be £21,200. The rapid progress of the town is pretty plainly indicated by the increasing demand for the future of the land.

On Monday the Horsham and Guildford Railway—a branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway—was opened for passenger traffic. The Alton and Winchester Railway, a single line commencing at Alton, and terminating at Winchester, in connection with the London and South Western Railway about a mile from the Winchester station, was opened for public traffic on Monday.

Mr. George Augustus Sala came out in our City-hall Saturday night, in a new character. On that time, in the course of a lecture, he had a numerous audience, received a very cordial welcome, and made an admirably impressive speech. Mr. Sala spoke of the duties of the artist and character in the United States. He sketched with a free, light touch some of the leading features of the American society and concluded by saying in the performance all those qualities of keen observation, picturesque remark, genuine humour, and graphic delineation which have made Mr. Sala's name a special correspondent.—*North British Mail.*

A meeting of Poor-law boardmasters, and others was held in the School of Art, Boston, last Saturday, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Mundella, M.P., on the subject of the Revised Code of education and the science and the science minute of the Council on Education. There was an excellent attendance of the Rev. J. Rooke, Mr. Brooke, chairman of the board, occupied the chair. After Mr. Boltmaster's address there was a discussion on the subject of compulsory education. Mr. Mundella, M.P., delivered a well-attended public meeting took place in the Townhall, Loughborough, when Mr. Mundella addressed a letter to the secretary, which was read.

A very handsome testimonial, consisting of a purse £100 left by the late Rev. T. Merrick, to be given annually to the young single woman in the parish of Bideford who should have served the most years in service at Heavorthy Church, Devon, has been awarded to Miss Jane Trebe, of that village. Miss Trebe is a poor girl, and has been industrious, and has also considered therefore eligible to give in their names. There were six candidates. The testimonial was presented to the young lady at the vestry-room after a full of thanking the parishioners for the choice of many they had made the task to the Rector. Mrs Mary Cole was awarded a like sum, as being an old and respectable servant who had served many years.

The Marquis of Ormonde attained his majority on Thursday, when there were grand entertainments at Kilkenny Castle to the tenantry and the public generally. On the previous evening a dinner was given at the Kilkenny Club, at which Lord Clarendon, Lord Kenlis, and Lord Ormonde, the Earl of Bective, Lord Dunsany, attended. On Thursday, the Marquis of Ormonde had a numerous assembly of tenantry in Kilkenny Castle. Yorkshire, and Westmoreland, invited the whole of his tenantry, as well as a large number of the gentry, neighbours, and others, to celebrate the event by his hospitality. In honour of the event the town of Kirkby Lonsdale was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and at the stage were erected by the ox three in the afternoon, a tea in the evening, and a souvenir in the shape of a medal was given to each.

One day last week two occupants of a first-class carriage on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway were astonished. One had a portmanteau on a vacant place, and the other, a new comer, having some difficulty in finding room for his hat, put it on the portmanteau. Perceiving this, the portmanteau's owner removed, and protested in very emphatic terms against further intrusion. The new comer, however, persisted in keeping his hat where it was, and the other, in a rage, left, taking the portmanteau with him. A demand was made, the passenger became more imperative, and called a porter to remove it. A scene ensued, and the train was delayed for some time. The progress of the train some very uncomplimentary phrases were freely interchanged, and the passenger who had removed the portmanteau was the personal encounter. Presently the Lord Mayor of Dublin got to, and the disputants were brought before his Lordship, who commanded the peace, and fined the aggressor Sixteen Pence.

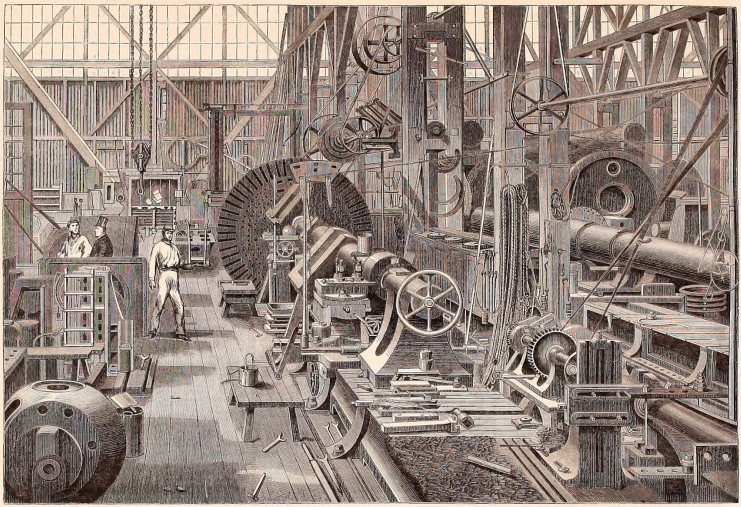
The Illustration last week of the monument to Dr. Jenner, being accompanied by a description of the sculptor's design by a reader.

The "What-cheer House," an hotel in San Francisco, advertises, among other things, that it offers for the use of its inmates a well-selected library of 6000 volumes.

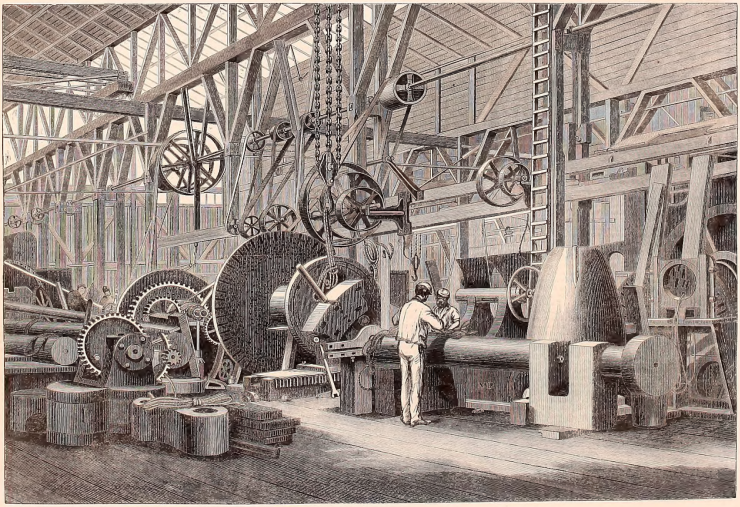
The Official Illustrated Guide to the Great Eastern Railway, which has been compiled and published by Mr. Bradshaw, will contain small octave volume of 320 pages, compiled by Mr. George Measom, and will be sold at the price of one shilling. It will contain a map of the line, and an interior or exterior view of every station, so far as Norwich and Yarmouth and Norwich on the other. It is copiously illustrated by a good number of woodcuts on the most convenient scale. The two portions of which it is composed may also be had separately; the one relating to the Cambridge line, the other to the Colchester, Suffolk, and Norfolk line.

Our readers will probably remember some very spirited sketches and articles descriptive of cattle-driving and cattle-markets in the parts of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, which were sent us by Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.A., and furnished materials for the interesting engraving in our Number of Sept. 17 last. A series of twenty-four lithographic views of Madagascar, with illustrations of the native life and customs, is now being published by Messrs. Day and Son, from the portfolio of Lieutenant Oliver, with about a hundred pages of descriptive text. They will, no doubt, be favourably received, and the interesting recorded last June between the Queen of Great Britain and the Queen of Madagascar, will be found to have been productive of good results.

A VISIT TO PENN'S MARINE ENGINE FACTORY, AT GREENWICH.

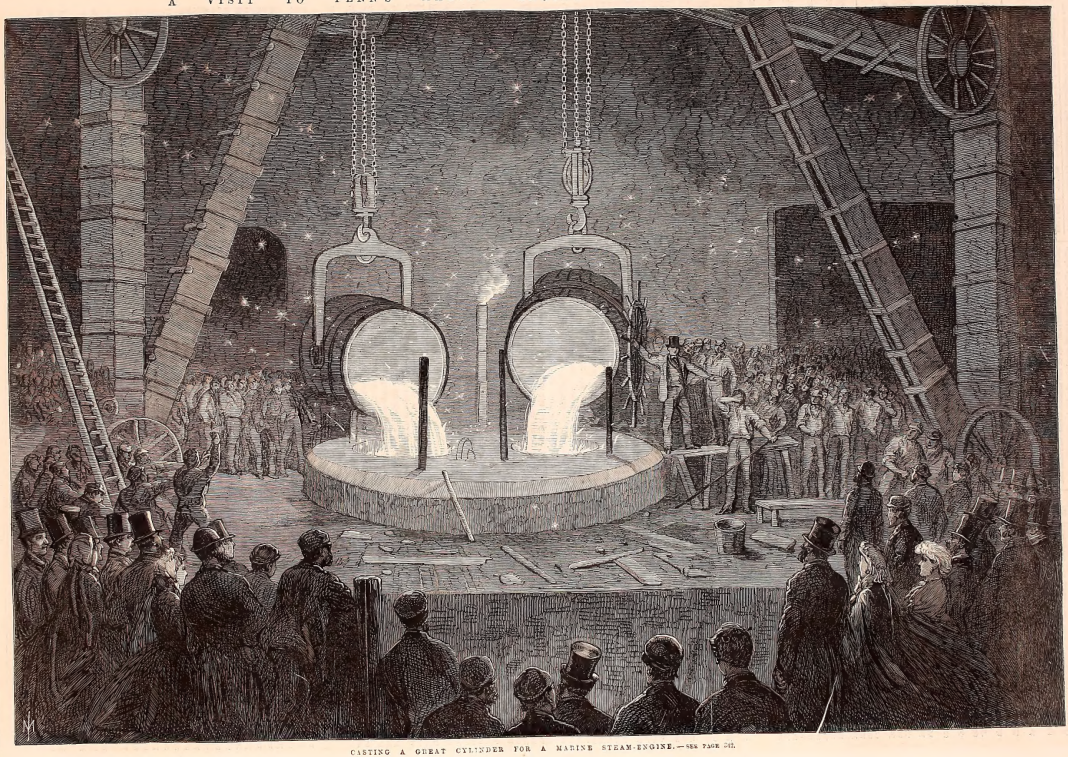


TURNING A CRANK AXLE.



TURNING A PADDLE SHAFT FOR A STEAM-SHIP.—SEE PAGE 343.

A VISIT TO PENN'S MARINE ENGINE FACTORY, AT GREENWICH.



CASTING A GREAT CYLINDER FOR A MARINE STEAM-ENGINE.—SEE PAGE 341.

BIRTHS,

At Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. E. Curzon, of a daughter.
At Ilford, South Wales, the Hon. Mrs. H. Bowlby, of a daughter.
At the Clarendon Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of Sir W. Russell, Bart., M.P., of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Mount Charles, Teone, the wife of E. S. Carew-Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Charles Campbell Dawson, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at Vienna, the wife of George Strachey, Esq., of a son.
On Aug. 19, at Jaunee, Bengal, the wife of James O'Kinealy, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.
On the 30th ult., at 4 and 5, Eaton-road, Lee, Emily, the wife of Alfred Corbet, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at Pennsylvania Park, Exeter, the wife of Henry Unthwaite Jansen, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street, in accordance with the rites of the Greek Church, Prince Dmitry Sutkoff, son of his Serene Highness Prince Sutkoff, to Miss Ellis de Vere Cole.
At St. Mary's Chapel, Savoy-street, Strand, his Excellency Baron Otto von Derwenwall, of Revel, Russia, Extraordinary Envoy and Minister from the Emperor of Russia, to Miss J. M. Bossiet, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, by the Rev. Dr. Mill, the Rev. R. A. Lord, and the Rev. the

The Duke of Northumberland and Lady Louisa Percy left Alnwick Castle, on Monday, for Northumberland House, on their way to pass the winter at Rapsley.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived, on Wednesday, at the family mansion in Arlington-street from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Churricarde left their residence, in Grafton-street, on Saturday last, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Cork, at Marston House, in Somersetshire.

The Marquis of Westminster has arrived at Grosvenor House, from Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Mary Russell left Dublin on Tuesday for Holyhead, on their return to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl of Derby is considerably improved in health, and is gradually regaining his strength. Some swelling of legs and change to bed can reverse walking exercise, as he was much weakened by his recent attack of gout.

Earl and Countess Cadogan and family have arrived in town from the Continent.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have removed to Knowle Park from Buckhurst, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess of Charlemont left town on Saturday last for their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen and Lady Charlotte Cole have joined the party assembled at Ormonde Castle, Kilkenny.

Count and Countess Munster have left Claridge's Hotel for Hanover.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Hughenden Manor from Woburn Abbey.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The nineteenth annual conference of the British organisation of the Evangelical Alliance was held last week at Hull.

Yesterday the Foundation-stone was laid of the first section of the Devon House of Mercy was laid at Bovey Tracey by the Earl of Devon.

On the 29th ult. the first stone of the new parish church of Easthampstead, Berks, was laid by Lady Hayter, wife of the Right Hon. the Rev. G. Hayter, Bart., the rector of the parish.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new Church of St. Silas, at Toxteth Park, Liverpool. The cost of the erection has been about £20,000, which sum was contributed before the work was begun.

On Sunday morning, while the Rev. Mr. M'Dermott, the Chaplain of Westminster Bridge, was preaching in St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, he paused, said "I feel faint and cannot proceed," and sat down. He was removed by medical advice to his residence, Lambeth Palace, where he spent the afternoon.

The Church Congress met at Norwich on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese. The Archbishop of York opened the proceedings in the magnificent nave of the cathedral. The attendance of clergy was numerous. Among the other subjects of discussion have been education, Convocation, the Church Parochial, and the better utilising of cathedral chapters.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Church Choral Association had a festival in the church of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, on Thursday week. The total number of choristers was 300. There were also present the clergy of neighbouring choirs at South Dentford, Essex, on the same day, to celebrate a choral festival for the dioceses of Rochester and Canterbury. A sermon on choristers' services in St. Michael's, Great Cressingham, yesterday week, the festival of St. Archangels.

In St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, the Rev. R. C. Brabant preached. The following sermons will be preached by preachers for the remainder of the month:—Oct. 8, the Rev. William Osmond Humphrey, Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; 15th, the Rev. Richard Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea; 22nd, the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumtre, Professor of Divinity in King's College, London; 29th, the Rev. Thomas Grainge Ibbi, Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London.

The incumbency of Holy Trinity, Paddington, having been recently resigned by the Rev. J. A. Aston, to take charge of a new district to be formed, the following vacancies have been consequently created, and his late parishioners:—A silver tray, with a purse of 100 gs., from the congregation at a meeting-table, from the parishioners; a purse of 100 gs., from the school-children of the district; a case of spoons for a dessert table, from a young ladies' Bible class; an inkstand, from the congregation; and from the members of a recent Bible class; and other presents.

Dean Hibbert's first sermon, on the resignation of oratorios and concerts, has declared himself a convert to choral services. In parish churches, indeed, they "require to be greatly improved before they can be compared to the magnificent cathedral and collegiate church he thinks they are quite free from danger. Since he has been in Dean's-yard he has "learned to appreciate the beauty of the service, he says, "I am greatly deceived, the conviction of my mind is that the comfort and edification enjoyed on Divine worship has been a little enhanced by the more solemn, measured tone, and continuous monotone in which our prayers are offered."

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—Rev. H. Bramley, Vicar of Bishop Wearmouth, to be Rural Dean of Wearmouth; Rev. F. Goldney, Vicar of Hilmarton, to be Rural Dean of Avebury; Rev. T. Hutchinson, Rector of Newchurch, to be Rural Dean of Bocking; Rev. Thomas Nicholas Cuthbert, Rector of Cuxwold, for the united rectories to the Duke of Leeds, to be Canon and Prebendary of Ripon Cathedral; Rev. C. Kempe, to be Incumbent of Brookmore, Hampath. Rev. T. H. Thompson to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hoxton. Rev. T. H. Bignell to be Curate of St. Luke's, Berwick-street; Rev. H. Mont to be Curate of St. Peter's, Newton-in-Makerfield.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Rev. Robert Walker, Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, has been elected Master of Downing College. The Professor was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in the year 1861, but has resigned the Professorship on the acceptance of the Vice-Chancellor, the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter, and the Bodleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Examiner for the natural science scholarships, &c., at Exeter, has terminated as follows:—Open scholarships of the value of £80 per annum, and tenable for two years—Mr. F. Wood, Merchant Taylors' School; Mr. A. V. Jones, Bedford School. Stapledon scholarships of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for three years—Mr. J. Sleigh, Shrewsbury School (open *pro hac vice*). Open exhibition, value £50 per annum—Mr. A. Thresh, Bedford Grammar School. Owens College exhibition, £50—Mr. Wilson Hamilton—Mr. C. B. Lock, Exeter College. There were thirty-two candidates.

In consequence of Mr. Smith, Professor Mahaffy has been compelled to resign the chair of Secretary to the University of Dublin, which he was appointed, in 1864, on the nomination of Mr. Rose. Mr. Rose also filled the chair of rhetoric from 1835 to 1840.

The report that Westminster School is to be removed to Henley-on-Thames is contradicted by the Head Master.

The Rev. G. W. Underwood, Vice-Principal of the Liverpool College, who has been for twenty-two years engaged in the education of young gentlemen, has on Monday (their anniversary day) received, presented by some old and present pupils with a rich service of plate and a purse of 200 guineas.

The opening address of the winter course of lectures at Owens College, Manchester, was delivered, on Monday, by Mr. Barker, the newly-appointed Professor of Mathematics and the college. The lecture was chiefly devoted to explaining directed to the system of mathematical instruction followed in the public schools and colleges of this country.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE, most forbearing reader, am "Echoes from the North," "I drink your health, Sir, in a dram," to quote Mr. Shirley Brooks, who I observe in the North papers, has made poor "Joe North," and is rusticating at Drama, something surrounded. I have no doubt, by gillies, straitjackets, cocoanuts, Scotch glasses, sporrans, Dundee weasels, carpetbags, and "rich gude wills." I must, therefore, rely on the respectful knowledge of what is "rich gude willis wanstit" may be; but I apprehend that it is something to drink. The editor-in-chief at Glasgow. It is a very large city. The population is said to be something under half a million. I have not the slightest reason to assume to going on. I suspect that Glasgow has something to do with cotton; it slightly interested in shipping; and is not entirely unconcerned in iron-foundries. The streets are very broad, very straight, and very crowded. The shops are large and handsome. There is a lunching establishment where they pickled herring to the extent of many tons per week. The Saturday afternoon I was walking came out in mist "shawls or stockings; but on Sunday, I believe, they wear plaids. I was told that the Calamanda Indians, who live in a street in Glasgow, the name of which I have forgotten, one of the most populous Indian-speaking tribes I have ever seen out of the United States. You are shaved in a Dundreary chair of crimson velvet, with gilt legs; your hair is brushed by machinery, set in motion by water-power; and the tonsorial assistants are most splendid beings, more than dazzling although somewhat fatiguing to the eye. And this is, I declare, all that the subscriber knows about Glasgow.

Skye. The natives are very civil and hospitable. They appear to be also very rich. I was warned before I left London that, if I wished to get on in Skye, I must learn Gaelic. I think that, if I shout Mary Queen of Scots, the Sabbath question, or the expression "Rule Britannia," to the army of the Long Parliament; but, to my surprise, I have discovered that the shortest form of communion is permitted in Glasgow, and that you may talk about anything you please. I am writing these lines on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is still being fiercely agitated at public meetings and in the columns of the local papers. I have seen no "Joe" as yet. The good folk much in private. Without fierce agitation about something or another, how would the Scotch get on? They are not familiar with everybody else, and everything would become as trite and jejune as the democratic mind. Up in the Highlands.

I have been five days in Glasgow, and this is all I am enabled to say about it. The hotel is a very comfortable hotel—The George, in George-square—a very beautiful square, with trees about it. I have had a very big bed-room, with much gas, in the City-hall. *Fiddle tone!* Nevertheless, I am very comfortable. The Lord Provost lives here on Friday last. He was attired after the manner of "Bonnie Dundee," and looked like the handsome man he is. I have a spy of his toes; but the last time I saw him he had on a hat as large as a cart-wheel. Perhaps I am wrong. Perhaps it was a Glengarry cap. He was armed, insides, to the teeth, and was Don Thomas Mc——, manager of a large Scotch fiction factory in Paternoster Square; and he had about five hundred roll-hands—half castes, pure Aztecs, and Mexicans—in his train, all in their national picturesque. He has returned from the land of *pulque* and *tortillas*—a country which, I am sorry to say, I have never seen. Spain is not much need, I fancy, to take tickets for the Grand Opera Dals Monsoon, and to see the Spanish nobility, and you will find it one great moving masquerade.

There are three candidates for the vacant post of Professorship of English literature in the University of Edinburgh; but the real struggle is between Mr. Saintsbury, late of the *Academy* and the *Times*. Mr. Masson will probably be the winner. The salary attached to the Professorship is £300 per annum. Mr. Saintsbury will give it you; I believe, but each attendant at the professor's lectures pays a guinea per session. Mr. Masson is entitled to the fees, such as the late Professors Wilson and Aytoun, the chair was worth from four to five hundred per annum above the salary.

The Pope—a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, but who is under the painful political necessity of continually cursing somebody or something—has issued a Bull against vivisection. I myself am quite strong enough to bear any number of invectives and the most excitable way in the world, but I am not sure that I like the idea. I remember that the Pope is not human. Has it never happened to you, in the course of your life, to have had a dream in which you had an enemy who has dogged your footsteps for years, who has shaved, who has dressed, who has done everything that you do, and who even spes you in his life, and known absolutely nothing about you? Is it not the case that you have awakened from that, as a rule, exercises our bitterest hatred. Come to rub shoulders with the enemy in the street, and you will be convinced that he will be converted into a fast friend. If Fo Nono would only have an interview with me, or I with Fo Nono, some fine evening, in Grand Lodge, I would wager that no two people could be more affectionate at the finish of the dinner.

What a mean and ungentlemanly act, to say the very least, is that of Mr. Swinburne, who has left the country, and taken up his abode in federate bondholders in England, and seeking to invest it with the Queen's Bench. Mr. Swinburne is a poet, and a poet should be a man. What has Mr. Seward, or anyone else, to do with the manner in which Shakespeare spelt his name? Shakespeare, I am sure, had a right to back his opinion if he liked, even if, as sometimes happens, he broke the wrong image of and spelt it wrongly. Mr. Ireland published a list of the American Cabinet Ministers and Congressmen, which was a model of accuracy and completeness. Moreover, this wretched little list of spite has not even the merit of novelty. It is taken bodily from the *New York Herald*, and went the round of the American papers about a month ago. Mr. Swinburne's literary resources are simply ludicrous.

Mr. Wilkie Collins Dickens has *not* been stricken down by sunstroke, and is *not* lying in Paris at the point of death, as was erroneously reported in the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Dickens is quite well. With the failure of the "enormous gooseberry crop," the penny-a-liners have the most gloomy views of mankind, and look upon everything as wholesale. They were whispering the darkest things here about Lord Beaconsfield's health in the Tunnel. I went to know who tells them that he is quite well at present, who first concocted the report, and Rothschild countenance started his offspring into the world. With a *Sevile Tailleur*, by the way, I am informed that Lord Byron's cynical face; but it can't be so very easy to tell an original lie.

What a pity it is that the Irish Land Commissioners' engineer-attorney, shareholders, and jobbers—when the prediction of 1885 has been fulfilled—will not be able to emigrate to Ireland with their railways, and there shall no longer exist a national excuse for building them. Engineer-attorney, shareholder, jobber, hewer, or village in the United Kingdom? Mr. Henry Drummond's "pig without a tail" is a very good one, but I cannot imagine that it is original. Let me scheme! That time however, has not yet arrived. I left "Gulliver" at the Tunnel, and have not had an opportunity of seeing it. London, but I was consoled when I read the plan of the "Imperial Railway Central Asiatic" in the pages of the New Oxford-street. A line to Dover, another to Holyhead, others to Edinburgh and Glasgow—a line of easy, intermediate stations. No tidings. Dover in an hour and a quarter; Edinburgh in six hours and a quarter; Delhi in nine an hour! No third class. Steel rails! Only to cost £50,000 a mile. Ah! Wonderful thing, this steam, Sir!

A miser, aged eighty-one, has just died at Gaudenzhof, near Vienna. His executors on a search found in the strong-room of which he has left by will to the Pope. He had for many years been in the habit of locking up in it all the contributions of Peter's pence which reached him, and the bequest is that the Pope shall pray personally for the soul of the donor.

A vignette portrait of Mr. Alfred Tennyson, which is meant for a frontispiece to the last of Mr. Cayley, produced by the same photographer a few months ago, has just been published by Messrs. Bliss and Sons, of Baker-street. It is, like the older, full of truth and character; and they form a noble pair, being the likenesses of two of the foremost men in the English literature of this age.

The Queen has approved of a Royal Commission for investigating the cattle plague. Her Majesty has appointed for this purpose Earl Spencer, Viscount Cranbrooke, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe; Lyon Playfair, C.B., Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., Professor Brown, C.B., Mr. J. R. Mowbray, Q.C., Colonel Frank Bates, M.P., Mr. Edmund Alexander Parkes, Mus. M.D.; John Robinson Spencer, Esq., M.P., Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., Mr. Thomas Spencer, Esq., M.P. Montague Bernard will act as secretary to the Commission.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

SEEING that the National Gallery is closed for the present month, the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have shown some consideration for purposes of business and pleasure by their gallery till the month of November. This is a boon to the involuntary dwellers in London at this season: for, among the two or three million of permanent residents in the metropolis, there are numbers, surely, who visit a picture-gallery, though they may be unable to absent themselves for pleasure-seeking. To these, then, as well as for many other reasons, the moment seems opportune for reviewing the acquisitions of the portrait collection in Great George-street. Meanwhile, during the year, and more particularly since the publication of the last catalogue, the Queen's Gallery, at Buckingham Palace, has undergone a most thorough and complete change. The whole of the upper floor has been made by presentation. One of the most important was that of Watson, a brother of the artist—the same who, as we have been informed by the painter, was the original of Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. Another was that of Sir Watson Gordon, of Sir David Brewster was offered to the gallery, but was declined. The latter portrait is by Mr. Faed, and is excellent as one of the living celebrities; we are glad to know, however, that it has been offered to and accepted by the National Gallery of Scotland. The Duke of Buccleuch has presented a portrait of the poet Crabbe, painted by Mr. Phillips, and another of Sir Walter Scott, by James Thomson, of Edinburgh, and well known through various engravings. The latter is certainly a worthy example of the painter's manner when fashionable success had deprived him of some of the more masculine characteristics of his earlier time. The portrait is "prettifying treatment" of the head, and the shapes of the figs are unpleasantly obvious. Sir John Bowring has presented a full-length portrait of Queen Mary, by Zuccaro, which is a work of art, it is a poor performance; and the face has not, of course, the developed beauty of the original, from which we should like to make acquaintance in order to realise the personal appearance of the unfortunate Queen.

Among the pictures acquired by purchase, one of the most important is a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a replica or another unfortunate man of genius, Hilton. The expression is fervid and impassioned, and the general vigour is vicious, though a little mechanical and hard. Two portraits of Goldsmith, by Dighton, painted for Cooke, the publisher of Bristol, by an artist bearing the name of Queen Mary, are interesting as illustrations of the poets when aged, respectively, twenty-three and twenty-one; the unpleasant aspect of the latter is British, and not Irish. The curious scheme of founding a commonwealth in America, from which every form of religious belief was to be excluded, and which was to be called Pantheny hangs a pencil drawing of him, taken by Dr. Hodges during the voyage of Cook to the South Seas. A fine drawing in view of Dewmentwater is introduced in the background. In the drawing, which is by Mr. Richmond, and which, including, according to the physiognomists and physiognomists, of nothing but expression, is a most interesting study. The interest of the portrait of Coleridge just mentioned is, in like manner, of a literary kind. The engraving is immediately beneath a better-known portrait of the great poet and philosopher, by the American painter, Washington Allston, engraved by B. Cousin, R.A., a work cold and rigid, but precise and accurate. The portrait of Coleridge is a pencil sketch by Vandyke, first the tenth, in particular, is open and irresolute, the lips full, and the expression of the whole face that of a man who is not yet clamped by a long-continued effort at self-repression. A portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by an unknown painter of William Scrots, is of value sive noteworthy only for the extremely elaborate costume. There is also a portrait of Charles Lamb, by Hazlitt, the essayist's brother, an Irish artist, and an old portrait of Peter Martyr Vermigli, a Florentine reformer, in the days of Edward VI.; and a portrait of Cobden by Fagnani, painted at Rome on the occasion of the Commercial Treaty with France, have also been added to the gallery.

Of the pictures which have been added to the gallery, it is not very much regret that a better representation than this of that great man, Sir Joshua Reynolds, is not to be seen at present in the gallery. It was in any way quite satisfactory. As a mere map of the face it does not much resemble that of Queen Mary, and as a work of art we recall no suggest the extraordinary sagacity of the original; the painting is heavy, dull, and wholly uncomprehended.

Doubtless the principal reason why the trustees are tempted to purchase inferior pictures is the want of money, which is accentuated by the small annual Parliamentary grant of £1500. Whatever surplus there may be from the purchases and packages and payment of the expenses of the gallery in each year must be spent in the following. It is often impossible, therefore, to accumulate or command a sufficient sum for the purchase of good works, however desirable upon the terms at which they may be offered. Several opportunities for acquiring pictures of the highest importance have thus been lost; and if this regulation remains in force we do not see how the collection is ever to attain the dignity of a national one. The circumstances. The power of purchase is otherwise restricted by being entirely confined to living artists, and the same principle is followed by the Queen. Another, but we trust only temporary, obstacle to the development of the national gallery, is the unfortunate fact that the gallery is the present accommodation. A portrait of Queen Mary, by Zuccaro, which is meant for a frontispiece to the last of Mr. Cayley, produced by the same photographer a few months ago, has just been published by Messrs. Bliss and Sons, of Baker-street. It is, like the older, full of truth and character; and they form a noble pair, being the likenesses of two of the foremost men in the English literature of this age.

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Mr. Alcock's treatise on the memorial crosses of Queen Eleanor, illustrated with photographs by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, has been presented to the library of the South Kensington Museum. It is richly bound in blue morocco, forming a costly and beautiful volume.

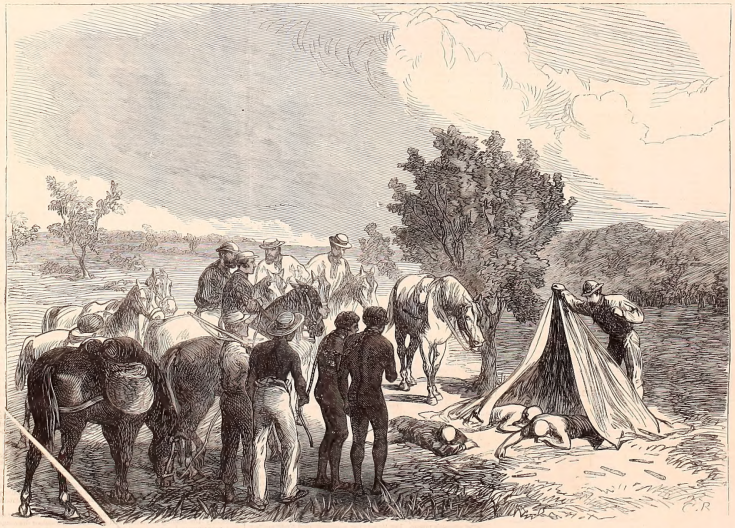
The Winter Exhibition of Modern Pictures, formerly held at the French Gallery, will open, on the 30th inst., at the rooms of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, in addition to a large collection of works in oil, two rooms will be devoted to water-colour drawings, one to pictures by foreign masters, and one to the productions of female artists. *On dit* that the French Gallery will open with a winter exhibition organised either by Mr. Gambart or by Messrs. Moore, McQueen, and Co.

On the 19th ult. died Mr. R. R. Gremly, for more than a quarter of a century the leading printseller and dealer in water-colour drawings and paintings of Liverpool, and whose enterprise has, doubtless, contributed materially towards the present great demand for works of modern art in the manufacturing districts.

We learn that the death is also early dead of Mr. Julian Portch, a rising artist, whose graceful designs upon wood are well known.



THE NOTTINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

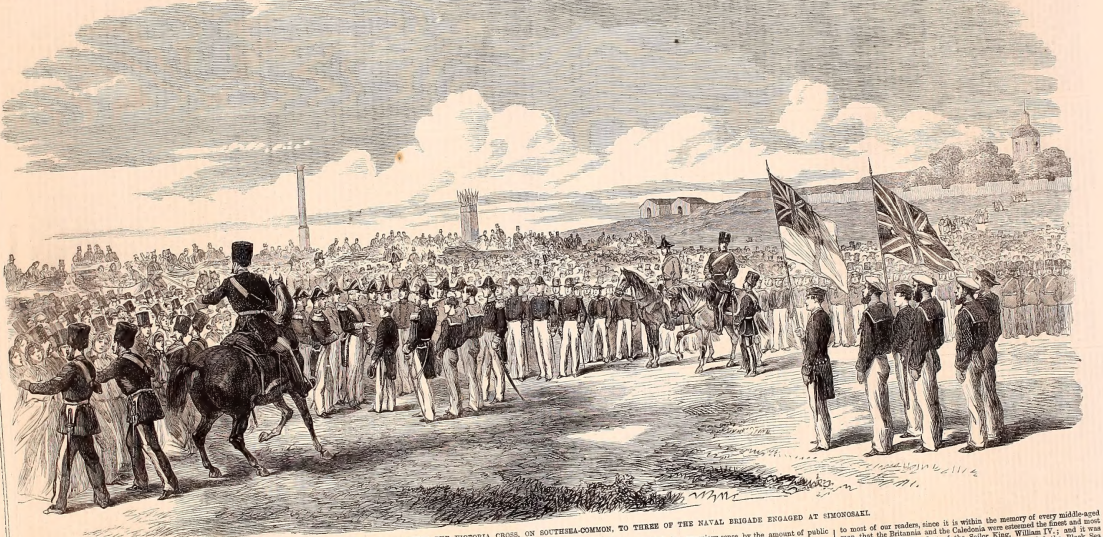


FINDING THE REMAINS OF THE LOST EXPLORERS, HARDING, PANTER, AND GOLDWYER, NEAR LAGRANGE BAY, NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.—SEE PAGE 389.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS ON SOUTHSEA-COMMON.

THE Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., presented the Victoria cross to a midshipman and two seamen of the Euryalus, on Friday, the 22nd ult., in the sight of a large assembly, on Southsea-common. The illustration we have engraved, from a sketch by Mr. F. L. Bedwell, represents this interesting scene. A battalion of Royal Artillery, and one of the Royal Marines, were on the ground, besides a field battery of seamen with Armstrong guns, and a strong brigade of seamen, the Excellent contributing the largest contingent. The naval brigade was under the command of Captain A. C. Key, C.B., of the Excellent, and consisted of small-arm parties of her Majesty's ships in port and at Spithead. The artillery and marines were commanded by Colonel Tate; the general direction of both brigades was entrusted to Lieutenant and Adjutant Colomb, R.M.A. The forces were drawn up in line parallel with the beach in the following order:—Field battery on the right, brigade of seamen, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Royal Marine Artillery, which formed the left flank. The crew of the Euryalus were drawn up in two divisions, right and left of the saluting-point, opposite the other line. On the arrival of the Admiral, after a salute and marching past, they formed a square, within which the performance of the ceremony took place. The Admiral said a few words to each of the brave fellows as he affixed the cross to his breast. They had earned this distinction by individual acts of gallantry in the storming of the Japanese stockades at Simonoseki, on the 6th of September, 1864. The first was Mr. Duncan Gordon Boyne, a midshipman, who at Simonoseki carried a colour with the leading company, and kept in advance of all in the face of the thickest of the fire; his colour-sergeants having fallen, one mortally, the other dangerously, wounded; and he was only detained from proceeding yet further by the orders of his superior officer. The colour he carried was six times pierced by musket-balls. The second was Thomas Pride, captain of the after guard, the survivor of the two colour-sergeants who supported Mr. Boyne in the rush which he made in advance of the attack; and the third was William Seeley, an ordinary seaman, also of the Euryalus, for the intelligence and daring which, according to the testimony of Lieutenant Edwards, commanding the third company, he exhibited in ascertaining the enemy's position, and for continuing to retain his position in front during the advance after he had been wounded in the arm.

The performance of the ceremony was noticed by the firing of a Royal salute from her Majesty's ship Victory, the troops at the same time presenting arms.



ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR PRESENTING THE VICTORIA CROSS, ON SOUTHSEA-COMMON, TO THREE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE ENGAGED AT SIMONOSAKI.

The brigades then formed in line of contiguous columns in the same order as before, and, advancing in review order, gave a general salute to the Commander-in-Chief, and so the ceremony ended.

THE NOTTINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE opening, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., of the Nottingham and Midland Counties Exhibition, is a building erected for that purpose in the Castle Market at Nottingham, was reported at the time; Lord Belper, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, with the Duke of St. Albans, Sir Robert Clifton, M.P., the Mayors of Nottingham and Lincoln, and other persons of distinction or official rank in the neighbourhood, having patronised the occasion. The exhibition has since been visited by many thousand persons; and the Illustration we have engraved, from a photograph by Messrs. John Burton and Sons, will give some notion of the aspect of the interior. The contents of this exhibition are, in a great measure, the product of the ingenuity and taste of the working men of Nottingham, who have, in their leisure hours, employed themselves in constructing models and various specimens of art. A committee, presided over by Mr. J. E. Denison, and including several gentlemen of local influence and position, having raised a guarantee fund for the erection of the building and for other necessary expenses, it is to be hoped that the experiment will be justified, in a pecuniary sense, by the amount of public support bestowed on the exhibition.

MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

IN several former Numbers of this Journal have appeared, from time to time, a few Illustrations of the great collection of naval models, which was removed not long ago from Somerset House by order of the Board of Admiralty, and more conveniently arranged for public exhibition in the South Kensington Museum. The three examples of British shipbuilding in the nineteenth century, which we have selected for this week's Paper, will be familiar enough to most of our readers, since it is within the memory of every middle-aged man that the Britannia and the Caledonia were esteemed the finest and most powerful vessels in the fleet of the Sailor King, William IV.; and it was but the other day, when Sir Edmund Lyons commanded the Black Sea squadron, that the Agamemnon was vaunted as a fit antagonist for the batteries and forts of Sebastopol, the insufficiency of our wooden walls being yet unsuspected, or at least unproved.

The Caledonia, which has, since 1856, been named the Dreadnought, and has taken the place of the old Dreadnought as the hospital-ship at Greenwich, was considered, in her day, "the most perfect of her class in every quality," and was the favourite ship of Admiral Lord Exmouth, who in his day was a

capital sailer. She was designed by Sir William Rule, built at Devonport dockyard, and launched in 1860. The Britannia, the Prince Regent, and the Royal George were built on the same lines, between 1820 and 1827. The Caledonia is 205 ft. long, 54 ft. 6 in. broad, and 23 ft. 2 in. deep, with a tonnage of 2616 tons. She had a complement of 875 men and carried 120 guns, of which the heavier were 95-pounders, on the lower deck, these being thirty-two in number; on the middle deck were 24-pounders, thirty-four in number; on the main-deck as many 18-pounders, with 12-pounder boat and forecastle and quarter-deck. This is what was reckoned a first-rate man-of-war at the time when our present generation was born as an midshipmen. The Caledonia, or Dreadnought, is now to be removed from the Thames, as the old wooden hulk, to Portsmouth, where the Greenwich Hospital.

The Queen, built at Portsmouth between 1833 and 1839, from the designs of Sir William Symonds, was originally meant to bear the name of the Royal Frederick, but this was changed, in compliment to her Majesty, at the beginning of the reign. She was also commissioned in our Engraving, shows her as she was built—the very last sailing line-of-battle ship that was built, and the last of the old wooden Navy. She had a burden of 3104 tons, being 204 ft. 9½ in. in length, 56 ft. 1 in. in breadth, and 23 ft. 9 in. in depth. She carried 84 guns and 110 guns, of which twenty-four on the lower deck, twenty-six on the middle deck, thirty on the main-deck, and twenty-four, when the pounders, besides ten of larger calibre. She was converted to a screw two-decker in 1858 at Sheerness.

The Agamemnon was the first man-of-war built for the screw-propeller, and laid down at Woolwich in November, 1851, and launched in May, 1852. She was designed by Mr. J. Edye in 1847. Her length is 230 ft., breadth, 55 ft. 6 in., and depth, 24 ft. 6 in., burthen, 3102. Her engines and all fittings are those of the Arrogant. She had a complement of 820 men, and her armament consisted originally of thirty-six lower deck guns, viz., thirty-two of 8-in. and the thirty-four main-deck guns, 32-pounders; two 8-in. and eight 10-in. guns on the upper deck. It will, of course, be remembered that in 1857 and 1858 the Agamemnon was employed in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable.

MUSIC.

It is rumoured that Mdme. Grisi will reappear at Her Majesty's Theatre in the course of the ensuing season.

We learn with great pleasure, that Mr. Vincent Wallace is in a fair way of recovery from his long and lingering illness, and has gone, by the advice of his physicians, to Paris for change of air.

At the Royal Gallery of Illustration Pergolesi's celebrated burletta, "La Serva Padrona," in an English dress, was produced on the 21st ult., for the benefit of Miss Augusta Thomson, with great success. This talented and promising young performer is now at Drury Lane, where she has appeared with great effect in Milton's masque of "Comus."

A new opera, in three acts, called "Le Roi des Monts," composed by M. Chiaromiti, has been produced at the Théâtre Lyrique with considerable success. The hero of the piece is the celebrated Corsican Vaso, who, in the year 1800, raised a formidable tune in disguise among the miners of Dalecarlia. The principal characters are performed by Mdlles. de Massen and Wilkene, and Messrs. Lutz, Wartel, and Puget.

The strong Italian operatic company who (as we mentioned last week) have been giving performances at Dublin, have subsequently appeared at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. Their performance of "Don Giovanni" was received with great applause in any theatre in Europe. The hero was personated by Mr. Santley, who showed himself the best representative Mozart's wonderful character now on the stage. Mdlle. Titiens was Donna Anna; Signor Gardoni, Don Ottavio; Signor Belletti, Leporello; Mdlle. Lemaire, Elvira; Mdlle. Sarolta, Zerlina; and Signor Foli, the Commendatore. Mdlle. Titiens has also appeared in her greatest parts, Fidelio and Medea.

THE THEATRES.

On Saturday Miss Marriott reappeared at Sadler's Wells, and was welcomed by a considerable audience. She appeared in the heroine of legitimate drama and the pledge that the regular dramatic season had really commenced. The play selected was a version of Mr. Lovell's rather weighty drama, entitled "Love's Sacrifice;" but the part of Margaret Elmore is just suited to the talents of the actress, and she sustained it with remarkable earnestness, bringing out its salient points with infinitesimal skill. Mr. Anson Bennett's performance of Matthew Elmore, the supposed murderer, was thoroughly artistic, and we trust that the London public will have more occasion to appreciate so good an actor. Mr. Anderson, as Sir Arthur, made the coolness and malignity of the character sufficiently obvious. We have also to commend Miss Bellair for the manner in which she threw into the part of Hermione. The drama was preceded by the comedietta of "Lovers' Quarrels," in which Mr. Rogers, Miss Minnie Davis, and Miss Leigh prominently distinguished themselves.

We now approach a more serious subject—the production of Mr. Charles Reade's drama, "It is Never Too Late to Mend." This work originally appeared under the title of "Gold" at Drury Lane; subsequently the author enlarged it into a novel, and, finally, has then dramatised the novel, and the subject was again placed on the boards without the author's consent, and in a state of ruin. Mr. Reade appealed successfully to law, and now presents to a London audience his own story in the form which he originally gave it. As in other forms, the play has elsewhere been certainly popular, we are prepared to attribute its failure at the Queen's to some deficiency in the mode of its production. The fact is that Mr. Reade is not so good a playwright as he is a novelist; and that his play is much too complicated in the different forms which he has given it, than in the more succinct shape under which it has been represented at other theatres. The novel is a picture of the exposure of prison discipline, as it existed in England several years ago, and we are treated with various side scenes of the dregs of convicts, of oakum-picking, and other dismal details, which the refined habitués of the Oxford-street theatre cannot relish. The dramatisation rose to such a pitch that Mr. Vining was compelled to interrupt the scene with the artillery, which, however, they has been placed on the stage with a profusion of accessories; and one scene, that of a ravine in Australia, is certainly one of the most magnificent we ever witnessed. It is the best part of the play, which was twice called before the audience. The play was carefully enacted; but one must single out from them all the clever performance of Mr. Jacky, an Australian native, by Mr. S. Calhaem. In conception and execution this was equally good. The attitudes were striking, and the moral nature of the native was capitally well indicated. The drama deserves continuance, if only to give the public the opportunity of witnessing the performance of this character by Mr. Calhaem.

Messrs. Southwell Brothers have published a photograph of the Prince of Wales on the moor, in the Danish shooting-dress, with a double-barrelled gun in his hand—a portrait of the Prince of Wales which may be deemed peculiarly appropriate at this season.

The Ritter d'Italia has been conferred, in the order of a Cavaliere di San Maurizio e Lazzaro upon Mr. R. Fawrie, the Italian Consul at Birmingham; and Commendatore Henry Cole, Secretary to the Science and Art Department, who visited that town during the congress of the British Association, has made a valuable present of illuminated books on ancient Sicilian architecture to the new Free Library at Birmingham.

The experiments of Messrs. M'Kay and Beardslee, from America, with their torpedoes, were made, in the Medway, on Wednesday, with complete success, so far as the sinking of the Terpsichore was concerned. The Terpsichore is an old 16-gun ship. She was selected to put the torpedoes to the test. She was moored in Gillingham Reach, and a torpedo was placed beneath her. After a good deal of preparation, the torpedo was exploded, as usual, by means of the electric current. The shock to the ship was very violent; she seemed to be lifted out of the water somewhat, and her upper works were much shattered, whole iron bars being bent and twisted under the shock. A large hole was also torn between the bottom and the lower bulge, and the ship soon filled and settled down as far down as could be.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Explorations in South-west Africa. By Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S. (Longmans.) The interest with which the reading of Mr. Baines's paper was received at the meeting of the Geographical Section of the British Association, at Birmingham, a few days ago, leads us to regret, without further delay, our previous omission to notice this important publication. It was published, we believe, a few months before his return from Africa; and we learn, from a modest little preface, that the whole labour of preparation, and correction for the press, with the superintendence of the engravings and other subsidiary editorial work, were left entirely to his personal supervision. We sincerely congratulate Mrs. Baines, as well as her son, upon the completion of this work, which, under such circumstances, manifests, involving, as it did, the preservation of consistent spelling in many rugged names and other words of barbarous African language; the verification of an immense number of dates, places, measurements, and statistics; the correct reproduction of the maps from the author's original surveys, as well as the arrangements for the cuts for woodcuts and chronolithographs to represent his artistic sketches. In the latter department, we may, in passing, venture to observe that the handsome volume now before us will bear comparison with any book of travels that Messrs. Longman or Mr. Murray have issued for some years past, though with the advantage of being printed under the immediate supervision of their authors. Indeed, when, after a continuous perusal of this narrative—which we put together from the two quarto volumes in this country to keep the monthly mails—we test the references in a copious index (a rare accompaniment to books of this kind), we depend to wish that some future explorer of the wilderness might have a mother at home equally able and willing to render him the same literary service. Mr. Baines has been absent from England (his native country, we should have gone out with Dr. Livingstone's last expedition, in 1858), but his genius for the construction of waggons and labour of love for animals, since he was attached to Mr. Gregory's North Australian expedition some years ago, have been remarkable appendages to the colonisation of the Trans-Vaal territory, which lies northward of Port Natal and to the north-eastward of Natal. Mr. Baines likewise, on the occasion just mentioned, gone up the River Zambesi, and made himself acquainted with that vast hydrographic basin, and the vast interior of the African continent, Mr. Baines resolved apparently to avoid the publication of his journal in detail, or by attacking it on the opposite side. The enterprise involved marching from the west coast at Walvisch Bay straight across the interior to the Lake Ngami, and back to the Cape Colony, a journey of nearly 1600 miles in a direct line, but, of course, much greater, and probably more than double that distance, as usual in such explorations. Mr. Baines did this feat, in spite of the greatest discouragements, and of the raising of the most formidable hostile tribes, which would have hindered his progress, from May, 1861, when he started from Walvisch Bay, to the end of the year, when he left the Portuguese Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, which he has portrayed and described so well. The value of his literary progress is shown in the most interesting and instructive examples we have lately seen of that patient perseverance which enables men of his character to overcome the difficulties of nature, the obstacles of savage ignorance, and the inhospitable tribes, where the whole stock of necessaries for the object of exploration and the subsistence of explorers and their party must be carried with them, liable to continual waste and damage. The case of a herd of oxen requisite to furnish regularly the daily supply of cattle; but the author seems by no means inclined to vouch for the success of the experiment. Mr. Baines's friend, Dr. Livingstone's book had already made us acquainted, there is no question, with the Lake Ngami and the region of the Bamangwato African poet. Among other disagreeable circumstances of South African travel, the author mentions the sandy flies, the sand-fleas, and steams passed by Mr. Baines, until he reached the beautiful highlands of the Zambesi, being more beds of sand with a little moisture underneath. The rainy season, between the tropics, is the consequent want of vegetation giving to the country in most parts a sterile and uninviting appearance. The Bamangwato, through which the way, less to work than to eat, must also have caused him a great deal of vexation and delay. Mr. Baines, therefore, left his party behind, short half-way, by his friend Mr. James Chapman, an ivory merchant and experienced traveller in those regions, and set out before, and whose personal merits and share in the expedition are abundantly noticed in the course of the work. Mr. Baines, Mr. Chapman was a photographer and Mr. Baines a painter of no mean skill in his art, they were able to do more than African travellers have usually done for the public in the way of illustrating the scenes they beheld. We have been favoured by Mr. Baines with a few of his unpublished sketches, from which the engravings in this book are made for this Journal. In the mean time we can but direct our readers to the pages of the volume itself for the descriptions of which, especially those of negro character and costume, are most graphic and full of information. A remarkable feature in the leading theme of the Victoria Falls, has for some time been exhibited at the office of the Illustrated London News, and will appear, in the whole, we are justified in pronouncing "Explorations in South Africa" one of the most complete and satisfactory books of travel.

The Bird of Paradise and Other Stories. By Nicholas Whitley. (Longmans.) The writer of the treatise, one of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society, is a well-known naturalist as well as a scientific geologist, and has long been accustomed to the field, in the pursuit of his favourite studies. The remarkable abundance of clipped flints, resembling in their shape and situation those of the neighbourhood of Abbeville, and half-buried in the face of the sea in a vertical section, being subject to a vast difference in the temperature of the air and water, which might sometimes be as much as 100 degrees, as on the other hand, how an accumulation of several millions of fish spawn, arrows, knives, and hatchets in one place could be the work of a single tribe of savages inhabiting an ice-bound region like Greenland at the present day.

Poetic Art. (Bell and Daldy and Co.) A book intended to be used in teaching the most elementary stages of reading. The principle is that a lesson is committed first the first word, the first two words, the first three words (and so on) of a sentence until all the words come together, the sentence is perfect, and the sense complete. The sentences, moreover, are so chosen as to combine mixed with profuse knowledge. The plan seems to be as likely to succeed as any other.

Inspiration. (Trübner and Co.) An earnest little tract, in which the writer, adopting the epistolary style, takes exception to the theory of "verbal inspiration," reasons with some force, shows considerable happiness of illustration, and states a creed. The creed is a very candid confession of faith and decidedly unorthodox; but, after what we have been accustomed to lately, it will not be found so strange as to be startling.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The ninth annual session of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was begun, on Wednesday evening, in the Alexandra Music-hall, Sheffield, on which occasion Lord Brougham, the president, delivered the inaugural address. There was a large attendance. The venerable president, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, was greeted very warmly by the assembly. He began reading the address in a powerful, well-modulated, earnest energy, and continued to deliver it thus during half an hour, after which he gave it into the hands of Mr. Hastings, who finished the reading. When Lord Brougham ceased speaking, the acclamations of those present were enthusiastically renewed for several minutes.

Once more I have the satisfaction of meeting my old Yorkshire constituents and of reckoning on the most kind and friendly reception of my life. Accustomed as I am, at this great county, the last time it chose its members undivided and entire. This is now our annual meeting, and we have met in the usual way, by visiting the areas which we, the country, and the world at large have sustained since we met in York. Since then we have to be mourned, in Colonel Cobden, of whose services not England only, but France also, has been witness, and felt justly grateful, and Mr. Wilson, who, with equal energy, and talents of the first order, in the direction of social reform, left behind him a gratitude superadded no among the greatest lodge to the diffusion both of useful knowledge, and of the means of obtaining it, by his establishment of useful works, at the low rate of 2d. per piece, to which he devoted his life, was prodigious. Of the Illustrated Bible (1,000,000 weekly numbers forming upwards of 30,000 complete copies of the Bible) were sold, making the poor man's cottage, as he hoped, a school of instruction. But, happily, his surviving partners, Potter and Galpin, pursue the same course in which they were his able and zealous associates. Since we last met, the Queen has been visited by heavy loss, which at our last congress we had hoped to escape, but which soon after held us, of the Prince Consort, whose name is now interwoven, or in all probability, ere many weeks will not exist. On these losses we may use the touching words in which the Royal Widow expressed her grief to the Lord Mayor of London, although they will not refer to the Prince. (Dr. Guy, M.P., in the chair.) Then, however, much upon which to congratulate the association since our last congress. Of our labours and on the course of events, we can then expressed satisfaction at the calming down of party spirit, both in Parliament and in the country, and we may add that fully give vent to the same feelings, not only from the stillness in high quarters, but because the general election has taken place, and the Parliament which has created a new balance of party and present animosity than marks our history since the period of the Revolution. Since the last meeting, the Government have to Parliament the Right Hon. Baron of Mr. George Denman and Mr. Adam Black, has been conferred upon Mr. Edward Ellice, the late member for Coventry, and the late Judge-Advocate-General, two of our colleagues, like our colleague Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Stuart Mill, for our distinguished vice-president of the Jurisprudence Department, Sir Erskine Perry. In retrenchment, we have to record the steps which the Government has taken to reflect on the considerable diminution of bribery and corruption. It is not to be denied that the expenses of the English people in foreign countries when the enormous sums spent at our elections are mentioned, and that expenditure is truly disgraceful to a country which has so many other claims. The cost of returning Mr. Stuart Mill for Westminster exceeded £3,000 and that of Mr. Bright £2,000. The expenses in some cases amounted to £10 or £20 a day while the dissolution was impending, and as much as £17,000 was positively stated to have been spent in a contest for 2 members in a county. Steps in preparing for a revised which never took place. Sir F. Kelly's Act appears to have been successful in its object, and Mr. Locke King's measure, the subsequent expenses, of £1,000 to £2,000 carried out, it would put much of the absurd practices which in too many cases are a mere cloak for bribery. The late elections are also remarkable for the comparative quiet which they tend to entirely in think of the prospect laid out of a further extension of the franchise for the counties. The alarm felt or affected by many even whenning the rest of the community is probably premature, although all our readers will agree with us that the extension is highly gratifying, as a proof of evidence of experience. The expediency of giving votes to one class rarely can admit of any doubt—that of the middle workmen, who are in many more independent of their employers than those are of them. Why should not all the working men have votes? Why should not the wages be paid to the voter and not to the employer? The certificate of the employer would be a test of the workman's independence. The ballot has been found to work well in the subsequent experiments. Professor Lord Lyttelton has called across the attention of those who are still for the ballot—that the votes should be given in writing and not by the ballot—that the ballot is not a secret one, and cannot of education. Those who treat of reform prospects and projects are also impressed with the necessity of the study of the great reform Act in its earlier stages, and would find there had been much more extensive changes than, recently contemplated. Lord John Russell's Act of 1832 was passed, and important parts of the reform afterwards propounded by the new Ministry, that was hastened on by the unexpected opposition from the Tories, that only half the seats for close boroughs were to be taken away, yet a larger number of the great towns were enfranchised, and the principle of the ballot was already provided for. It must be observed that the late times have shown, even during the short period of the present Parliament, that the Act of 1832 has not proved to have improved, in the manner intended. It was difficult to point out any portion later 1832 in which the subject as little engaged the public attention. But this would be in some measure accounted for by the gradual working out of those changes which have been above suggested may possible be added a new consideration of the elective franchise, so as to remove in some degree the intense irregularity now existing. But this is a matter of great difficulty, and certainly a question of importance, which ought not to be entered into altogether inadvisable.

In entering in a reform of Parliament, it is impossible to pass over the great expediency, indeed it may be termed the absolute necessity, of some change in the constituencies. The present mode of distributing the members not only affecting property of vast amount, but conferring what Lord Derby termed "the most valuable privilege" of all, that of voting for the country, is felt by nobody to be more generally known to the country, and no doubt considerable improvement has of late years been made in the manner of conducting the business of the period of the year 1832, when the assembled, the necessity of every one particular in each hall undergoing a new trial, and the whole of the business almost to decide on the case of all parties. With that great zeal, which irregardless loss we daily deplore on all occasions, whether of a public or private character, which, whether of error or war (it is superfluous to name the Duke of Wellington), it was my lot to occupy the chair of the Social Science Association for the first time in framing orders which now regulate the private business before both Houses, and which, as I remember well, were then in their infancy. Those orders have been amended there no doubt, but they are still in force, and are the principal plan? "Any answer was, "Because it would be certainly refused by the committee." Now, I say, "Because it would be better, and I am told back upon a lower and ineffectual plan." The great measure was offered and carried under the auspices of Lord Derby, and it is now in operation for nearly half of their services. It consisted in the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses, to which the Bill was sent, with the addition of a professional judge or assessor, to help them on questions of law respecting evidence; and the result is that the Bill now comes back from the Lords in the last bearing to the Rems its full discussion upon the whole had not all its clauses.

This being, indeed, a great step in the economic view of private representation, and he maintained his opinion strongly, being deeply impressed with the belief that the Legislature would be able to get through its work in much more expeditiously if the executive government—that it was to no longer a necessity to be carried on at once.

It was highly satisfactory at our last congress to mark the success of the great co-operative movement, which has arisen out of the misery of the societies and their resources. That progress has continued, although not at the rate of former years, the Government has published the returns showing the increased vigour of the rules established and the arrangements enforced with great vigour by the registrar, Mr. Tidd Pratt, and his assistant, Mr. Hare. The latest returns, which are for the year ending the 31st of December last year (1864) is 305 societies, their sales £7,742,000, and the profit £215,000, the number of members 326,000. The increase of members on the last year in the number of 105 Lancaster has no less than 130 and this county 104. The causes of the societies are manifold, but the principal are the low rate of profit, and the basis of their treasurers at £10,000. It must be added that the strong opposition which has been made to the movement by the trades' unions has been successful in many instances, and especially in Suffolk, have also been felt in Ireland, where, on the Vandaleur property, there is every probability that the same success will be obtained as in England, and to the great advantage of the landlord. Nothing can be more gratifying in all respects than the spread and success of co-operation, both as regards the economic and happiness of the people; and if the middle classes have gained much, the working classes have had a larger share in the benefit.

The question then naturally occurs—and it was asked in the course of the present election—as to these classes, preponderant for their interests as well as their numbers, to remain for ever excluded from a direct share in the choice of representatives. Many of the reasons which have been urged in favour of it have been taken by way of the resources on the subject. The working classes, gratefully, and even a large proportion of the middle order, are prone to be too earnest and even impatient for the adoption of measures which they deem necessary or expedient. They do not give them due consideration; they do not perceive the check which experience has shown to be working in securing safety and conformity with other institutions. The lesson is slowly learned which these classes have never well understood, or only apprehended to make

is an object of suitable or chimerical, how much of the best of laws may be the result of compromise or mutual concession, and how often in carrying through any measure, the most important and beneficial, such compromise has been not only expedient but necessary—we shall not stretch the value of our social system has been a succession of compromises. In considering any of the proposals for extending the Parliamentary suffrage, this circumstance is of paramount importance.

The vast body in the workman's house often obliges him to attend a club, and therefore the best assistance that can be rendered him is to facilitate the forming of clubs, which, under proper regulations, may be made the means of rescuing in connection with the defence associations, the Working Men's Club Institute, and its operations have been very successful in maintaining an eating man all over the country to form clubs. In all cases the object has been the reclamation and social improvement of the working classes. Our estimable Lord Lyttelton and others have strenuously supported the institute, whose able and diligent secretary, Mr. Hole, has rendered it most efficient. It may be added that nothing can be more erroneous than the notion prevailing in some quarters that the chest of these clubs is for electioneering and other matters of use to the working classes. These may arise out of them; but the main object is to give the labouring man opportunities of social intercourse, and respite after their work.

The Royal Commission Act, the subject which had occupied us the year before last, Edinburgh, of forcible education in the public schools of the working classes, was resumed, and a most able paper read by Miss Emily Davies. Some differences of opinion was occasioned on that subject by the proposal that coloured degrees for females; whereas, it was certain that this could not to the case, the cessation conferring no degrees at all, as had been fully stated by Mr. Hastings at a preliminary meeting. But, fortunately, the University of Cambridge received such favourable consideration from the meeting, that the persons connected with education, as well as many others, including most of the most important and active members of the Association. The memorial was presented towards the end of last year, and the question was brought before the Senate in February last. The report was favourable, the report recommending the proposal to be adopted. At the meeting of the Senate a grace of the Senate was passed, giving effect to the recommendation of the syndicate. The scheme is to continue in force as a tentative measure for three years, at the expiration of which there is every reason to believe that it will be in be permanent. In the mean time additional arrangements are engaged for the superintendence of the examinations at several of the local centres, and the promise of considerable pecuniary aid towards the cost of the complete success of the movement it is scarcely possible to entertain a doubt. The direct result of examinations cannot fail to be a great stimulus to the moral value of such a recognition by one of our old Universities of the importance of female education is likely to be felt in many other directions.

The success of the new system of education in Ireland is a just subject of congratulation to all who have taken an interest in the social and intellectual dignity to support it as a failure. At the great meeting of the Queen's Colleges were established in Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the number of pupils was 826, and last year it was 1,400. The success of the Belfast College has been much greater than in Belfast, because there education had begun sooner. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy at the time, the number of pupils has nearly doubled. The number belonging to the Established Church is only one-fifth of the whole. Mention has been made of the great step taken by the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh in favour of female education. It has been done by certain benevolent persons belongs rather to the host of charity than of education. Yet is it very important to the latter, for it is one of the most comprehensive, who may work there instead of in those wretched garrets to which they are now confined, and where they die by the thousand annually in great impoverishment. The superintendence of the Universities will be confined to the use of the sewing-machine is greatly wanted for the class of competence. But the greater importance is, that the system of education for the companion that have been formed by the principal ladies in London and the dressmakers, with limited training, of Guy's Hospital and other institutions, and which have succeeded in an extraordinary manner. One of these companies is in Clifford-street, Bond-street, and the other in Gloucester-place, Grosvenor-square, and these divide upon their profits. In Edinburgh, the Society for the Employment of Women has established a similar institution for the resources of their inborn. In the branch of photography the success has been very great.

The Commission upon Schools, which has been mentioned in the last council, has not yet made its report, but it has been actively engaged in its important work. It is much to be regretted that the Bill which was introduced among the commissioners, as his acquaintance with the subject exceeds that of most men, and as in the formation of the Bill he has rendered most half-time plan.

The Art giving equitable jurisdiction to County Courts had been for many years strongly urged by us. Indeed, that jurisdiction was part of the original Act of County Courts, and the Committee to whom it was referred in 1846 strongly approved of that provision. But in 1852 an elaborately-prepared Bill was introduced by our council. This was opposed by the Bar, and the Bill was not attempted by us, and it at length carried to a certain extent. The great advantage of the Act is that it gives to the County Courts the power of dealing with matters at law, and has been attended with the most beneficial results. Another able paper upon it was read by Mr. Reilly. It cannot be said that no progress has been made towards the attainment of this object, for in 1867 the Law Commission was voted £5000 for the expense of it, and constant and active work has been carried on ever since that time. The Commissioners have, in the statutory provisions which are, in fact, inoperative, but still continue upon the Statute Book. It must be said that the work of the Commissioners in consolidating the laws has been undertaken at New York, and is working under the superintendence of our correspondent, Mr. David Dudley Field.

At our last congress Mr. G. Denman undertook to bring in a bill for reforming the law of evidence, and he introduced a measure accordingly during the previous year, in civil cases of interest, but the session was too far gone to did in, and the Act being passed last Session, the anomaly no longer exists.

The failure of Sir F. Kelly to carry the law of evidence was a serious loss. One great improvement has, however, taken place in the branch of the law, the extension of limited liability to companies of assurance, marine and others. An Act passed last Session, excluding from the responsibility of partnership those who lend money to traders, and who receive a share of the profits or labour out of the profits to which they have contributed. This is a great benefit not only to the workman, but to the whole body of the community.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the bankruptcy laws has been made public during the past year, and will be found to be most valuable. It contains virtually the adoption of the Scotch plan of trustees consisting of the creditors, and the appointment of a public officer to control the proceedings of a separate tribunal.

The commission on the Patent Law has also reported, since our last congress, recommending various important changes in the law of patents, but admitting that the changes would only palliate the evils complained of.

The consideration of the separate question of the Copyright of Designs has largely been established after a delay of thirty years.

The Consolidated Fund Act has passed the Lords and the Commons, and though the report is not yet made public, there can be no doubt that a great and useful body of information has been collected upon the subject of the poor and the law both in this and in foreign countries. On this head of criminal law we have to congratulate the country upon the fact that the number of criminal lunatics in a circumstance of satisfaction to all who have taken an interest in the question. There are even reasons for regarding a diminished general habit of mind, indicated by consequence, in the matter of crime. Upon this subject, however, it might never to be reckoned among circumstances of extenuation.

Our retired colleague, Lord Chancellor Cranworth, in the House of Commons on the Irish Law Courts, feeling that two bills were introduced by the Government to consolidate the practice in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, either for common law. There were vehemently opposed, and not pressed. But in both measures only the Irish Courts were to be affected. Though the opposition was withdrawn, the bill was not passed. The Government had at last to withdraw it. Mr. Cranworth's bill was a most valuable measure, and we hope both the Attorney and Solicitor-General and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Members of Commons, and Lord Chancellor hope that the result will be complete, and of consolidation of the Courts of Common Law and Equity in Ireland. The number of their officers, for whom there is really little business to do.

The subject of recording titles is one which has been discussed at our meetings; upon papers by Messrs. Torrens and Robert Wilson, and an Act was passed last Session for recording such titles in Ireland, and for the registration of the Estates Court.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the proceedings of last year with regard to the reformatory system, and the Act of 1866 for the improvement, and the reformation of young offenders, by the establishment of schools for the care of young persons, the reduction of large prisons, and the substitution of smaller ones, and the reduction of the excessive gratuities and of the dietary, the use of plain-clothes, and the giving more opportunities of employment. The Act is a most public at large, but to the convicts themselves) are great and important improvements, and these, together with the system of preventive detention in certain cases, have made the Irish system more like our own. The great principle has also received full effect that the term of imprisonment should be lessened not merely by the convict's constant since his imprisonment, but by his subsequent conduct under the supervision of the police, actually carrying out which the Act of 1864 has expired. This supervision of his entire liberation he has all the advantages of the ticket-of-leave system, and the most important provisions for the conditions for supervision. It depends upon the absence of communication between the police force at different stations.

The improvement in the discipline of county and borough prisons, urged by Lord Carnarvon, and effected by the gratuitous labours of Sir Walter Crofton, will be evidence for that reformation of the criminal, which is the great and final cause which at present exists, the term of confinement not being shortened in those prisons by the convict's behaviour. These and many other matters will, it is to be hoped, receive full consideration at this congress.

The increasing and somewhat virulent visitation of cholera gave rise to a meeting upon the question of our council, and president over by the Bishop of London, when a most valuable paper was read, and an elaborate report presented by the committee of the Health Department.

While all has been proceeding satisfactorily in legislation since our last congress, it is gratifying to find that considerable progress has been made not only by our rulers, and especially our Finance Minister, for the benefit of trade. The negotiations with France have led to the lowering of the duties on wines—for our neighbours as well as ourselves. Similar treaties have been made with other countries, as with Belgium and Italy, while our will Austria may reasonably be expected. Our foreign commerce has nearly doubled in the years as regards France and our correspondence, as to the most shamed, have not in any instance ceased to carry on the business, while the amount of paper money has not actually increased. The Post Office accommodates to navigate lands in less no inconsiderable benefit to the humbler classes. Above 3000 of these have been established, the pecuniary deposits in which are nearly six millions, and the number of depositors is above 600,000. Another boon to the poor is the Act which has been passed for the establishment of Penny Banks, and it is expected that, with few exceptions, in foreign countries a like prosperity has existed.

The social question of the lasting effect of peace of 1815 and the events which have taken place on the continent of Europe and in America since they have been changing, considerably modified the condition of the country, especially laments the loss to families in such displays of mature courage and perseverance as have been exhibited in the late Abyssinian war and previously elsewhere. We are pleased to contemplate the Sovereign, in their eminent exposure, and the Royal Family, and the Court, and the Nobility, and in its endless variety of institutes, each adapted wonderfully to accomplishing its purpose, to observe the manifestation of the peculiar sympathy of individuals to enfold the order of the universe and subdue to see how the elements and the forces of nature are made subservient to the purposes of man, and how the art of man, and the combinations of nations, and wonders are the social objects or the Divine care. Social science, then, has pre-eminently claimed to be the best and most beneficial of all sciences. Mr. John Andrew's Miss Peggy by Chanman and Mr. W. Shayer's Cherry Ripe divided the Double Event, and Mr. Shayer's Cherry Ripe divided the Double Event, and much for the well-known Gordon Cups in the run-up for the Rectangle Stakes.

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Consolation Stakes.—Orioff, 1, Bunty, 2.
Welcome Handicap.—Lord Rutland, 2, Dainton, 3.
Town Plate.—Indian Star, 1, Gemma di Vergy c., 2. Hopbine f., Rotherfield Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1, Orioff, 2, Rattler, 3, 3.

WEDNESDAY

Hunters' Stakes.—Turpet, 1, Beetle Cottonford, 2, Rattler, 3.
Surrey Handicap.—Alice Lee, 1, Rustic Bounty, 2, Prestigian, 3.
Corporation Stakes.—Marksman, 1, Bell Adde, 2, Deerfoot, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Seven and-a-Half, 1, Scapegoat, 2.
Brayton Park Stakes.—Orioff, 1, Le Marchal, 2, Turpet, 3.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HUNT.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Wedding, 1, Miss Willson, 2, Red Lynn, 3.
Caledonian Stakes.—Lord Clifden, 1, Lady Ann, 2, Antiquary, 3.
Caledonian Stakes.—Gwynn, 1, Maxima Tagliano, 2, Scout Jessie, 3.
Hunt Cup.—Regalia walked over.
Dominion Handicap.—Cotsway, 1; Iconoclast, 2; Our Jim, 3.

THURSDAY.

St. Leger.—Brown Bread, 1, Zealand, 2.
Caledonian Stakes.—Lord Clifden, 1, Bell Adde, 2, Deerfoot, 3.
Lothian Handicap.—Windham, 1, Gown, 2, Certain Lecture, 2.

Some of our contemporaries have published a list, derived from American sources, of British subscribers to the Confederate Cotton Loan. Many of the names are certainly fictitious, and the list is probably not put forward as a statement to be, as far as they are concerned, untrue; and most likely the list is altogether a hoax.

THE MARKETS.

COVENT GARDEN, Oct. 5.—The show of English wheat here to-day was very limited and the trade was dull at the following quotations:—Essex and Kent red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 46s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire red, 40s to 42s; ditto white, 42s to 44s. Foreign wheat, the supply of which was very moderate, changed hands slowly, on terms unfavourable to sellers. Barley and malt were dull, and rates ruled low. Beans and peas were quiet and unchanged. Oats were in fair request, at full prices. Linseed was steady, and cakes were in moderate demand, at former quotations. Clover seed ruled steady. In bonded and free vary little was passing, at late quotations. The floating trade was inactive.

MARK LANE, Oct. 5.—The supply of English wheat fresh up to-day was limited, and poorly met with. Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

Barley, Malt, Beans, and Peas.—Barley, 30s to 34s; malt, 70s to 80s; peas, 37s to 39s; beans, 36s to 40s; pigeon peas, 35s to 40s; grey peas, 32s to 36s.

Oats.—Oats, 20s to 23s; Scotch, 22s to 25s; Irish, 19s to 22s; potato, 21s to 24s.

Flour.—Town made, 38s to 40s; country, 34s to 36s; per quarter; Harwich, 35s to 40s; Stockton, 32s to 34s; per sack.

Average.—Wheat, 42s 6d; barley, 32s; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 38s 6d; peas, 38s 6d.

Seeds.—Linseed, 60s; Calcutta, 60s; Baltic, 57s; Odessa, 56s; Mediterranean, 56s; hempseed, 42s to 44s; canary, 60s to 62s; per quarter; linseed, 55s, to 60s; Calcutta, 60s; Baltic, 57s; Odessa, 56s; Mediterranean, 56s; hempseed, 42s to 44s; canary, 60s to 62s; per quarter; linseed, 55s, to 60s; linseed cakes, £10 to £11 per ton.

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SMITHFIELD.—Monday, Oct. 5.—Although the supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was very moderate, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, at Monday's quotations. In consequence of the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, the trade of sheep was rather limited; nevertheless, sales progressed slowly, at late rates. A few very superior Downs realised 6s per 8lb. Calves were in fair request, at full prices. Lambs were in moderate, on former currencies. Pigs moved off heavily. The past week was much less active than last week, and prices were with difficulty supported. Mids were 6s to 6s 2d; prime large ditto, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; prime small ditto, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; medium ditto, 5s 8d to 6s 4d; prime large ditto, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; prime small ditto, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; large oxen, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; small ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 2d; prime Scots, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; coarse and inferior ditto, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s 8d to 6s 2d; prime southdown ditto, 6s 4d to 6s 6

RESTORATION OF THE DUTCH CHURCH IN AUSTINFRIARS.

THE church, or chapel, formerly belonging to the monastery of Augustine Friars, which was founded in 1246, and dissolved by Henry VIII., was thereupon granted by the King, in 1550, to a congregation of Dutch or German sojourners in London, "to have their service in, for avoiding of all sects of Ana-Baptistes, and such like." From that time to this it has continued in that use. It has lately undergone a complete restoration, from the designs of a young architect, Mr. William Lightly, whose death has cut short a very promising career in his profession. The superintendence and direction of this work has devolved on Mr. Edward Anson.

The present fabric is the nave only of the original building, which was granted by Edward VI. to the foreigners in London. This contained, also, north and south transepts, choir, chapels of St. John and St. Thomas, chapter-house, and cloisters; and there was a remarkable spire, or fleche, at the intersection of the cross—all of which were destroyed by the Marquis of Winchester, to whom they had been granted at the Reformation.

The extreme length between the walls is 153 ft., divided into nine bays; the extreme width is 83 ft., the nave being 32 ft. in the clear and the aisles 21 ft. each. The internal walls are of chalk, and have been carefully restored; the external facing is of Kentish rag, the restoration of which has also been completed. The window-tracery, where too much decayed to be retained, has been restored with new Portland stone, and all the windows have been reglazed with plain glass, by Messrs. Powell. The roofs of the nave and north aisle, which were destroyed by the fire, have been replaced by under-boarded roofs of fir; the plaster ceiling of the south aisle has been removed, and the old roof made to correspond. The tie-beams which secure the walls together form an important feature of the design. The old south porch has been removed.



THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTINFRIARS, RECENTLY RESTORED.

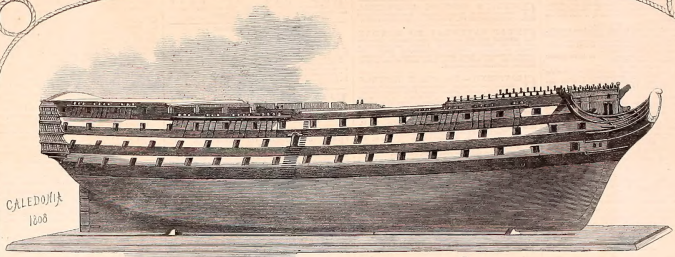
The new interior fittings are all of oak, as are also the two vestries at the ends of the north and south aisles. The general works have been carried out by Messrs. Browne and Robinson; the oak fittings, by Mr. Sparke, of Norwich; the encaustic tile paving, by Mr. Godwin, of Hereford.

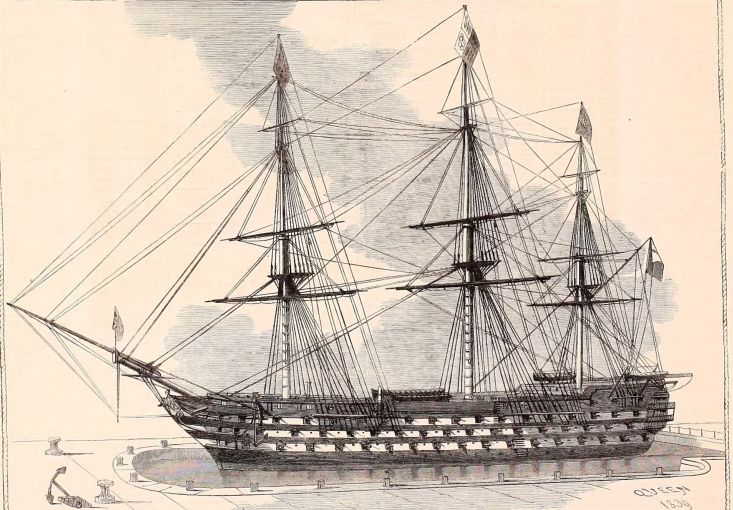
ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, BRADFIELD, NEAR READING.

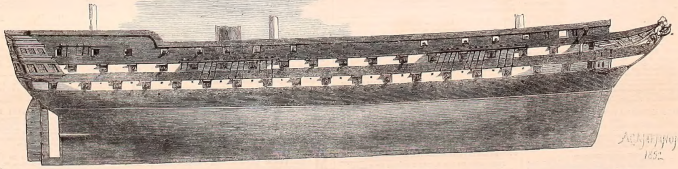
THE observant passenger who has travelled in fine weather along the Great Western Railway between Bath and London will perhaps remember the pleasant landscape he saw at Pangbourne near the station, and many an artist or angler who has visited the place in quest of his peculiar delights will cherish a fond recollection of the little bright brook here running into the Thames, which gives to the village its name. This stream—very famous for trout—rises out of the chalk, at a deep blue head, about five or six miles west of Pangbourne, and winds through a beautiful valley, in which lies the snug village of Bradfield. Our forefathers in times of old were wont to choose such retreats for the sites of religious endowments; and there is a tradition that a monastery was founded at Bradfield about the year 650; but, be this as it may, there were no traces of any very ancient buildings remaining in 1850, except in the Church of St. Andrew and in the old ruined walls on the slope to the south of the church, which were parts of a large manor-house of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. On the foundations of some of these ruins there has recently risen a picturesque structure, designed to meet modern wants, with the name of St. Andrew's College, and to last, as most people hope and believe, for centuries yet to come—a monument of the spirit which has stirred in our times for good progress in various ways. An illustration of a part of this building is given below; and how it has come to be, and what it expects to be, we will tell as we have been told. In 1848, the Rector, who is also lord of the manor, and a chief proprietor—owning all the village of Bradfield—restored and enlarged, and rebuilt in great part, the old parish church of St. Andrew, under the kind advice and direction of his friend Mr. George Gilbert Scott. Many critics of architecture have thought this one of Mr. Scott's happiest efforts at a parish church restoration. A view of the interior of the church will amply repay the trouble of a visit from Pangbourne to all who have taste for good buildings. In the following year a small boys' school was planned for the sake of improving church music; it was opened in 1850 with only two boys, but the numbers increased very quickly, much beyond the first expectation, and with the increase of the numbers the plans of the founder expanded; instead of a small private school, with a definite limited purpose, a much bolder scheme was adopted for a school with a public design, and for the best general objects. Successes pushed on this conception, and year after year new buildings were wanted to make room for boys that would come. In 1858 the project became perpetual; all the buildings, fittings, and appliances, with thirteen acres of land, were made over to trustees (Lord Lyttleton; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Wm. Heathcote, M.P.; Sir Frederic Rogers; Mr. Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P.; Professor Goldwin Smith, and others) to be held for the school for ever; and by the statutes it is provided that some boys, fatherless, or the sons of poor gentlemen or clergymen, shall hereafter be boarded and educated gratuitously. This work must go on as long as law and good order continue. In 1862 the school received the grant of a Royal Charter, and the trustees were made a corporate body, with perpetual succession, by the name of "The Warden and Council of St. Andrew's College," able to receive gifts of goods and money and to hold land in mortmain. Since the grant of the charter, several gifts have come in; one trustee has endowed a divinity prize, and another has made a most liberal gift of books for a library; for this more building is required, and Mr. Scott's help has been again asked; he has made a beautiful design, and when it is completed we may have the pleasure of putting before our readers another View of such a work as might be expected to come from him.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND COLLEGE, BRADFIELD, BERKSHIRE.







MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE NAVAL GALLERY AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 333.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City correspondent.)

THE least quotation for money at the Bank of England having been raised to 8 per cent, and the rate of discount in the open market to 8 per cent, Saturday, the fortunate in prices have been further. In the Colonial Debt very little has been purchased, and some of the bills have changed hands at a decrease equal to 1.

There has been a good demand for money in all quarters. The call on account, however, passed off extremely well—nearly the whole of the bills arriving at maturity having been met.

The Bank of England has received £1,000,000 in gold this week.

The inter-colonial and diamond issues are quoted at 1 to 1 per cent for money at call; 1 to 2 with seven, and 1½ to 2 with fourteen days to run.

On the Continent a general advancing tendency is observed.

About £300,000 in gold has come to hand, chiefly from Australia. Several parcels of the new Siege coin of the Bank of Holland and other heavy amounts have been withdrawn for Alexandria.

The Bank of France has sold £1,000,000 in gold this week, but has not offered to sell any more, at 4½ per cent discount.

The rate to be applied to the purchase of stock for the closing account is 3 per cent, and to sell 2½ per cent.

The current rate for Bank transfers is 2½ per cent.

The Council for India has disposed of £267,000 in bills on the Presidency Banks at an average rate of discount of 3 per cent.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the year, and added £40,000 to the rest. Bombay, Bank of Madras, £40,000 to the rest. Bank of Bengal, 8½ per cent; Bank of Bombay, 8½ per cent; Bank of Madras, 8½ per cent.

The Council for India has disposed of £267,000 in bills on the Presidency Banks at an average rate of discount of 3 per cent.

The Bank of the New Netherlands has purchased £1,000,000 in gold this week. The Bank of France has sold £1,000,000 in gold this week

DUTCH BULBS.—SPRING FLOWERS.—A CATALOGUE OF DUTCH BULBS, Hyacinths, 12 border varieties Crocus, extra, 100.
Tulips, 12 do. Tulips, 100.
Narcissus, 12 do. Hyacinths, Tulips, Single and Double, Red and Yellow, 12 each, 24.
Polyanthus Narcissus, 9 sorts, Tulips, Double Tournesol, red 12 each. and yellow, 12.
Iris, 6 sorts. Anemones, Single and Double, mixed, 100.
Jonquils, Single, Double, mixed, 100.
Ranunculus, Persian, mixed, 100.
Crocus, Persian, Tartan, mixed, 25.
Crocus, purple, 100.
Hyacinths, Roman, mixed, 100.
A superior quality of mixed flowering roots for the Conservatory, 12s. per dozen.
Orders per post, or at the Counter, to be addressed to Messrs. Barr and Co., 12s, High Holborn, W.C.

OLD MALASKA WINE, guaranteed the finest imported, free from acidity or fruit, and much superior to Sherry, Madeira, or Port, 24s. per dozen; Pale or Brown, 30s. per dozen. Terms cash. Offices, 67, Mark-lane.—H. WARNER, Wine Merchant, 72 and 73, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum), London, W.C. Established 1760.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The MARCH BREWING of the above Ale is now in progress. Wholesale Stores, Gunthorpe, Bridge-street, Nottingham; and 61, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES.—The above Ales have been brewed and bottled at the Burton Brewery, Staffordshire, and at the Hall Brewery, Nottingham, by the Burton Brewery Company, Limited, and may be had of their Agents in the following towns:—Aberdeen, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barnsley, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chatham, Cheltenham, Chester, Coventry, Derby, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Gloucester, Greenock, Halifax, Hereford, Huddersfield, Hull, Ipswich, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Paisley, Perth, Peterborough, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Rochdale, Salisbury, Scarborough, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Stockport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Torquay, Wakefield, Warrington, Weymouth, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Worcester, York, and Yarmouth.
THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY, Limited.

CHOLAT-MÉNIER.
THE BEST ALEMBIC FOR BRANDY.
Under Vinegar ... ... 2s. 6d.
Cherubs ... ... 3s. 6d.
Stills ... ... 5s. 6d.
Worms ... ... 7s. 6d.
VANILLA FLAVOUR.
Green Vanilla ... ... 1s. 6d.
Vanilla Pods ... ... 2s. 6d.
Bronze ... ... 3s. 6d.
Gold ... ... 5s. 6d.
Sold by 1 in London, and by all respectable Hosiers, Wine-Merchants, Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—French Confectionery.—A MEDAL was AWARDED to MARCHANT for the excellent quality of his CHOCOLATE. The superior skill, taste, and science displayed in the manufacture of his Bonbons obtained a similar award. Sold by all Confectioners.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in Royal Laundry,
and invented the Prize Medal, 1862.

FELIX SELANAA'S OIL of BAGDAD is irresistible to all who use our good HAIR, as it promotes it, and in a few months, a set of powerful, curly whiskers. Sold by Felix in every kiosk in the streets and terminuses. No agent or shop has it. Price 3s. 6d. Felix Salanaa's Oil of Bagdad. Depôt, 7, Haymarket, and Royal Exchange. All Perfumers and Hosiers.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S REGISTERED CANDLE GAS is the only candle which possesses all the odorous virtues for promoting a pleasant growth of the human hair. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Oilmen. Price 1s. 6d. Napoleon Price and Co., 67, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TOILET VINEGAR.—VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE DE JEAN VINCENT BILLY.—This celebrated Vinegar, which is the most powerful and the most agreeable of all the known preparations employed up to the present time, is strongly recommended for its esteemed properties. Its fragrant properties render it invaluable as a refreshing perfume for the handkerchief, and for the bath-room. A small quantity poured on the sponge used for washing the face and hands, gives to the skin white and velvety, and, if it is insensible, it will restore to it the freshness it imparts to it a most agreeable perfume. It is an admirable lotion for the hair, and for the teeth, and for the mouth. Its use in the bath-room, experience a delicious perfume and a refreshing sensation and the Colonies this production is invaluable. Sole Depôt for the United Kingdom, 1, Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, Paris, and 23, Old-court-house-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR to the Skin most refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately removing Redness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other Cutaneous Defects, rendering the Skin soft, fair, and blooming. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. Beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of Kalydor.

TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.—MISS TALBOT, thirty years Lady's Maid in the highest circles of London Society, begs to inform the Ladies that she has left off business, and has for the last two years been making up Ladies' Hair, Bands, and Wigs in the most becoming style, with other recipes for the Toilet, obtained during her residence with the Empress Eugénie, Lamoignon.

WHY SUFFER RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, or Weak Limbs?—ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION will give instant relief, and a few days' use will cure the most severe cases. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, &c., is the best remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Swellings, and Soreness; also for broken knees, cuts, wounds, scratches and mud fever, thrushes, brushes, strains, chills, and all Skin Diseases and Sickness, &c., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DIPNOO'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Gout and Stomach Disorder if every kind and in every climate. Sold by all Chemists, 47, New-Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS'S
Universal Curative Cod-Liver Oil Depôt.
LIGHBROWN'S COD-LIVER OIL,
187 refined by the new chemical method now as the
ONLY PURE AND PERFECT REMEDY
for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Rheumatism, General Debility, Indigestion, and Skin Diseases.
BY THE 1867 MEDICAL REGISTER IT IS RECOMMENDED TO ALL SCIENTIFIC PHYSICIANS.
Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 1s. 6d. per bottle; and Pints, 2s. 6d.
Dr. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London, says:—"I have found Mr. Lightbrown's Cod-Liver Oil to be of the best quality. Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, I purchased a bottle of it at his establishment, 187, Aldersgate-street, and submitted it to analysis. I have no doubt of the genuine character of the sample."
Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex, observes:—"I have found Mr. Cod-Liver Oil, sold under Dr. de Roos's guarantee to be of particular excellence in any case where a pure and unadulterated article is required."
Sold by all Chemists. Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d. Lightbrown, Son, and Co., 187, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C.

ASSAM, HARBORD, and CO., 37, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. MARSDEN EYE-WATER, a remedy of extraordinary strength from cold, frost, or constitutional weakness. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured by Messrs. Powell, Hanbury, Gloucestershire, Bromley, London, and Cardiff.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE and CHOLERA. The HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES (with directions) for their Prevention and Cure are prepared by ERASTUS and DAVIS, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 6, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Pamphlet, by appointment, to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, Hanover-square, and 103, Oxford-street.
Peter Robinson's MOURNING WAREHOUSE is at 103 to 256, Regent-street.
Patterns of all goods post-free.
The advertisements follow.

NEW SILKS.
An immense variety of Chênés, Pompadours, Satin Striped and Plain, Reversible Cords, and every quality and colour in Velvets, all of which may be had in black and coloured grounds, at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

FOR WEDDING DRESSES.
Just received, special make of Rich Silks, made to our order in Lyons, at moderate prices.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

IRISH POPLINS.
The wear of which cannot be surpassed, £1 10s. 6d. to £1 8s. 6d. the Full Dress.
LIGHT AND WHITE GROUND CHINÉ POPLAND SILK, 1 guinea the Full Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

200 PIECES OF NEW FANCY CHECK SILKS, all of which are Reduced to 1 guinea the Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

A PERFECTLY NEW FABRIC FOR AUTUMN DRESSES.
THE "YEDDO" POPLIN,
the Production of Japan, in Silk and Wool,
In most brilliant colours, 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Also, in Checks and Stripes, 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS SEASON.
LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES.
In Black Glacé, Checked, Striped, and Plain Silks, elegantly made and variously trimmed in the latest style of fashion, from 3 guineas to 10 guineas the Dress complete.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES IN THE DIAGONAL WOOL SERGE, the "Cashmere" and the "Alexandra" Serge, and the "Popeline Velour," 9s. 6d. to 1 guinea the Dress. Special Patterns.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street, W.

STRIPED, CHECKED, AND FIGURED
FANCY FLANNELS.
For Morning Dresses, Dressing Jackets, Petticoats, &c.
In 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches wide.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street.

Several decidedly New Colours in the
PARIS CLOTHS AND VELVETEENS.
A most useful and elegant Dress, 22s. 9d. 3 guineas.
The new Shades in Velveteens, Checked, Striped, and Chinés, 21s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street, W.

Every New Colour in
REAL ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
36, 36, to 38, 6d. Full Dress.
Many very useful Checks and Stripes, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. Full Dress.
A choice of selected thousand pieces for selection.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street, W.

White Grenadine and Book Muslins, for
BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES,
Striped, Plain, or Brocaded (pure white).
Also, Black Grenadine, for Mourning.
300 Richly-worked White Robes, 3s. 6d. to 10 guineas each.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 256, Oxford-street, W.

WATERPROOF MANTLES for Travelling and Seaside, in various colours and cloth.
Also, Waterproof Cloth, 54 in. wide, 2s. 6d.
Also, Waterproof Cloth, 56 in. wide, 3s. 6d.
Also, measuring, 1m., 2m. 6in., Front, 2m. 3in., 3s. 6d.
The same size and width, Double Texture, and with Lavender Capes, at speedily double prices.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street.

REAL SEAL-FUR PALETOTS,
Size, 36 in., 6 guineas; 38 in., 7 guineas;
24 in., 8 guineas; 42 in., 9 guineas;
44 in., 10 guineas; 46 in., 11 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street.

THE NEW REVERSIBLE
ST. GOTHARD MANTLES and JACKETS.
In Fancy Checks, Stripes, and Plain Colours, so expressly made as can be worn on either side, and will wear out the various mixtures of colour.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street.

THE NEW REGALIA JACKET,
for Autumn Wear, in a new and elegant variety of Tweed, in great variety of colour and design,
price 21s.
This is the most fashionable article of dress in Paris at this season.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street.

Just purchased,
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of FRENCH-MADE MERINOES,
Of the most elegant description, and in every fashionable colour, commencing at 2s. 6d. per yard.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY
(NARROW GAUGE).
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Cinchéd Cloth, 11 yards, 21s.
New Checked Silk, 11 yards, 21s.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

BLACK SILKS.
A large assortment of Black Silks, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN SERGES, Striped Linseys, Chequered Tweeds, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

JACKET and MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
A large and choice assortment of
Black Velvet, Velveteen, Astracan, and Black Cloth,
Made and trimmed in the best manner.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

MEXICAN POPLINS
in all useful Colours, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s. per Dress.
Also, Checked Poplins, 15s. 6d. Dress.
Also, Silk Poplins, 21s. per Dress.
Silk Poplin Robe, jewel width, all Colours,
Trimmed Velvet, 42s. per Dress.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill,
Have always in Stock a large assortment of
Linen and Cotton Sheets, Linen Cloths, Huckaback and Diaper,
Made and Marked Ready for Use, and Warranted for Wear.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at MOYR SMITH'S.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
will forward, carriage paid, to any railway station in England, Scotland, Dublin Damask Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 4s. 11d. each; Fringed Huckaback Towels, 7s. 11d. per dozen; Shirting, Sheeting, Handkerchiefs, and Underclothing for Ladies and Gentlemen's Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Patterns and Price-Lists post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., Damask Manufacturers, Belfast.

D. R. JOHNSTONE and CO.,
D. 19, 15, Edgware-road,
have purchased the Entire Stock of the late
Mr. JOHN GAMAGE,
Draper, Haberdasher, &c.,
113 and 114, Tottenham-court-road,
Consisting of
Two Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-three Parcels,
at a large discount off the modest manufacturers' prices for home-trade. Parcels carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.
On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, and following days.

Mr. JOHN GAMAGE will continue on the Metropolitan Railway is within a few yards of Mr. D. R. Johnstone and Co.'s premises.

INDIA SHAWLS, — Large Consignments, PARENTS and BOARDERS request attention to a magnificent collection of CASHMERE and INDIA SHAWLS, Scarfs, Dress Pieces, and Complete Costumes, in the most beautiful specimens, suitable for wedding presents.—W. CLARK, 119, 120, 121, Regent-street, W.

KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, W., announce that their new stock of rich 72 Dress Lengths of the very newest patterns now at about half the usual prices, is ready for inspection. Patterns free by post.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, W.

THE
NEW AUTUMN SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Striped Silks ... ... 1 gn. the Full Dress.
Checked Silks ... ... 1 gn. do.
Brocaded Silks ... ... 1 gn. do.
New Figured Poult-de-Soies ... 1 gn. do.
New Striped Poult-de-Soies ... 1 gn. do.
New Brocaded do. ... 1 gn. do.
Richest Moire Antiques ... 2 gns. do.
Patterns and new model post-free.
Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street, W.

NEW AUTUMN DRESSES at KING'S.
243, Regent-street.
Scotch Poplins ... ... 20s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Mexican Cashmeres ... ... 0 12 6 do.
Merino Cashmeres ... ... 0 15 6 do.
Checked Cashmeres ... ... 0 18 6 do.
Cambrian Cloth ... ... 0 13 6 do.
Checked Cambrian Cloth ... ... 0 15 6 do.
Fine Cloth ... ... 1 1 0 do.
Diagonal Silk Serges ... ... 1 gn. do.
Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

MADE-UP MANTLEMENT at KING'S.
243, Regent-street.
Dresses and Mantlement of the latest fashion, commencing at 1 guinea.
Diagonal Wool Serge Costumes, trimmed with Velvet, 2 guineas.
Fashionably-trimmed Silk Robes, 21 guineas.
Patterns and new model post-free to King and Co., 243, Regent-st.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT at KINGS,
243, Regent-street.
Cloth Jackets and Mantles ... ... 10s. 6d. to 3 gns.
Astracan Jackets ... ... 21s. 6d. to 3 gns.
Rich Lyons Velvet ditto ... ... 29s. to 3 gns.
Rich Velvet Mantles ... ... 3 gns. to 10 gns.
Cloth Riding Habits ... ... 3 gns. to 5 gns.
Cloth Boys 10 Jackets ... ... 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street, W.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Rich Black Glacé, Silkmercerie, &c., 46, 48, per yard; 10 inches wide, 10s. 6d. per yard; 11 inches wide, 12s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Silks, 47 10s. for 12 yards; worth 6s. per yard.
Rich Black Gros Grain Silks, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. per yard.
Rich Black Satin Silks, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. per yard.
Rich Double Silks, for £2 5s. the Dress of 12 yards.
Wide-width Black Gros Grain Silks, 2s. 6d. to 5s. the Dress of 12 yards.
Rich Velvets and Velvets in the new Colours, for the season.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NEW HEATHER MIXTURES IN ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
A large stock of Aberdeen Wincey, manufactured for us, in all the fashionable Heather Mixtures, 36 in. wide, 2s. 11d. the Dress of 12 yds.; 44 in., 3s. 11½d.; very best 4s. 6d.
A large assortment of Black Aberdeen Wincey, Merinos, in all the fashionable colours, prices 6s. 6½d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s.
A choice selection of Checked and Striped Wincey, 7s. 6d. per dress.
A choice assortment of Bonbury, Hooper, Hookery, Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c.
Dresses, Dressmaking, Millinery supplied with taste and knowledge at trade prices.
Class 28, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.
Closed on Saturdays at 2; Thursdays, 5; and Wednesdays, 1.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of CRISP'S, Patterns free.
The New Autumn Cotton Poplins, all at 11½d. the Full Dress.
New Striped, Checked, and Plain Silks, all 11s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
The Black Silks, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., are the best ever offered.
Odd Dress Lengths of Silks, Velvets, and Velveteens, at a great reduction.
Patterns free to any part of the world.
CRISP'S, 74, Cheapside, London.

BLACK SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.
Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Satins, Merveilleux, Lisséés, Silk Poplins, and Velvets.
Patterns free.
Carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.
Our noted Gros Grains, of the most enduring qualities, 52s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

GOOD and CHEAP SILKS! all the year round, at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.
Patterns free. Carriage paid to any part of the kingdom. Lots of goods that cannot be worn in any other climate will be given at half price.
Very best Single Button, 3s. 9d.; Lisséés, 2s. 6d.
Twelve Fancy Lisséés, 21s.; Lisséés, 2s. 6d. per yard.

SERGES, 10s. 6d.; FRENCH MERINOES, 9s. 11½d.—BAKER and CRISP'S New Serges, French Merinoes, Poplins, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Cloths, Velveteens, Velvets, Ribbons, Fancy Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Parasols, and Shawls, from 2s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns sent post-free.
198, Regent-street, London.

FAMILY MOURNING—MADE UP, or Materials for the Making, at BAKER and CRISP'S, Cheapest, ready for instant wear, or can be purchased by the yard, Patterns free. 198, Regent-street, London.

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Family Mourning Warehouse, of Regent-street.
Goods are sent from this establishment to all parts of England (with Dressmaker, if desired);
Also to Paris, Nice, and the Continent.
THE COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of all parts of the World.
The Cheapest House for Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street, Regent-street.
N.B. In connection with the Co'oured Establishment of Oxford-st.

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448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 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2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 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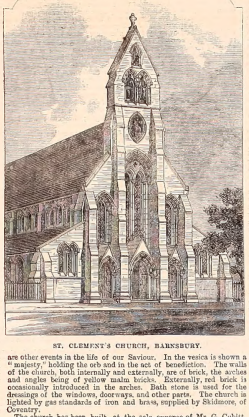
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ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, BARNSBURY.

THE new Church of St. Clement, Barnsbury, which has lately been consecrated by the Bishop of London, will accommodate nearly 1000 persons. The plan consists of nave and aisles, chancel, and chancel-aisles, vestry, north porch, and organ-chamber. The length of the nave is 95 ft. by 30 ft. wide, that of the chancel 37 ft. by 27 ft. wide, and the total clear width between the walls is 60 ft. The design of the west front will be understood by reference to our View. The bell-turret rises to a height of 100 ft., and in the niche below this is a sitting figure of the patron saint, who is represented holding a palm-branch in one hand as an emblem of martyrdom, while the other holds a book of the Gospels. By his side is an anchor, the instrument of his martyrdom. The east end of the church has three lancet windows, with a vesica window over. Between the windows are canopies intended to receive figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with whom St. Clement laboured. The lancet windows just mentioned are filled with stained glass, by Clayton and Bell, the principal subjects being the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The smaller subjects



ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, BARNSBURY.

are other events in the life of our Saviour. In the vesica is shown a "majesty," holding the orb and in the act of benediction. The walls of the church, both internally and externally, are of brick, the arches and angles being of yellow malm bricks. Externally, red brick is occasionally introduced in the arches. Bath stone is used for the dressings of the windows, doorways, and other parts. The church is lighted by gas standards of iron and brass, supplied by Skidmore, of Coventry.

The church has been built, at the sole expense of Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., from the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott. The contract was taken

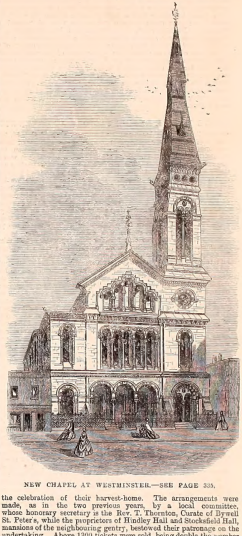


STATUE OF THE GAULISH CHIEFTAIN VERCINGETORIX. SEE PAGE 348.

by Messrs. Dove Brothers for £7000; but this sum was exclusive of the cost of the bells, organ, painted glass, warming and lighting, with a few other matters.

HARVEST-HOME AT BYWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE pleasant and rational custom of holding a village festival to accompany the due thanksgiving service in the parish church on the completion of harvest is spreading widely, of late years, through the southern and western counties of England. We are glad to find that it has likewise extended so far north as the banks of the Tyne; and the picturesque little village of Bywell, about twelve miles from Newcastle, was the scene of such a seasonable entertainment on Michaelmas Day. This village is distinguished by possessing the ruins of an old baronial castle in its neighbourhood, and two parish churches, situated very close to each other, on the village green. The foundation of these buildings is the subject of a curious legend, which cannot be told here, but ought to be learned by personal inquiry on the spot. Whatever ancient rivalries may have once existed between the adjacent hamlets of Bywell St. Peter's and Bywell St. Andrew's, it seems that they form a peaceful and friendly community at the present time, as the parishioners of both have joined together happily in



NEW CHAPEL AT WESTMINSTER.—SEE PAGE 335.

the celebration of their harvest-home. The arrangements were made, as in the two previous years, by a local committee, whose honorary secretary is the Rev. T. Thornton, Curate of Bywell St. Peter's, while the proprietors of Hindley Hall and Stocksfield Hall, mansions of the neighbouring gentry, bestowed their patronage on the undertaking. Above 1200 tickets were sold, being double the number of last year, since the attractions of the festival had become notorious,



HARVEST-HOME AT BYWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and brought many visitors to the place. Soon after twelve o'clock a procession, with a band of music, set out from the school-house, (which is shown in our illustration) and marched to St. Peter's Church, where Divine worship was performed, and a collection was made "to provide a fund for the purpose of assisting sick harvest labourers, or members of their families, in going to the sea or to the wells for change of air in case of need." After the Church service all went in procession, as before, to the field where the dances and games were to take place, beginning with a country dance to the tune of "Corn Rigs," the men first being a reel to the tune of "Speed the Plough." Running-races, hurdle-races, and leaping-matches, for such prizes as a pig, a spade, a hand-saw, a shirt, a waistcoat, a pair of boots, a tenpot, and a pair of blankets, excited the valour and agility of the young men of the parish; there was also a race of pumpkin sacks, the prize for which, given by Mr. F. Ayton, was an elegant parallel lamp. In the drawing-room of Mr. Ayton, at the close of the day's substantial tea, or what is called in the north "a thick tea," provided for the visiting company in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion, this cheerful meal was followed by a concert of vocal and instrumental music, with which the day's festivities were brought to a close about nine o'clock.

PENN'S MARINE ENGINE FACTORY AT GREENWICH.

We published, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Oct. 15, 1864, a series of illustrations of the great locomotive manufactory of Messrs. Stephenson, at Newcastle. This celebrated establishment, famous among the other great workshops of England, not because it was the largest or most important, but because it was the first engaged associated with the early history of the locomotive engine and the introduction of the railway system, and to which many orders were selected for the subject of our present illustrations the great manufactory of Messrs. Penn, an one which will serve exemplify the progress of the construction of marine engines, which has gone on so rapidly that we believe there is now living a lady who owes her very existence in consequence of her husband having first suggested the placing a steamengine in a boat to move its paddle-wheels. This was in the year 1788, when the steam-engine was called a fire-engine, had no rotatory motion, and was only used for pumping water out of mines. An engineer named Symington was employed by the Duke of Bridgewater. The experiment was tried, and was considered exceedingly successful; and the first trials were made on a canal near Edinburgh, on the property of Lake of Dalswinton. It must be remembered that since, as we have remarked, the steam-engine of that day had no rotatory motion, Symington had consequently to tax his ingenuity to convert the reciprocating motion of the engine into a circular one, to which he attached the paddles; and this he contrived to do in a most ingenious manner, though by complicated means as compared with the present system. If now we consider the present state of steam navigation, the number of magnificent vessels propelled by steam which traverse all the waters of the world, and the mighty navies that are now constructed and carrying enormous armaments, yet travelling with the greatest speed, we must look back with curious interest upon the first experiments which were the first examples of their kind. They were lost for a time, but have been recovered by Mr. Bramah Woolcott, of Bedford Square, and are now placed in that interesting collection of mechanical antiquities, the Patent Museum at Kensington, where they are preserved as nearly as possible to their original state by Mr. John Penn. However successful was the experiment at Dalswinton, as we have before referred, nothing more was done till the year 1803, when a vessel called the Charlotte Dundas, fitted with engines by Symington, worked most successfully upon the Forth and Clyde Canal. This was the first perfect and complete that she might have been at work at this day had she been kept in repair. She was built with a single paddle-wheel on both sides of the patten, working a connecting rod and crank, and the union of the cranks to the axis of the wheel. This was Watt's ingenious contrivance was Symington's patent. Perfect as this little vessel was, she failed to attract the attention of Fulton, the American engineer. He saw at a glance what life such a power would give to navigation, and as he had once ordered an engine at Soho, and built a boat, so that the Americans had steam-vessels, a British invention, before the people at home had them on our rivers; for the first passenger steam-boat did not start here until 1812. This was Bell's Comet; and it is a remarkable fact, which illustrates the slow progress of steam navigation better than anything else, that the identical engine which propelled the first passenger steam-boat on the Clyde was put up in the Patent Museum at Kensington by the very man who made it and fitted it into Bell's boat, Mr. Woolcott, in 1862, when that date steam navigation has progressed rapidly indeed.

About the year 1826 steam-ship building was introduced on the Thames by Thomas Ditchburn, of Blackwall, in partnership with Mr. C. Mare. Newly-constructed vessels were launched by them with very small boats to ply between the bridges in London, and from London to Greenwich and Woolwich. These vessels were fitted with engines by John Penn, the father of the present head of the establishment at Greenwich, who, thirty years before, had started as a millwright and machinist on the same spot where now stands the extensive marine building works in the world. The engines placed in these little boats were also the smallest ever made, and were of the most delicate workmanship, and so light and compact that they excited the greatest interest, for the marine engines previously in use were heavy, and the class called side-lever engines, very excellent, but ponderous and large. Penn's oscillating engine was constructed upon the plan likewise in such matters and the oscillating principle would only do for small engines, and they were, in fact, the first engines when they heard that John Penn was actually constructing a pair of oscillating engines of 200-horse power for H.M.S. Blue Jacket. These large engines turned out a great success, for in half the space, with half the weight, they were equal in power to the old side-lever engines. This success led to still greater efforts, and the magnificent end engines of 600-horse power were built for H.M.S. Sphynx. Such great advancing been made by the engineers, that these 600-horse weights were not behindhand, and sought to obtain speed. This was done by the remarkable vessel the Ant, built by Mr. Lang. She was the lightest rate of speed hitherto obtained is by the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with engines, by Penn, of 1200-horse power. In these days are now constructing oscillating engines of 800-horse power for a yacht built for the Pacha of Egypt. At is expected to attain the speed of twenty-one or twenty-two miles an hour.

Another great event in the history of steam navigation was the introduction of the screw propeller. The first screw introduced into the Royal Navy was applied to her Majesty's yacht the Fairy, built by Ditchburn about twenty-two years since, and fitted with engines by Penn. So excellently well was the experiment carried out by both shipbuilder and engineer, that this vessel, with the boat has been a constant use from that time until now, and still ranks as one of the best examples of that system of propulsion.

Steam-engines and propellers having become necessary to every vessel of war, Messrs. Penn were engaged in constructing engines and becoming the difficulties necessitated by the requirements of war ships; for greater compactness was necessary to enable the engines to be placed below the water-line and out of the way of cannon-shot. These requirements led Messrs. Penn to design an entirely new class of engines, which they called trunk-engines, and which were specially adapted to drive the screw propeller. The first of this class was fitted to the Encounter and Acropast frigates, of 1400-horse power. The success of these engines led to innumerable orders; and there is scarcely a nation on the earth that owns a navy which does not possess vessels that are fitted with this class of engines built by Messrs. Penn. In our own Navy, among others, may be mentioned the Warrior, Black Prince, and Achilles, with engines of 1250-horse power; the Minotaur and Northumberland, of 1350-horse power.

The business of the great firm of Messrs. Penn and Sons is carried on at two establishments—one at Greenwich, where the engines are built, and the other at Deptford, where the boilers are constructed and the engines fitted in all ships whose draught of water will allow of their getting alongside the wharf. The various fitting and tool-shops at Greenwich are constructed upon the most approved modern plans. Every part of each ship is fully lighted in every direction, and the machinery and tools combine all the most recent improvements. The premises cover seven acres of ground, and in them are employed about nine hundred men and boys. Here all the castings are made, some of immense size, from 20 to 30 tons of metal being run into some of the moulds for the cylinders. Screw-propellers and shafts are cast here in gun metal, some of which, when finished, weigh 24 tons. One of our Illustrations represents the operation of turning a crank-axle in a mighty lathe. In another Illustration is shown the enormous shaft for the paddles of a steam-ship. The separate parts of each engine are made in different divisions of the factory, but all come together at last to be fitted in the great fitting-shop. In the vicinity of Deptford, where the boilers are constructed, about 500 hands are employed, making more than 2000 boilers in all. The quantity of wrought-iron boiler-plate used in this part of the works is 1500 tons annually, which, when formed into tubes, the united length of which would reach nearly 1000 miles, and contain 1200 tons of coal per day, and evaporating 11,000 tons of water, which yields a power equal to 40,000-horse power.

Our Illustrations on page 349 represent the operation of casting one of the cylinders for a pair of the enormous marine engines Messrs. Penn so frequently construct. The operation of casting large masses of metal is always interesting, even when the casting is of the ordinary kind; but in the case of the cylinders of marine engines it is doubly so, because the mass of metal, while of immense magnitude, has to be cast with all the nicety, exactness and precision of the most delicate smallest castings. The operation is on the largest scale, yet its result is of the highest degree of finish. It is managed with the greatest precision. Our Artist has chosen for the Illustration the time when the molten metal is being poured into the moulds. The mould, carefully selected, is placed in a sunken cupolas, placed adjacent to the foundry. These are supplied with the metal and fuel by an hydraulic lift. When the brightened iron runs from the cupolas, it is conducted into runs through small canals into the foundry, where they empty themselves into large receptacles called "ladles." These ladles are moved by powerful cranes and tackles over the apertures left in the upper part of the mould. When the mould is completed to be raised on one side to cause the metal to run out. This is done by means of levers with weights at the end, as shown in the picture. The pouring so large a mass of metal equally into the mould is a most important part of the whole operation. It requires the most intelligent regularity or too quickly running the metal would not only spoil the casting, but be very dangerous. The men who manage the operation of casting one of these cylinders, which requires from twenty to thirty tons of iron to fill the mould, must necessarily employ not only a very powerful gaseous character, and bring into play forces of immense power; yet the actual manipulation of these huge masses is done with the greatest ease by the hands of a child. The scene during the few minutes occupied in filling the mould is particularly fine. The lurid glare of the molten metal suddenly lit up with the glare of the rivers of liquid fire, contrasted with the deep shadows and the beautiful coruscations of fire fly about in all directions; the air is heavily-laden with the fumes of the metal, and the whole scene is one, almost while in its intense heat, lights up the features and forms of the workmen and numerous visitors in a wondrous manner; for all these men only see the visitors amusement, while all the younger hands of the establishment contrive to find their way into the foundry; and no one, not even the Master, has the heart to drive away all those of the masters, must be in the work in such a factory as this.

THE LOST EXPLORING PARTY IN NORTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In the Number of this Journal for the 29th of July some remarks were made upon the disastrous fate of an exploring party of three persons—Messrs. Panter, Hardy, and Goldwyer—who had perished in the north-western part of Western Australia, and who had been some time in November last. The expedition sent in February, under the command of Mr. Maitland Brown, to find the traces of these unfortunate men, and to capture as many as possible of the natives to be engaged in the pearl-fishery at Roebuck Bay, in the colony of Western Australia, on the 10th of May. We have been favoured by Mr. Maitland Brown with a brief narrative of the expedition, with the sketch we have now engraved; and with a large of the country explored by the party. We shall give a short account of all their discoveries and adventures. This party consisted of Mr. Brown; Mr. L. C. Burges, of the Roebuck Bay station; Mr. Frank Panter, brother of the unfortunate explorer; Mr. Alexander Muir; A. Kelsh, and two or three native servants; while Mr. Joseph Logan a magistrate, and a native constable accompanied them as far as Roebuck Bay to deal with any prisoners that might be sent in, and to supply additional horses and stores. The Rev. J. B. Gribble, Wesleyan, which had conveyed the whole party from Fremantle to Roebuck Bay, up the coast to the Yule River, where they were to land, there to point to point on shore. A native called Dutchmanchum, whom he had brought from Roebuck Bay, was also on board. This native was acquainted with the languages of the remoter tribes, picked up, early in March, tolerably well-preserved provisions, the mares on which Panter, Harding, and Goldwyer had been killed; that three white men had been murdered by natives; that the natives had been for days' journey to the eastward, near a river called Boolo-Boolo, where they met a tribe of natives called Wiegmarry; that they were attacked by natives, and that they had been killed and speared for the night on an open plain, where the natives watched them as they lay down to sleep, and attacked them with clubs and spears in them. But it was added that the white men rose to their feet, wounded though they were, and fought with the natives, and in the next away, who afterwards, before daylight, returned with others, and completed their work. This was all that could be learned from chats. It appears from the subsequent discovery that the first part alone of this story is perfectly correct. The three white men were, indeed, mounted and well armed with rifles and revolvers, had no great difficulty in making their escape from the natives on the first day's first thirty or forty days of the search, and confining most of them on board the vessel, while two or three of the likeliest were compelled to serve as guides. On the 10th of May they came to Boolo-Boolo, or Lake Ingodurra, a piece of fresh water surrounded with a dense grove of acacia and other trees, and found there the bones and other relics of the ill-fated party of the previous year. Here they found natives who were not afraid of the white men. They hoped to have been killed about the 20th of November, "because the rain marks had burnt quite out, and the grass was green and long, and there was within ten days of the time he was shot;" and this bone, belonging to Mr. Panter, was found. Goldwyer was known to have been killed before they left the depôt on the 9th of November. On the 4th of April the blacks were found to have murdered Mr. Hardy, Mr. Francisco's sketch. We may here quote the journal of Mr. Maitland Brown :—

Started on some towards Boolo-Boolo (Ingodarra) with two natives—A and B—reluctantly taking the lead, each attached to Buchmanchum's belt by a light cord. Passed through the large open plain, they kept up for some minutes an eager, agitated conversation; and then A, with a sudden impulse, suddenly decided what to do, and changed their course several times. But finally all doubt was removed, and we knew that the course for the north end of the lake until within a quarter of a mile of it, when they suddenly struck into the left, bearing directly eastward. Before going a little further, A gave a loud, shrill cry, and pointed to a tree, where I saw a bag caught sight of a complete hanging from a branch of a small opuntio tree to our right, in a level clear grassy lake bottom, the grove which surrounded the water; it was a mute but a sure sign, and as Douglas cried out he reined in his horse and pointed to it, as I had approved, told the tale, and he knew it. With what dreadful anxiety we rode up to that tree! our feelings upon reaching it were very different to those, at a foot, lay the dead bodies of our friends, where they had been murdered while sleeping months before! Those of Panter and Harding, on the one side, lying head to head, as far apart as the knees with a tent-cloth which had been drawn over them after death; the legs of both from the knees downwards, and the left arm of Panter, the ground beyond his covering, almost perfect but slightly shrunk. The body of Goldwyer was lying on its face with the head towards and at right angles with Panter's feet, dressed in a riding costume, perfectly recognisable but decayed to a skeleton. Scattered round were broken pieces and splinters of spears and dowaks, three journal books, leather packbags, pouches, powder-flasks, ruined revolvers, rugs, boots, and the usual travelling equipments. We sat for a few minutes on our horses, looking sadly down. Nothing was spoken or heard but the oft-repeated 'Poor fellows, poor fellows!' in a tone which showed how much everyone felt. On removing the tentcovering from the bodies of Panter and Harding, I found them on their faces, with the right hand of each underneath, and a tether-rope covering the heads of both. The former was dressed in a woollen plaid shirt of a black-and-white check pattern, with a light silk pocket-handkerchief, very much decayed, tied over the lower part of his forehead and eyes; the latter, in a light blue Crimean shirt, with a tie round his neck, very much decayed, tied over the lower part of his forehead and eyes. Round the neck of each of the men a tether-rope was lying on the grass as it grew; both were evidently where they had been thrown and gone to sleep. In all the numerous wounds and clubbed wounds which caused their death, every one of the former, and the latter, I believe, were inflicted on the head, from which cause I have been the case had they been on their feet resisting, surrounded as they must have been by a large force of savages. The bones also would have been removed from their eyes. Their journals had been written carefully up to the day of their deaths. On the 15th of March, when they mention natives having been seen on the morning of the 16th, and the following entry, in that of Panter, shows he suspected mischief from them :—'Sunday.—Remained in camp; early in the morning they drove our natives canoe; gave them five cockatoos and five pigeons; soon after they left, but in an hour returned with spears, &c. As they appeared to be up to mischief we frightened them away by firing a revolver.' They kept whooping and making signs we could not understand; in another hour we again saw them of their mounting bullock horses; when seen they ran away. Hence their reason for having stuffed their camp amongst the trees near the water, that they might not go to sleep. No spot more secure from surprise could anywhere be found. To this fact, then, and the long sleep they enjoyed that night (for the moon was within one day of being full), coupled with their instinctive watchfulness when awake, may be attributed the fact that they as slumbered for safety and kept no watch; so they were surprised and killed in their sleep. The bodies were afterwards dragged round on their camp, and Goldwyer's revolver had been discharged; the other was loaded. We found no guns.

The remainder of Mr. Maitland Brown's narrative relates to the trouble he had with the prisoners, two of whom were shot, in trying to run away, while the rest were conveyed forward from the vessel, and one was drowned. Ten or twelve more, proved or suspected to have been concerned in the murders, were sent to Roebuck Bay, and one, Karimba, who had been forced to act as guide, was released, with several of his friends. The Wiegmarry tribes are described as brave, and a fight, in which six of the natives were slain. He seems to have shown much energy and determination in the performance of his painful task.

DRUIDS' CIRCLES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

SINCE the examination of the Castle Howard tumuli, a few weeks ago, the Rev. William Greenwell, F.S.A., has been making a series of interesting discoveries relating to the British period in Northumberland, at Shawdon, near Eglingham, in Glendale Ward. In this district there are many remains of British occupancy—camps, tumuli, Druids' circles, &c.; and it is in the latter that Mr. Greenwell has been engaged during the past week. He has now excluded show that instead of the popular notion of these circles being "courts of justice," "temples of worship," "places of assembly," and other extravagances, being correct, they are—most of them, at least—simply places of sepulture.

Some years ago a cist was discovered in what had hitherto been named a "druidical circle," and in it was found a skeleton, with a small cup of coarse pottery lacking ornament, and of the short drinking-cup shape. The circle was 30 ft. in diameter, and there was no mound within; there were, however, a few—of which only two are now standing—of small stones set round the rim of the bit or cover of each cist being just level with the grassy surface. In the cist in which the cup and skeleton were found, of which Mr. Greenwell has a small fragment showing the nature of the pottery (which has been thick and very rude), was found a flint knife and a flint flake.

Mr. Greenwell's explorations of the remainder of the area within the circle yielded much interesting information. About 9 ft. from the outer circle a second cist was discovered lying N.W. by S.E. This grave was 3 ft. 4 in. long by 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, and was covered by a single stone of the old sandstone rock. In this cist were found the bones of a child, and with them a flint knife, which, however, had lost its original form through ill-usage, and was scarcely recognisable as a knife. Still nearer to the outer circle was another cist, 4 ft. 8 in. long by 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. 8 in. deep. It was formed of four stones set on edge, and covered by a fifth, of sand at top and bottom. So far as could be found, nothing had been interred with this burial, but the bones of a child were found here. The cist, however, in which were contained the beautiful beads, was rather larger than the last mentioned, being 2 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

The district in which this encircled graveyard of the Britons stands abounds in cairns, and Mr. Greenwell has opened three cairns which covered with the concentric circles. This rock and the fine cairns are half a mile south-west of the Druids' circles. Mr. Greenwell has also found it to be needful to explore one of the cairns which had been opened in 1863, and had so called Druidical circles are places of sepulture; and that the circle is only the fencing of the cairn or tumulus, within which is found the interment of the base of barrows, and sometimes within them, as well as on the outsides, and sometimes also at the centre of the circle, as in the case of the Druids' circle at Howes, in Wiltz, thought those interments with no mound, but within a circle of earth or stones, are of the same age as those of the bank district), even, from the rich ornaments found with them. They are undoubtedly of women. In the Bayeux tapestry the dead lady with the mantle was of a woman, but nothing can be said as to the sex of the others. The north of England interments differ from those in the south, probably in that in the former as having several interments, both of unburnt and burnt bodies, showing the circle to have been the cemetery of a long succession.

The Queen has approved of Mr. P. G. Van der Byl as Consul-General in England for the Republic of the Orange Free State, in South Africa.

The Viceroy of Egypt has established an extensive hospital system for the use of the Mohammedan troops.

The committee of the proposed Copenhagen exhibition has been dissolved in consequence of the opposition it has met with.

The arrangements for the establishment of railway communication between Egypt and Mesopotamia have been completed.

Literature has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Dudley Costello, who died, at his residence at St. John's-wood, on Saturday last, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The Shah of Persia has sent a special agent to Europe for the purpose of studying the commercial and agricultural systems of France, England, and Holland.

A Berne letter states that an international congress will shortly assemble in Paris, for the purpose of fixing a uniform standard for copper coin. The countries represented will be France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The new scale of costs and charges to be paid to counsel and attorneys in the County Courts, under the Equitable Jurisdiction Act, which came into operation on Monday, has been issued. There are two scales of costs set forth—the lower scale to be matters not exceeding £100, and the higher scale above £100. All the County Courts now possess the powers of the Court of Chancery in suits and matters not exceeding £500. On the lower scale, "instructions to sue or defend," a sum of 10s. will be allowed, and on the higher scale 15s. To an attorney attending court and conducting a cause where no counsel is employed the fee on the lower scale is £1 10s., and on the higher two guineas; and where counsel is engaged, the sum to be allowed is £2 on the lower and £3 on the higher scale. There are "occasional costs" and other costs to be allowed on taxation. The Lord Chancellor has sanctioned the scale.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE sacrifice of county members to the more or less golden calves has been going on briskly. Not a few of them have gone through a process of namby-pambyfication when attempting to talk beatitudes at that critical moment when the indignation which is inevitable after a dinner at a farmers' conviviality gives its earliest symptoms of approach. The greatest gatherings have been in Huntingdonshire and in Hertfordshire. In the former all the members for the county and the chief town were begged for the occasion and, truth to tell, there never was such a set of representatives with at least three of them bear in mind that the reputations which they had been accumulating in the country as well as in the county. Although each of the three might not be prejudiced on the subject that most members are willing to admit, however modestly they may put their pretensions, when they have had discussion on agriculture they have certainly an immense advantage—and that is that no man present can look more like a farmer than himself. A more gentlemanly man than Mr. Fellowes is hardly because of, and not in spite of, a plainness of demeanour and speech, which in almost any other assembly seems studied and there is a certain ruggedness in his delivery of his sentiments, which at once tells the hearer that he has been which are the characteristics of his public speaking; but his person and features are exactly of that kind which tell that he was born to be a country gentleman. Although he is not the squire of the parish, he is the squire of the county, and he is the squire because the British farmer to be the type. Doubtless he succeeded to the seat for the county Huntingdonians with a sympathy begotten of the same blood as that which, as he always takes not only commonsense but that species of common-sense which is adopted in his audience, he must be a sorcerer. On all occasions, whether in Parliament or speeches, in returning thanks for the Army and Navy he contrived to slide in a minim or two of pathos—a quaver—which showed that he knew how to take of the speech, and in order to "cut," and to which the constituents to be sure, as he sits for the borough—the horse-breeders that their shoe was not as good as it ought to be. Now, looking to the former pursuits, no doubt with peculiar mention added that a county which had produced a Derby winner ought not to be without a borough. He made, with a strong protest against one of Lord Robert Montagu's feeble attempts at originality, and floated into the region of politics and social reformer's novel idea, namely, that a man should be well moved, that the losses of cattle-dealers by the existing disease should be compensated out of the public purse, which was the contribution to the excitement of the day. Mr. Thomas Baring was grandly sensible and genial, and, in order to show that he was not a mere sensation—which, as a commercial man proper, he need not unless he liked—laid down the theory that land could not be considered as the basis and manufacture could take the wings of a bill of exchange and transplant themselves to any country in which they were likely to settle down. From Mr. Fellowes there proceeded exactly what was to have been expected, and therefore he was a most satisfactory.

Without, as we have before intimated, any special necessity to do so, some borough members have been airing themselves a little more talking. For instance, Mr. C. Buxton, of Coventry, the new member for Exeter, has appeared in the city he represents, but on no such opportunity would all his constituents be present as at the late election—that it was at a distribution of certificates to the students who had undergone middle-class examinations, and that he had to say to the boys of the Blue Coat Horticole on educational subjects which may have been unthinking, but was not difficult. Mr. Cave has been at the celebration of a borough member at Cheltenham, where the Conservatives had to step passed by a victory gained by the Liberals at the last election. Everyone one locally informed knows, that since Cheltenham was created a borough by the Reform Bill of 1832, the Conservative party has exercised a predominant power and preserve appertaining to the Berkeley Castle as a political, not to say a social, power of a most despotic demesne. A son or a brother of the regnant family of Berkeley must be sent the place. But at the last election, when Mr. Berkeley, whose most apparent claim to the suffrages of the electors is that he was educated at the same time as the present Duke of Beaufort, was put up to keep the seat at once from Liberalism and Berkeleyism. Hence the feast at which Mr. Dowdeswell, the member for Tewkesbury, presided, and Sir George Jenkinson, who squabbled with Mr. Long about the seat for North Wilts, and the minister's son of class of Mr. Berkeley, who backed especially by a loquacious parson, who talked local politics with singular gibberish and not a little bad taste. Cheltenham has always been the home of Conservatism, and to speak to the walls of the discretion more than the valour of the Berkeleys at Hannockburn, and which has been the line of conduct at the elections. The triumphant tone which was adopted was not without warrant; for—looking to the city of Gloucester, and that Colonel Berkeley will not seek re-election. Gloucester, and that Colonel Berkeley was soundly beaten at Cheltenham, which results in the fact that there is now only one of the two seats for the county instead of the three or four who have always represented the earldom in the Commons for many years—a fact which may be taken as a sign of progress towards political freedom in Gloucestershire.

If the practical, sensible member, such as Mr. Henley, on what he would call his own dunghill, finds it hard to discourse at the meetings now prevalent for the promotion of pure sentiment, the difficulty of a poor attempt at Bolwerian rhapsody, he spoke in the most ordinary language with a straight the most dismal fellow, when you come to talk to humorous with a strength of sympathy equivalent to their weight. In considering this speech of Mr. Bright's, it is necessary to under- In considering this speech of Mr. Bright's, it is necessary to understand how it is in the Parliamentary period between 1831 and 1841, stand how it is in the Parliamentary period between 1831 and 1841, stand how it is in the Parliamentary period between 1831 and 1841, he was a conspicuous failure in the house, and that he was not and to his imagination and sentiment by the fact that he was not. He is wisely adopted that system of elaborate preparation in its most effective mood some which renders any of us, who have had a long session of a Session, and perhaps not the less because they are nearly, if not altogether, himself. When one has had his address to the electors of Birmingham the impression left is as nearly the same as possible as that produced by the speeches of his colleagues, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Henry Cowper (the new member for the county), and that is precisely nothing. It was kind of the Bellwether in trouble, and the sheep of his pen to have his name, but after the first throb at beholding it the sensation was nought.

At Croydon, the other day, where the East Surrey Agricultural Association was held, Mr. Leveson-Gower, M.P. for the county and Association was held, Mr. Leveson-Gower, M.P. for the county, was the principal supporter of the meeting (Reigate) is in the county, was the principal supporter of Mr. Locke King, on an occasion when the Liberal and Conservative members were especially in request. For a more depressed and depressing speech was never addressed to an audience which most probably had come to Croydon in the hope of being cheered by the words of the supposed wise. Everything seemed to Mr. Locke King to be in a bad way. There was a great and unique opportune moment for the advent of the cattle plague; there was not a patient of a cure for the disease; the wholesale slaughtering of the animals was a fearful thing, and it was melancholy to behold no show of stock; in short, the whole prospect was dismal. He urged no show of stock; in short, the whole prospect was dismal. He urged that he had never in his own person suffered the discomfort of a tattered shirt. In fact, this honourable gentleman looked upon the letting some of that discomfort of the victimisation of county members, in which he had been included, when all the rest equally feel but the cattle plague.

The grand cross of Austria's Order of St. Stephen (in right of the Hungarian crown) has been conferred on Count Walewski and M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

M. Leverrier has announced to the French Academy the appearance of a new comet in our horizon. It rise scarcely the light of a star of the fourteenth magnitude. The new comet is recognised as the comet Faye, discovered in 1843, the time of whose revolution is about seven years and a half.

In the course of last month a portion of the fifty-second parallel of north latitude was measured at Orel. This operation has been undertaken by Russia, Germany, Belgium, and England, in order to determine accurately the form and dimensions of the earth. The luminaries of this important work is due to the late M. Struve.

THE MAGAZINES.

Now that the cloak of the weather has begun to take things a little more coyly, there is no danger in reading even the magazine stories. The paper-knife is no longer in blisters, one is no longer exercised by the mere cutting of leaves, and a final catastrophe does not produce a white heat. The lounger, therefore, at the seaside or in the country may now, in his more leisurely moments, be will be here, to please if he do not find satisfaction in the *Cornhill*. For the portion of "Wives and Daughters" is interesting: amusing affecting the portion of "Armadale" is in the author's best style; and of the miscellaneous articles, that on "Sensation Novels," that on the Ground of Insanity," and "Maori Sketches," can be particularly recommended. Mr. Collins, in "Armadale," proves that he is an expected character as a person with a lingering suspicion of a conscience; otherwise she could have no instinctive career of conscience; otherwise she could have no instinctive career of crime, and strengthen the idea which every world's a stage," the author suggests, that not only "all the men and women merely players," but that the stage is arranged in a plot, either as perpetrators or victims; that nearly every living creature is trying to arrive at some end by the path of crime. Even the inferior animals men and women act might be well named, "Masks and Faces." Moreover, the author suggests that, at a period of every man's history, the author's picture of life be true, you see a sad greenhorn, and must be the ugly or beauty victim of "Armadale" consecutive with a paper on "Grote's Plato," which may be profitably read before or after an article in the *Cornhill* upon "The Historical Doctrine of Ideas," and ends with an essay upon "The Literary Life of Isaac Taylor," who is considered to have been "an accomplished English-man" and "not a Coleridge." The rest of the magazine is made up of a most remarkable instalment of "Framley Parsonage," in an essay somewhat sensational instalment of "Framley Parsonage," in an essay somewhat sensational instalment of "Framley Parsonage," in an essay somewhat sensational



BUYING CAMLETS IN A SHOP, YOKOHAMA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MEETING OF THE BELGIAN NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT BRUSSELS: THE TARGETS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SHOPPING AT YOKOHAMA.

In the sketch we have engraved this week, as an illustration of the social life and manners of the people of Japan, our Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama has delineated a scene of every-day occurrence in the shops of that busy city. The draper and his assistants, who are not less eager than their fellow-tradesmen in London or Paris to effect a sale, have unrolled a piece of camlet, and are showing it, with voluble commendations, to a purchaser, who is feeling the cloth with both hands to prove its texture, and inspecting its appearance with a dubious eye. His companions are looking on, meanwhile, and probably assisting his judgment with a word or two of advice.

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Belgian riflemen at Brussels, to which English volunteers were also specially invited, was opened by his Royal Highness the Comte de Flandres on Sunday week, and closed on Tuesday last. Our Artist, who attended the meeting, has furnished several Illustrations, which appear in this Number—one being a general view of the shooting-ground; another, which is the Engraving on our front page, showing the kind of boxes or stalls from which the marksmen had to fire; while the third Engraving shows the line of circular paper targets, fixed in iron frames, with a paved and brick-walled trench, running the whole length in front of the targets, for the accommodation of the markers and of the spectators who chose to go there, as many ladies and gentlemen did with perfect safety, the bullets passing overhead.

On these occasions at Brussels all the shooting is done under cover of a large brick building, which is generally known as "Le Tir." The interior of this building is about 200 ft. long, and 30 ft. or 40 ft. broad. On one side are thirty-six little "pens" or boxes for the shooters, each box opposite a window for the competitor, which is shown at the firing-point by a large figure "1" standing for an outside shot, "7" for the next, and so on to "5." For a bull's eye, a red flag showing when a "carton" is made, the value of which depends upon its closeness to the centre. There is no time lost, for the competitor has only to get his ticket for a series, to write his name and address upon its "coupon," and to enter at once the place set apart for the series. Every box or "pen" is fitted with a rack for the rifles, and shelves. No "wrong targets" can be made by the firers, for boards are so placed on each side of the line of sight from the windows that only one target can be seen. Fixed screens effectually protect the shooter and the sights of the rifle from the sun. The range is 225 metres or 246 yards. Opposite the shooting-boxes are refreshment-counters, places for cleaning arms, and the box for the council, the president of which, M. E. Dailley, is generally present during the shooting. The marking at the targets is excellently arranged. The target-frames work on an axle, two to each frame, which is balanced by a heavy weight. On the target being struck a small disc points out the spot, a string is pulled which raises a number showing the value of the shot, and the balance being turned the target with the hole in it disappears and a second rises in its place. While the first target is thus turned down the marker pastes a piece of paper over the hole made by the shot, and it is then ready to take the place of the other when it is struck. The shooting goes on very rapidly, and every half hour the cartons and bull's-eyes of each target, which are dropped into a box numbered the same as at the firing-point, are brought up by a clerk and shown to the registrar of shots.

The competition at this meeting was for prizes amounting, in the whole, to 70,000f., and was open to "any rifle" and to "military weapons." The only qualifications for military weapons were that they should have neither telescope nor aperture sights, and be capable of carrying a bayonet or sword-bayonet. The rifles which enter as military weapons in Belgium are different from the English notions of a military weapon, having fine head fore-sights, and exquisitely finished back-sights, capable of the finest adjustment. These rifles are mostly small bores, and the charge of powder is so light as to allow the shooter to balance his rifle on the tips of his fingers, which gives him the advantage of resting his left elbow on his side; while the pull of the trigger is as light as he chooses to have it.

During the meeting at Brussels the English volunteers received every kindness from the authorities and the different societies. Their uniform admitted them to all festivals held in the city; and most of them accepted the cordial invitations given them to the grand balls given at the Rue Madeleine, by the Société Harmonique, the Société Royale Militaire, and the Société Réunion Lyrique. On entering the ball-room of the Société Royale Militaire, the band struck up "God save the Queen!" and the other guests saluted the English visitors in the most cordial manner. It should also be mentioned that the Belgian Government had made arrangements for a reduction of fifty per cent in the railway fares charged to English volunteers coming to Brussels on this occasion. It is only to be regretted that more time was not given for the circulation among English volunteers of the very friendly invitation issued by the Belgian committee; but several metropolitan and some provincial corps were well represented—members of the London Scottish, Queen's Westminsters, 20th Kent, 28th Middlesex, 1st Surrey, Manchester, 1st Leicester, and others being present.



MEETING OF THE BELGIAN NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT BRUSSELS: GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRACTICE-GROUND.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

19th Hussars: Lieut. H. T. Lowe to be Lieutenant. 20th: Lieut. M. S. Saunders to be Lieutenant. 21st: Lieut. S. Rhodes to be Captain; Ensign W. S. Burley to be Lieutenant. 2nd Dragoons: A. C. Gilchrist to be Ensign. 5th Dragoon Gds.: J. Beckford to be Lieutenant. 7th: W. Richardson to be Ensign. 9th: Ensign H. Reece to be Lieutenant. R. C. Welch to be Captain. 10th: Lieut. and Adjutant Hon. H. Hamilton to be Captain. 11th Hussars: Cornet Hon. Hardress V. H. Gerard to be Lieutenant. E. W. Field to be Ensign. 16th: Ensign R. E. Baddeley to be Lieutenant. Cornet G. W. Yallowley to be Ensign. 17th: Major and Lieut.-Colonel Nowell to be Major. The Hon. C. H. Dutton to be Lieutenant. 18th: W. J. Cross to be Captain. 19th: Lieut. H. Cramer to be Lieutenant. 21st: Ensign G. E. Parry to be Lieutenant. 2nd Foot: Lieut. H. Cramer to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Lieut. Lord Lucas to be Lieutenant. 5th: Ensign J. Bowden to be Lieutenant. 6th: Lieut. and Adjutant Boyle J. de Montmorency to be Major; Lieut. W. J. Frampton to be Captain; Ensign L. E. Bayly to be Lieutenant. 7th: Ensign Hon. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 8th: Lieut. H. Owen to be Lieutenant. 10th: Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Gough to be Major, and A. Staff Asst. Surg. A. Scrafton to be Assistant Surgeon. 19th: Capt. J. Lumley to be Major.

Royal Scots: Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., to be Colonel. 1st Foot: Capt. C. F. H. Delmotte to be Captain; Ensign W. S. Burley to be Lieutenant; Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Cooper to be Ensign.

Coldstream Gds.: Lieut. Hon. H. H. Jones, and G. G. C. Sargent to be Colonels. Scots Fus. W. Sitwell and J. Holland to be Lieutenants. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Captain H. Bentley to be Major; Ensign and Lieut. C. Hamilton-Russell to be Captain.

ADMIRALTY.

W. Rathie to be Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet. H. Dodds to be Chief Engineer and H. Loudon to be first-class Assistant Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

The vacancy in the Military Knights of Windsor has been filled up by the appointment of Major Dodsall.

Major Frederick Hamilton, Assistant-General for Richard Airey, K.A.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

An examination for direct commissions will be held at Chelsea Hospital on Monday, the 6th of November next. The number of candidates will be limited to one hundred.

In consequence of Mr. Purkiss's death, the Lord President of the Council has appointed Mr. Merrifield to be Keeper of Printed Books in the School of Naval Architecture for the next session.

The Second medal of the Royal Humane Society has been presented to Mr. John B. Cooke, Assistant Paymaster of H.M. ship Basilisk, for having saved the life of a boy on the 15th of July last, while the vessel was on board the St. Vincent.

The distribution of the award for services against pirates in the China Seas, between Dec. 12, 1861, and Jan. 3, 1864, by her Majesty's ship Magicienne, the vedette (Pinnace), by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House.

The distribution of the second portion of the Lucknow prize-money, being the share of the officers and men of her Majesty's and Royal Artillery, of her Majesty's ship Shannon, between June 29, 1857, and Dec. 31, 1858, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Admiralty, Somerset House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Aldershot, on Tuesday, his annual tour of inspection in the south-eastern districts. Having journeyed by railway stationed at Wokingham, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded along the Bath road to Dover. At half-past two o'clock the Royal Duke and his staff arrived at the Aldershot station, and were met by Major-General Lysons and others on the route of the troop announced the arrival. His Royal Highness partook of luncheon with Major-General Lysons and the officers of the 2nd Artillery Brigade then present. Soon after three o'clock his Royal Highness, accompanied, with his Staff, proceeded to the review-ground adjacent to the Basingstoke road, where the Royal Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 2nd battalion 6th Royal Rifles, and the 20th (Dorsetshire) Regiment were drawn up. The troops were put through a variety of manœuvres, and performed the ordinary military proceedings occupying the entire afternoon. On Wednesday his Royal Highness held a review of all the troops encamped on the Long Valley chiefly, at the Round Down, midway between Dover and Folkestone, after which he inspected the camp at Shorncliffe.

The following farewell divisional order has been issued by Sir John Fenwick Crealock, Commander of the forces in the Presidency of Fort William:—"The Commander-in-Chief cannot allow Aldershot without one word of farewell to the troops. For three years he has had the honour to command, and received his Aldershot Division from Lieutenant-General Keating, in a high state of efficiency, discipline, and order. He has now handed it over to another, and in the same condition, as well as to give full effect to the numerous improvements which have been made in the barrack accommodation, in the sanitary and camp arrangements, in the establishment of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and in the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea. The Commander-in-Chief has recorded in these objects, it is to be attributed to the support and assistance he had received from the general officers; the officers of the Staff, regimental, in all the departments, each according to his temperament and knowledge of what is best for the high state of efficiency and discipline which is held among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The Lieutenant-General requests the general officers, the officers of the Staff, and the troops, to accept his best thanks for their conduct, and his cordial wishes for their future honour and prosperity."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual battalion prize competition of the 20th Middlesex (Finsbury) took place at Harrow, on Saturday last. The first prize, never very valuable in guineas, presented by Henry Holland, Esq., to which was added a silver medal, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Sergeant Wilson, was secured, £10, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, by Private Sirguard; the third, £6, presented by Major Burgess, by Corporal Coughlin; the fourth, a clock, presented by E. J. Thompson, Esq., by Lance-Corporal Grouner; the fifth, five guineas, a subscription prize per Mr. Hamilton, by Private Pride, with the highest aggregate score. A prize given by the staff sergeant was won by Private Kitchen.

The 3rd competition of the eighth (Broadwood) company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles took place at Wormwood Scrubbs last week. The various prizes were competed among others, the challenge cup, value twenty guineas, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, to be won three times by the same person, was won by Sergeant Mason, with the score of 49 out of a possible 60. Private Cook won the Broadwood cup. The other prizes fell as follows:—First series prize, value £5, won by Private Cook; second, £3, by Sergeant Anderson; third, by Private Anderson; fourth, by Sergeant Looe; fifth, by Private Mitchell; sixth, by Sergeant Wm. E. J. Thompson; seventh, by Lance-Corporal Grouner; the fifth, five guineas, a subscription prize per Mr. Hamilton, by Private Pride, with the highest aggregate score. A prize given by the staff sergeant was won by Private Kitchen.

The 3rd competition of the eighth (Broadwood) company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles took place at Wormwood Scrubbs last week. The various prizes were competed,

OBITUARY OF ELIMENT PERSONS.

LADY BAGOT.

The Right Hon. Georgiana, Lady Bagot, was the third and last surviving daughter of General Henry Beauchamp Lygon, fourth Earl Beauchamp, by Caroline, daughter of Frederick, fifth Duke of William, second Earl of St. Germans, and was sister of Henry, fifth and present Earl Beauchamp. Her Ladyship was born July 30, 1802, and was married, Sept. 25, 1826, to Richard Bagot, Viscay, second and present Lord Bagot. By this union Lady Bagot leaves four sons, of whom the eldest, George Fitzroy Henry, a godson of the King of Hanover, is in his ninth year. Lady Bagot was confirmed of her youngest son on the 8th of August last, at the town house of the family—14, Great Cumberland-street—and had removed to Waterden a short time since to recruit her strength, and there her premature and deeply-lamented death occurred on the 26th inst.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR T. T. THOMPSON, BART.

Sir Thomas Railes Trigge Thompson, second Baronet, of Balcombe, in the county of Hants, Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy, who died last month, at Balcombe-place, Sussex, was born on the 26th ult., was (by his mother, Anne, daughter of Robert Bailes, Esq., of Balcombe-place) the only son and heir of Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, G.C.B., created a Baronet in 1806, for his brilliant services in the Baltic and Copenhagen, and was born April 21, 1804. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and in 1824 was made Lieutenant; in 1837 Commander; in 1841 Captain;



and Vice-Admiral in 1863. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1828. He married, Oct. 20, 1831, Frances, youngest of the Rev. Thomas Napier Bailes, Vicar of Loughton, in the county of Gloucester, and leaves issue another son and two daughters—the eldest son, now Sir Thomas Bailes Thompson, the fourth Baronet, a youth in his fourteenth year. This family is of long high standing in our naval service. The grandfather of the Baronet just dead was a Captain in the Royal Navy; and his father, who commanded the Leander at the Nile and Copenhagen, was Governor of Greenwich Hospital, obtained knighthood and a baronetcy for his prowess, but was further rewarded with his pensions, amounting to £700 a year, and the noble reservoir of Greenwich Hospital.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACDUFF, C.B.

Major-General John MacDuff, C.B., lately commanding the Cork division, Lucknow, who died at Newmills, near Forres, on the 23rd inst., in his sixty-fifth year, was the second son of Alexander MacDuff, Esq., of Westwood, the representative of one of the oldest families in Forfarshire, and was born in the Army, as an Ensign in the 92nd Highlanders, when only fifteen years of age. Exchanging afterwards into the 13th Light Dragoons, and subsequently into the Queen's 39th, he served with this gallant regiment in Upper and Lower Canada, through the desperate campaigns in the Peninsular and Orthez in 1841-2, and was engaged at Candahar, Ghuznee, and Maharajpore. In 1849 he was appointed to the command of the Queen's 39th Regiment, and when transferred to the 74th Highlanders, then engaged in the last Kaffir War at the Cape of Good Hope. On its return home, in 1850, he took up his quarters at Madras, and held important brigade commands in Southern India until the outbreak of the Mutiny, when he was selected by Sir Colin Campbell to serve under his General Whitelock, and was present at the siege of Lucknow, in command of the Dilkoosh and Caiper field force in the successful attack on the enemy's position at Sultan-ka-Bagh, in the operations on the north side of the city, and in the final assault upon the Kaiserbagh, and the capture of the enemy. He had four medals for his conduct in the campaigns in India and at the Cape. He was also a C.B., and a Knight of the Bath, and the officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. He became a Major-General in 1858. He was attended with every mark of respect on his death, and he came home so shattered from long exposure to an Indian sun and from protracted toil in the discharge of various duties of high trust, that he never was able to regain his strength. His gradual decline and death have caused much grief to his many friends, among whom he was universally and conspicuously an army, by whom his memory will long be generously cherished.

COLONEL VAUGHAN WATKINS.

Colonel John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, of Pennoyre and Rhodridy, Brecknockshire, and Hensol, Glamorganshire, D.L., J.P., and formerly Lieutenant of the county of Brecknock, who died at Brecon, on the 26th ult., was the last and representative, in the male line, of the ancient and distinguished house of Vaughan of Golden Grove; and was the only son to survive his father, of the Rev. Thomas Watkins, LL.B., J.P., for many years rector of Llandefaelog and Llandefaelog, by his wife, Susanna Bleasdale, only daughter and sole heiress of Richard Vaughan, of Golden Grove, Carmarthen. He was born Feb. 22, 1802; and was educated at Harrow School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Colonel of the Brecon Militia, and was returned to Parliament for the borough of Brecon in 1832, and retained his seat for that place until the dissolution in 1841, when he declined to be a candidate. The Colonel was an earnest and consistent Conservative politician, and was deservedly respected. He married first, June 22, 1843, Sophia Louisa Henrietta, third daughter of Sir George Pocock, 3rd Baronet, of Hardwell, in the county of Durham, which lady died, May 27, 1851. He married, secondly, in 1852, Eliza Lucinda, daughter of Dr. Hay Cameron, Bishop of Bangor, and widow of Hughes, C.B., which lady is deceased. Colonel Watkins has had five sisters, four of whom have been married—viz., Mrs. Bevan, of Llandefaelog; Mrs. Arthur Frederick; Mrs. Harris, of Hayne, in the county of Devon; and Mrs. George Leveth.

ARCHDEACON BARTHOLOMEW.

The Ven. John Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Exeter and Archdeacon of Barnstaple, died at his rectory, Monkleigh, near Bideford, on the 24th ult. He was a good and faithful parish divine, and was much regarded in the neighbourhood where he lived, and in the city of Exeter. The Venerable Archdeacon took his degree of B.A. at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1808, and that of Master of M.A. in 1820. He was ordained in 1817, and was successively Incumbent of Withycombe Raleigh in 1817, Rector of Bishop's Nympton in 1820, and in 1831 became a Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral in 1831, and he was the same year preferred to the rectory of Monkleigh, Devon. He was appointed Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral in 1840, and Archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1847. He was the author of various sermons and other publications, and he had published several sermons, one of them being that preached at the consecration of the present Bishop of Exeter in 1861.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, ESQ.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., for many years Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in 1849, died, on the 22nd ult., at his residence, Rose Hill, Surrey, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Mr. Farncomb was a native of London, the descendant of a family several members of which have been for many generations large proprietors of land, and have filled the office of magistrate for the county. When young, he came to London and applied himself to commercial pursuits, becoming at length a merchant of note in the Canada wharfs on the Surrey side of the Thames, which he occupied for about half a century, carrying on the business of a wharfinger and corn factor. He was likewise a merchant and shipowner, and one of the earliest promoters of the Commercial Docks, and was elected a Director of that undertaking when the city of London and others took it up. He was long in the Common Council for years he was a magistrate for Surrey and Sussex. In 1840 he was elected one of the Board of London and Middlesex, his colleagues being Sir John Key, Alderman Gibbs; and in the following year he was chosen Alderman for the ward of Bassishaw. In 1849, being then senior Alderman, he was elected Lord Mayor; and during his year of office he dispensed the hospitalities of the Mansion House with princely munificence. As an Alderman he presided most sumptuously, in the year of preparation for the Great Exhibition, the Mayors of all the principal cities and towns of the kingdom were invited, and were entertained and respected, and had made a host of friends among his fellow-citizens by his agreeable manners and unbounded liberality. He resigned his aldermanic gown in 1855. Mr. Farncomb was never married.

BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, ESQ.

Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., J.P., whose death occurred on the 28th ult., was the son of Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar, who died in 1830. He was M.P. for Penryhrn from 1831 to 1837, and while in Parliament he devoted himself chiefly to questions relating to the administration of the law, and to the reclamation of the waste lands in Ireland. Mr. Oliveira was himself extensively engaged in the latter undertaking, and was the owner of large estates in Portugal. He was connected with the directorship of several railways, and was a magistrate for Middlesex, and for the county in which he had various landed possessions. Mr. Oliveira married, first, in 1809, Philadelphia, daughter of J. Bele, Esq., and, secondly, in 1840, Emma, daughter of William Hunt, Esq., of Malford, Derbyshire.

The German journals announce the death, at the age of eighty-four, of M. D. Wilmsen, last surviving son of the celebrated poet Wieland.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eight months ending Aug. 31 have been issued. The aggregate value of the exports of British and Irish produce during the month was £7,000,000 sterling, against £6,414,000 sterling in 1864, and £6,106,000 in 1863. In the eight months the exports were £52,600,000 sterling, against £50,716,000 in 1864, and £49,351,000 in 1863.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. TAYLOR.—It admits of a second solution, beginning 1. Rt to Kt8 (double ch.), &c.

R. G. R.—Sometimes too simple, except to very young players.

R. T.—The position is interesting, though not sufficiently remarkable for publication.

J. P. MANDY.—Correct. Gossip appreciated, but altogether defeated in point and anticipated by solution.

A. R. and G. B.—It is not a well-known fact, but a ridiculous failure, that Boncheppelle once undertook to play the Knight's Tour backwards and forwards. He was undoubtedly an ambidexter.

J. C.—Your problem has not yet been received. It is quite possible that it may prove correct, but it is very young since. We especially like the manner in which the defence achieved by Le Beaudemont. That a player once so distinguished should be now almost forgotten is a striking illustration of the fickleness of fame. Many thanks for your kind wishes.

E. T.—There does not appear to us to be any forced mate in the Bishop-tournament play, up to this time. In our next we shall probably be enabled to report upon it more fully.

C. K. B., Dundee.—Received with thanks. They shall have immediate attention.

PAPPA, Bengal.—The game shall be examined and reported on speedily. 2. The new game to which you allude is Dr. Ayre's Indian problem, prize to the value of £5.

MOORE, Torquay, or PRACTICE.—Correct.

The Chess Tournament at the Metropolitan last week, in Eastern No. 1884, the position of next of Black's Pawns was given as at Queen's Rook's 2nd.

PROBLEM No. 1128.

By Mr. W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An excellent Partie between Mr. SUBNITZ and Mr. BURDEN.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd

(Kt to K B 3rd is considered preferable.)

3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	P to Q 4th

(Black has never been thoroughly analysed, and, therefore, has probably yet to be discovered.)

5. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
6. P takes K P	P to Q 5th
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
8. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd
10. P takes B	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
11. B to K Kt 2nd	R to Q 3rd
12. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 2nd

(Well played, with the view still to move the R to Q 3rd.)

13. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K 5th
14. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th

(At the first glance Black appears to have a formidable attack by playing the Q to K 7th; but, upon consideration, this move proves untenable, as White can then push the Pawn to Queen's 8th. *Bygone.*)

15. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 6th
16. P takes Kt	P takes P
17. B to K 3rd	Kt to K R 4th

(Kt takes B would have been a blunder, as White could then take the Kt with the Q.)

18. P to Q 5th	P to K 5th
19. B to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
20. R to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th (ch)
21. K to Kt sq	Q to K 3rd
22. Q to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 3rd
23. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
24. Q to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 3rd
25. Q takes Q R P	B to K 2nd
26. K to Kt sq	P to K B 5th
27. B to K B 4th	P takes B
28. R to K B 2nd	R to K 3rd
29. R to K 3rd	P takes B (ch)
30. K to Kt sq	P to K 6th (ch)
31. K to B 2nd	P to K 7th (ch)
32. K to B 3rd	P to K 8th (ch)
33. K to Q 2nd	P to Q 7th (ch)
34. K to Q 3rd	P to K 6th
35. K to Q 4th (ch)	P to K 7th
36. R takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd

(Good and agreeable! But for this dreadful stroke Black might still have come off victorious. The game was finished in the following manner:—)

37. Q takes P (ch)	P takes R
38. R takes R	P to K 8th, becoming a Queen
39. Q takes Q	R to K 8th (ch)
40. K to Q 5th	R to K 5th (ch)
41. P to Q B 4th, and Black resigns.	

A good Game between the Rev. W. WAYTE and the Rev. C. E. RAIKES.

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 5th	B takes Q Kt P
5. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
12. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to Q B 2nd	Castles
14. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
15. P to Q 6th	P takes P
16. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. P takes B (ch)	K takes P
18. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
19. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 2nd
20. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
21. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 4th
22. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
23. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q
24. Kt takes Q	Kt to K B 3rd
25. Q R to K sq	Kt to K 5th
26. Q to K 2nd	Q R to K sq
27. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K 4th
28. Q to K 2nd	Q R to K 3rd
29. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K 4th
30. Q to K 2nd	Q R to K 3rd
31. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K 4th
32. Q to K 2nd	Q R to K 3rd



VIEW OF ARICA, PERU.

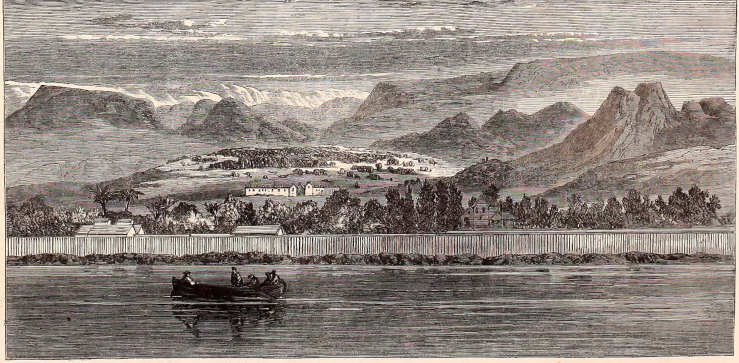
THE STATUE OF VERCINGETORIX.

One of the most remarkable works of art shown at this year's Exposition in Beaux Arts, in the Palace of Industry, at Paris, was the colossal statue of Vercingetorix, which has since been erected, at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon, in the little town or village of Alise, in the department of the Côte d'Or, the supposed site of a battle fought, by that chief against the Roman invaders. It may be remembered that, on the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, Vercingetorix, by his warlike qualities and indomitable energy, succeeded in maintaining a partial resistance, till, after several battles, Cæsar captured Bourges, and subsequently besieged Vercingetorix in Alesia, where he was obliged to surrender after an heroic conflict. It is in the last moment of despair that the artist who designed the statue (M. Millet, of Paris) has sought to represent the Gallic chief. The statue has been ably reproduced in metal by M. Aubert, who has been rewarded with the compliments of the Emperor, the gold medal of the Imperial Commission, and his election to a membership of the Société des Sciences, Belles-Lettres, Arts, et Industries of Paris. The very successful execution of this statue in *cuivre repoussé* is calculated to bring about important changes in the art of sculpture, especially in its application to public monuments in the open air. The idea of this process, to which the name of chalcoglyphy has been given, originated about ten years since in the mind of M. Casson, a working blacksmith at Montpellier (the subsequent instructor of M. Aubert), who has superseded the chisel by the hammer, and the marble by plates of copper, which he beats into the forms prescribed by his models. In these chalcoglyphic productions the copper, from its softness, can be transformed by the hammer into any shape, and in less than half the time required for the execution of works chiseled out of marble; the difference both in the cost of production and in the diminished weight of the statue or monument is very considerable. Besides, there is no necessity for the model to be of the size required for execution: the proportions alone are required; and the chalcoglyphic artist can even produce his statue, of any required size, from a drawing pointed to scale; the different plates being hammered in, and consequently also driven out, till the desired effect is obtained.

M. Aubert's interesting statue, including the base upon which the defender of Alesia stands, with his two hands tightly holding the hilt of his sword, is 27 ft. in height. The entire work is a perfect triumph for both the artists employed in it; but the head especially, and the muscles of the face, indicate admirably the strength, energy, and agitation of the despairing hero.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF ARICA.

As the seaport town of Arica, near the southern extremity of Peru, was lately the head-quarters and base of operations of the revolutionary faction in that distracted Republic, we give two Views of the place, from sketches made last April by Mr. F. E. Winsor and Mr. J. N. Dutton, officers of H.M.S. Shearwater, when lying in that harbour of the Pacific coast. The first is a View of the port, with its fortifications on the top of the cliff named the Morro Arica, and with a couple of the rebel ships and the British man-of-war in the port at anchor—namely, the Yomber gun-boat on the right, the Shearwater on the left, and the General Azundi in the centre. The Morro Arica is about 490 ft. high, a bold-looking cliff, making a noble contrast with the dull sandy hills in the background. The fort at the top is built of sand-bags, and its armament consists of ten 32-pounder guns, with one antiquated-looking gun which was raised from the wreck of a Spanish ship some twenty or thirty years ago, and has stood on the top of the hill since that time. The second View includes the railway station and workshops of the line running to Tacna, a city about forty miles inland. The station is the first building on the right; the centre buildings, which stand on the other side of the line, are flour-mills; the workshop is the farthest building on the left; and the building which is seen at the back of the View is one which stands in the cemetery of Arica, on the Zapa plain. The Zapa valley is very pretty, the green bushes making an agreeable contrast with the sandy hills which surround them. The trees in the foreground are chiefly cotton. It is a very pleasant walk along the line with this rare verdure on each side. About a quarter of a mile to the left of the station is the Water Battery, a battery of three guns, one of which is a large 16-inch American gun, and the other two 32-pounders. Altogether, the place is tolerably well fortified; and the fort on the hill commands the entire town, so that it would be difficult to land hostile troops without a considerable loss.



THE RAILWAY STATION, ARICA, PERU.

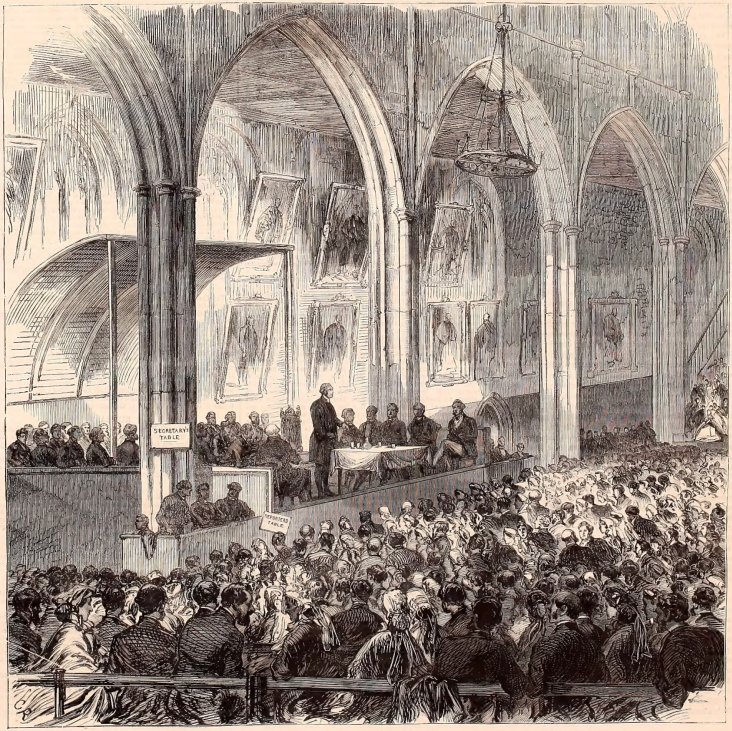
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1338.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

SHEFFIELD TRADES AND THEIR EFFECT UPON LIFE.

THE annual congress of the Social Science Association, held this year at Sheffield, under the presidency of the venerable Lord Brougham, may fairly claim to be regarded as the prominent event of the week. The Church Congress at Norwich would, perhaps, consider itself entitled to precedence, but the entire range of its discussions lies out of the sphere of this Journal. Even with regard to the first-named organisation, while cordially sympathising with its general objects, we watch its proceedings with an interest not wholly devoid of fear, for in the scientific investigation of all sorts of social evils with a



MEETING OF THE CHURCH CONGRESS IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.—SEE PAGE 363.

view to their abatement and removal there is almost sure to spring up a healthy, more or less marked, to resort to functionarysm as the handiest instrument for rooting up pernicious and inveterate practices and habits. On the whole, however, we must do the association the justice to confess that the practical upshot of its proceedings has seldom shown much to justify our apprehensions, and that the benefits it has conferred on the community very largely outweigh the mischiefs which have hitherto resulted from the popularity of some of its less cautious members to over-legislation.

Sheffield, which this year acts the part of host to the association, furnishes also one of the most interesting of the topics of discussion. It is usually accounted churlishness in a guest to call his host to account whilst enjoying his hospitalities; but the etiquette of private life hardly extends to public visitations; and, if it did, Sheffield could have received no better proof of gratitude from the members of the body generously entertained than a kindly admonition to take better care of its health. The advice was timely, for the report of the Children's Employment Commission has recently attracted the attention of the public to the subject. It was also needed, for custom has so hardened that portion of the population engaged in deleterious occupations that the most frightful facts have ceased to horrify them, and the simplest precautions are for the most part neglected. And it was presented, as was most fitting, by a Sheffield man—a circumstance which should preclude all suspicion that it was invidiously meant. Mr. Sutherland, senior physician to the Sheffield Public Hospital, introduced the matter by reading to the Health Department of the association—over which Dr. Lankester, the Coroner, presided—a remarkably able paper on "The Effects of Certain Deadly Trades on Life and Health," in which the facts and suggestions set forth in which we proceed to call the attention of our readers. We shall limit our remarks to this single topic, the rather because a really serviceable résumé of the general proceedings would require more space than we can devote to it, and because the subject we have selected strikes us as being a specially apt one for illustrating the kind of work which the association most usefully performs.

The river town of Sheffield, numbering above 200,000 inhabitants, does not by any means suffer from unfavourable sanitary conditions. Of the brilliancy of its atmosphere, it is true, its foolish inhabitants would scarcely venture to boast; for, to the last extent common to large manufacturing towns, the air which they breathe may be characterised as "cacheniferous." As a set-off, however, to this disadvantage, they are supplied with abundance of pure water; and, although the drainage of the district is such as to occasion, here no considerable improvement, Sheffield does not lag far behind its neighbours in this respect. Its workpeople earn a high average of wages; the means of subsistence are cheap, and house accommodation for all classes is fairly good and ample. And yet the rate of mortality in Sheffield, according to the return of the Registrar-General, mounts up even now to 32 in 1000; or, to state the fact in words that will be more easily appreciated, there are 2000 deaths in a year in Sheffield over what there would be but for abnormal causes. Those causes exist in certain of the manufacturing processes carried on in the town and in the reckless contempt of health and even of life displayed by the operatives engaged in them.

Take the file-cutters, for instance. It is difficult to conceive a more vivid illustration than this class of workmen furnish of slow suicide by inattention to easy precautions against danger. During the process of cutting, the file rests upon a bed of lead, and every time that the chisel is struck by the cutter's hammer fine lead dust may be seen to rise. The consequence is that the people are poisoned by it. They have only to wash frequently, and to change their working dress when they leave the factories, to protect themselves against the evil to which they are exposed; but scarcely one in a thousand does it. So careless are they of the danger which their daily are but too familiar that they will eat their dinners in the workshops, with unwashed hands; and, as if predetermined to give their deadliest foe the best possible chance, will indulge in the perfectly gratuitous habit of ever and anon licking the finger and thumb with which they hold the chisel. The scissors and razor grinders are exposed to even greater danger, especially in what is called dry grinding. The "hulls" in which they work—old two or three deep—are filled with an atmosphere laden with the dust thrown off by the stone and steel, the inhalation of which produces the "grinders' disease" and inevitably ensures premature death. Most of these workpeople "miserably perish," says Dr. Hall, "before the age of thirty." Boys are sent at an early age into the grinding-hulls, and that, moreover, by their own parents, with the terrible certainty of becoming enfeebled in mind, and dwarfed, decrepit, and often deformed in body. The constant cry of "Any files to grind?" at grinder in a hull would obviate, if not completely, yet to a very large extent, the mischief which hurries these poor creatures to the grave. Few of them, however, provide themselves with the simple means of protection, and, when provided for them by their employers, the smallest amount of trouble in setting it to work will suffice to prevent their use of it.

Upon whom, then, is the blame of this unnecessary, because preventible, mortality to be charged? The means of prevention are within easy reach of the workpeople themselves; and what can be said of men who, having them, deliberately choose to neglect them? We have, however, to bear in mind that these people, for the most part, have been brought up from tender years in the very midst of the perils which hourly assail them. Set to work, many of them, before education has formed their minds, they remain mere children in character to the end of their days. They have never known what reflection is. Their forecast seldom extends beyond the end of the week when they receive their wages. Their alternations of toil and intemperance disqualify them for a reasonable appreciation of healthful life, and a thorough recklessness in regard to the future is almost characteristic of the class. It becomes a question whether their moral defects challenge our censure more than our pity. Are the masters, then, most to be blamed in this matter? It is impossible to withdraw them from responsibility, and yet their share of the guilt may have been—at least, in a large number of instances—almost unconsciously contracted. It is only of late that the relationship of employers to employed has been recognised as imposing obligations beyond those which are purely economical, and the ordinary motives to go beyond them are greatly weakened in cases where the duty enjoined is to take care of workpeople who cannot be induced to take care of themselves. No one can one wholly acquit public opinion in Sheffield, for, surely, if it were not somewhat dulled and perverted by familiarity with the wrong of which it cannot but be cognisant, so great a scandal and a sin would not long be permitted to exist.

It is of much less importance, however, to apportion blame amongst those to whom it is due than to point out an appropriate remedy. Undoubtedly the first step in the authority of law to secure ends which ought to be guaranteed by individual responsibility, it becomes necessary at times to do by means of the former that which is left undone by the inertness of the latter. In some instances, as in the following impertinence, for example, to fix by law the rate of speed at which vehicles may be driven through the streets; but when the drivers of omnibuses or cabs choose to indulge in racing along a public, and, it may be, a crowded thoroughfare, regardless of the manifest danger of their own necks, of the lives of their passengers, and of any man, woman, or child who may chance to cross the road on foot, it is imperatively demanded by common-sense that the protective law should be called into operation for the relief of the nuisance. In like manner, where the competition of trade is so keen as to become wholly negligent of health and life, it becomes expedient for a higher power to step in and enforce precautions which shall secure the safety of all. Here especially is this felt to be the case when others, such as women and children, are sacrificed to an authority which they cannot resist. We hope, therefore, to see the frightful state of things we have so imperfectly described as connected with some of the Sheffield trades brought under the notice of Parliament and legally suppressed. It can be done without abridging any man's gains or injuriously infringing upon any man's individual liberty. And done it must be, whatever may become of our economical theories; for the premature death of 2000 human beings, in a population of not more than 200,000, every year cannot be permitted to continue after having been fairly brought to light without publicly declaring it to be the misdemeanour of the nation which suffers it. "*Salus populi suma lex.*"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*) PARIS, Oct. 12.

THE Empress Eugenie, accompanied by her Majesty's Ambassador, visited the Cathedral of Chartres, and were received by the Emperor and Empress on the steps of the Villa Eugenie. After a promenade in the grounds and a drive through the environs of the town, the Royal party breakfasted together. At seven o'clock the King and Queen left for Bordeaux, accompanied, as far as the railway station at Negresse, by his Excellency Lord Cowley, who left the following night for Paris on Wednesday evening, and drove at once to the Tuileries, where the Travelling Equipages of their Majesties were in readiness.

The season of "les bains" and of "la petite campagne" is fast drawing to a close. Already many fashionable families may be observed among the host of commoner vehicles which daily navigate the ever-crowded streets of the Boulogne. Many golden fortunes, late-waggons make their way into Paris in all hours from various points of the suburbs, and, in a week or so, Paris will have awakened to a new life. Soon, the Champs Elysées here, and the old boulevard and many of the grandees of the hour will be passing the autumn at their châteaux. Still, the living current will flow strong, and a tone to Parisian society will have returned to their favourite hive. The little social circles which each spoke has formed will be left for the winter, and the various improvised watering-places have returned to their humble state. The *élite* of society can say that "it is all over with Dieppe for this year. The *plage* is given up to the sea-gulls and the fishwomen. The town is covered with linen and herring-nets. The *etablissement* is making melancholy efforts to show that all is not quite over, in the shape of a terrace concert for the children every week; but the tidal boats have ceased to run, the excursions are at an end, the hotels are closing for the winter, the Casino shall presently be nothing off at a great reduction, and upon every house is the well-known yellow bill announcing apartments to let." The poor landlord indeed is madame, the lodging-house keeper, now! "You would not know her for the same individual you encountered in July, when she was come 47 or 48 a week for her few little rooms. She is now anxious to let them for the mere honour of keeping you. She assures you that there is excellent society in Dieppe during the winter months, and that it is very gay. It must be, during that sloppy part, amid the herring barrels, the dripping fishwives, the gloomy coast-guard blue officers, and the blue-hosed crew of the Newhaven steamer lounging about with their hands in their pockets! I happen to know what Dieppe is in January; so the lodging-house keeper would only have wasted her breath on me. Dieppe is dreadful in the winter, and had every opportunity of enjoying Dieppe in the frost—Dieppe, when all the big ponds are thick and bordered up, and the sea-gulls are sense given over to tar, and fish, and mud; when the howling east wind shrieks through the deserted streets; and the sea, as the horizon looks warm is the red breeches of the sentry, perched up on the castle terrace. The English are few there, the Dieppe, and there are no Parisians. By the 15th of October the Parisians are all on their way from the seaside, either to Paris or to their châteaux. The Dieppe people have recovered their *grande decoction*, or *octoi*, as the care may be, to sat brown bread at famine prices in the moist cabin at Pourville, or the Café des Voyageurs (which is a converted washed wall. The valley of Arques is left to the herons. The daily market is reduced at a fourth, the weekly market, and the ivory-carvers have little hope of disposing of even another napkin-ring. So Paris is filling again, and people, casting away their seaside hat and feathers, the *suit-at-barges*, and the sand-shoes, are thinking of ordering their stock of firewood and of "organising" their winter toilettes.

It is now no secret that cholera has been, if not rife, at any rate, unpleasantly active, in Paris during the past two or three weeks. In the short space of time the medical journals inform us that 300 persons have been attacked, about half of whom are believed to have recovered. The stereotyped explanation of the appearance of this fearful malady among us is, of course, given. We are told that it is only in ill-drained, ill-ventilated quarters, and among a class of the population prepared either by poverty or excesses to be its victims, that the disease has taken any hold. But this is poor consolation to modern Paris, who knows how various are the influences at work which are likely to cause this scourge to spread. It is quite true the present has been an exceptional season. It is true that, owing to the recent drought, Paris and a considerable portion of its suburbs have had to put up with the inconvenience of a scarcity of water, arising from the subsidence of the waters of the Seine. The authorities, we know, have done their best to remedy this evil, having gone to the length of even putting the public fountains on short time. Let me ask Mr. Bidez, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Dronyn de Lhuys, the Emperor recommending a diplomatic conference of the representatives of the various European Powers for the organisation of sanitary measures in the East to check the advance of cholera among the Hadjis, if the Seine is not to be well filled, as it now is, by directing attention to the beam in your neighbour's eye to see to the removal of the one still existing in your own?

On Sunday last a statue of Buffon, the celebrated French naturalist, whose writings have delighted and beguiled almost as many generations as those of Defoe, was inaugurated at Montbard, in Burgundy, just after the waters had been set flowing for the first time from the new reservoir which now supplies the public fountains of the town. A public holiday was declared, and such rejoicings on the part of the assembled populace. The statue—which has been executed on the terrace of the château where Buffon resided, and only a few steps from the entrance to the cave in which he wrote his books—is from the work of M. Dumont, who has represented the celebrated naturalist in his characteristic costume of the ancien régime rather than that of *savant*—attired in an embroidered Court suit, with rich lace ruffles, holding, however, a roll of manuscript in his hand, as though to indicate his connection with the ranks of literature.

The Papal chancellerie has recently manufactured numerous historical articles in the French papers, wherein the wholesale excommunication thundered from the Palace of the Quirinal is not only treated as a dead letter, but made the mark at which no small shafts of ridicule are aimed. Who, I asked, "is a good citizen of Paris to do? General Mellinet, who is Grand Master of the Masonic order in France, is also General-in-Chief of the National Guard. If you obey him, you are excommunicated; if you don't, you are liable to the guardhouse, which is certainly the more inconvenient alternative of the two."

The etymology of the word "Fenian," which early engaged the attention of some of the learned members of the press, has been traced to the satisfaction of the Parisians. "Fenian" and "*feignant*" are pronounced precisely similar, and the latter word being a synonym for *fainéant*, which signifies a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow, the elucidation is looked upon as settled to a nicety.

One star in the Paris firmament has ceased to shine for a time. I allude to the notorious Mdlle. Théresa, the so-called divinity of the Alcazar, a well-known establishment in the Champs Elysées, whose portrait, forming a frontispiece to her memoirs, waylays you in every bookseller's shop-window. She is anything but a handsome-looking woman, with a somewhat masculine cast of countenance, and possessed of a powerful voice. Her popularity is the result of a certain class of songs—one or more written in a rude patois, the descriptive points of which she gives with great action. For months past she has been the rage here; and now, all of a sudden, her voice is no longer heard, and Mdlle. Théresa remains invisible in the balmy evening air. Mdlle. Théresa, tempted by some golden offer to star elsewhere, has left the cabin quitted the realm where she reigned supreme, and lounges cannot help feeling that she has left behind her something like a void.

ITALY.

The King has appointed thirty-two senators.

Garibaldi's address to the Romans in reference to the approaching elections is contained in a letter dated Caprera, the 1st inst., which has been published. The following are the words:—"I do not interfere, nor do I wish to do so, with the elections. Italy is no longer a minor. It is for the people to elect their deputies. Woe to them and grief to us if the choice be bad."

AUSTRIA.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that the conclusion of the new loan may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

The Prince Primate of Hungary has published a sort of manifesto in reference to the approaching meeting of the Diet, in which he calls upon the electors to exercise the influence placed in them by the Emperor by choosing as their representatives men "not animated by passion but by a patriotic and practical prudence and fairness," and, "above all, by an earnest desire for reconciliation."

The Emperor has authorised the recruiting of volunteers for the Mexican army among the Italian troops in order to fill up vacancies caused by the death or departure of other Austrian soldiers in Maximilian's service. The number of the new levy will not exceed 2000.

Baron Bibra has received his appointment as Austrian Ambassador at Rome in succession to Baron Bach.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess returned to Berlin from their trip to the Harz mountains.

The Minister of Trade and the law officers are engaged in a consideration of the usury laws with a view to their abrogation, or at least modification.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The opening of the Legislative Assembly of Norway (the Storthing) took place, on the 2nd inst., at Christiania.

The committee instituted by the King to modify the system of the national defences has published the results of its labours. It proposes that the army shall henceforth consist of 50,000 men in time of peace and 70,000 men on a war footing; that the capital and the towns of Carlskrona and Carlskrona shall be fortified; and that a fortress shall be erected at Norland and another in Gothland, and different works of defence in the port of Gothenburg.

RUSSIA.

The authorities of Warsaw have received a notification that the state of siege in the kingdom of Poland is to conclude with the present year. They are therefore instructed to make out a scale of legal punishments for offences to be introduced by the police tribunals.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* states that there has been an immense consumption in the last year of Taganrog.—Taganrog.—Odessa government of Samara, and that 278 houses had been reduced to ashes.

GREECE.

The Ministers of War, Marine, and Justice have tendered their resignation. The Ministry has therefore been modified, as follows:—M. Cumoundros, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; M. Lorgendes, Minister of the Interior; M. Bralis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Lazaretos, Minister of War and Marine; M. Caliga, Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Secretary Seward had issued a notice that lists of claims against foreign Governments, including claims for compensation for the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers and of Confederate raiders from Canada, are to be sent to the State Department, in order that they may be preferred for settlement.

The Alabama Convention has repudiated the whole Confederate debt. The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention has indorsed the President's reconstruction policy.

The South Carolina Convention had passed resolutions embodying the opinions expressed by the deputation from the State in their interview with the President—namely, that the people having been defeated it was not wise to continue the contest, and that the restoration of the Union was now the paramount object to be sought. The Convention accordingly repealed the Secession Ordinance, decreed the abolition of slavery, and passed other measures in accordance with the President's views, and then adjourned.

The trial of Wirtz still goes on; but he is sinking fast, and it is not believed that he will live to hear the sentence. "The defence," says a correspondent who has formerly said all he can for the prisoner, "will have hard work of it. Nothing that can be brought forward in extenuation of Wirtz's atrocities can counterbalance the mass of damning evidence against him. Yesterday he was subjected to the

ordeal of personal identification by the witnesses. He was compelled to stand up in open court; and, after inspection by the person giving evidence, he sank down and fainted away. A physician constantly sits by his side, in the court-room, and is in hand necessary to administer either frequently in order to keep life in him through the day's sitting of the Court."

A large Fenian meeting has been held at the Cooper Institute, New York. The speeches denounced the British Government and solicited contributions in aid of the Fenian organisation.

In a speech by President Johnson, addressed to a newly-accredited Brazilian Minister, Mr. Jonquim de Araujo, we find these words:—"Our wish is not to weaken new American States, but to strengthen them; we are more disposed to aid with a generous confidence than to feel jealous at their prosperity or to cavil at their form of government."

Intercontinental cables have been severely felt all along the Gulf coast.

The *Panama Star* announces that the commander of the British war-steamer Clarence, lying at Acapulco, on the receipt of information of the depredations of the Shenandoah, immediately started in pursuit of her, asserting that, if he overhauled her, he should treat her as a pirate.

MEXICO.

An Imperial decree has been published declaring Mexico open to emigrants from all countries. Every emigrant will receive a piece of land, with an authentic and immutable title, will be exempt from military service for five years, and will enjoy all the privileges which are the source of some of indecisive actions between the Republican and the Imperial forces.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail has brought correspondence and papers from Bombay to Sept. 8.

Sir Hastle Frere had held a Durbar at Poonah and addressed the chiefs in their own languages, boldly telling them of many of their shortcomings and deficiencies.

There had been an insurrection in Chajalpore, and the Nawab had been forced to take to flight.

Mr. Kinlock Forbes, the Judge of the High Court of Bombay, died, on Aug. 31.

The rainfall has been abundant, and the crops were looking well.

The Papal conduct of the Goa Church Pandemonium Mary has been completed and formally opened.

The Eagle Royal, which sailed from Port Canning for Mauritius on the 26th of August last, having on board 467 coolies, was lost at the mouth of the Matlah, and 328 coolies are believed to have perished.

Intelligence had been received of the loss of her Majesty's steamer Hugh Lyndsey, off Bussidore.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce had passed a resolution to open a mail service between that port and Galle.

Intelligence had reached Melbourne from New Zealand that a pah with an unintelligible name had been captured by the colonial forces, without casualties, and that ninety-eight Maories were taken.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the members of the Royal family, have returned to Balmoral Castle.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena and attended by the gentlemen in waiting, drove to Loch Callater. Princess Louis and Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, Major Elphinstone, Mrs. Grey, and Miss Grey, rode out. Prince Leopold took a drive.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove to Loch Buig, returning to the castle by Invercauld. Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena took a drive.

On Thursday week the Queen held a Council at the castle, which was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke de Bedford, Lord Wood, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell. Mr. Harrison officiated as clerk of the Council. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, took a drive. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, drove out. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis, attended by gentlemen and ladies in waiting, walked in the Glairnshiel. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Hilda of Anhalt, and Prince John of Holstein-Glücksburg dined with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur, drove to Abergeldie Castle, on the side of the River Dee, and thence through the Slogan Glen, towards Ben-a-Bourd. The Royal party then proceeded on foot through the crest of the mountain, returning to the castle in the evening. Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. W. Leask, drove to Bull, near the Lynn of Dee. The Right Hon. E. Cardwell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, drove through Glenmuick to the Falls of Garrienslie and to Glen Ey. Lieutenant-General Knollys and Mrs. and Miss Knollys had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Royal Princesses attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Boyd, of St. Andrews, officiated. The Right Hon. E. Cardwell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, left the castle on Tuesday on a visit for three days to the Duchess Dowager of Athole at Dunkeld. Her Majesty travelled in a carriage and four, proceeding via Braemar, thence over the Cairnwell and by the Spittal of Glenshee. Her Majesty lunched at Bunkeen about a mile south of the Spittal. The journey was afterwards resumed, via Blairgowrie, to Dunkeld.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, travelling under the title of the Count and Countess Staufenberg, arrived at Inverness on Saturday last.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell has succeeded Sir Charles Wood in attendance upon the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Abergeldie Castle.

On Thursday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Major Rig, was present at a deer drive in the forest of Inverenzie, and in the Balochbuie. The drive was commenced at the highest peak of Craigen Taggart. The Prince brought down a fine stag. Subsequently the Royal party rode, and ended the day's sport.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, and Prince John of Glücksburg, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess will entertain the Earl and Countess of Derby with a visit at Knowsley Park, after their Royal Highness's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, at Floors Castle.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, arrived at Dover, yesterday week, in the Government steamer Vivid from Ostend, and disembarked at the Admiralty Pier. The Prince left Dover by the eight o'clock mail-express-train upon the South-Eastern Railway, arriving at Charing-cross at thirty-five minutes past ten. His Royal Highness was received at the station by Sir John Rowell, K.C.B., Mr. J. P. Knight, superintendent of the South-Eastern line; and Colonel Cockburn, superintendent of police, who, with a guard, drove immediately to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House. In the evening the Prince honoured the Princess's Theatre with his presence. On Saturday evening his Royal Highness honoured the Olympic Theatre with his presence.

On Sunday evening the Prince, attended by Lieutenant Haig, left Buckingham Palace en route for Scotland. His Royal Highness passed through Edinburgh, on Monday, en route to Balmoral, on a visit to the Queen, previously to his departure on an extended European cruise in H.M.S. Racoon.

His Excellency Lord Wodehouse (the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and Lady Wodehouse have left London for Dublin.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole arrived at Dunkeld yesterday (Friday) week from visiting Mr. and Lady Anne H. Drummond-Moray at Abercairny, their seat in Perthshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived in town from Morden House.

The Marquis of Carmarthen has arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square.

The Countess of Leicester and the Ladies Coke have left Farnham's Hotel for Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

The Countess of Lucan has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel from Harrogate.

Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea have left Ashdown Park for a tour in Norfolk.

The Right Hon. J. E. Denison and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived at Ossington, Notts, from Baby Castle, after a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson has left town for Theberton House, Saxmundham.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of York began his primary visitation on Monday. The charge was delivered at the close of the morning service in York Cathedral.

Dr. Vaughan, the Vicar of Doncaster, has appealed to his congregation to increase the pecuniary income of that living by voluntary subscription.

The archdeaconry of Barnstaple, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Bencraft, has been conferred by the Bishop of Exeter on the Rev. Henry Woolcombe, Canon Residentiary of Exeter and Vicar of Honiton.

In the parish of Woodland, not far from the foot of Coniston Water, the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church and burying-ground of St. John the Evangelist on the 18th ult.

The Rev. Thomas Leighton, Incumbent of St. Clement's, Manchester, has been presented by the ladies of his congregation with a set of robes and a purse. This is the first instance recorded of the kind, we presume, in men during his incumbency of St. Clement's.

On Wednesday week the council commenced the use of a special form of prayer for the removal of the cattle plague and the preservation of the public health. The prayer was read at the close of the morning service in most of the churches last Sunday.

On the 29th ult. the parish church of Shipton Moyne, Gloucestershire, was reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of the diocese, after having undergone a thorough restoration, during which time it has been entirely refitted, at the expense of the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne (formerly Mr. Henry W. E. Wyndham Knatchbull).

On the 28th ult. a very successful choral festival was held at the handsome church of Denbaugh, in the parish of Passenham, Northamptonshire. The services, rendered by the choirs of Denbaugh, Stoke Bruerne, and the parishes of Wicken Passenham, Grafton Regis, Furtescopy with Yardley, Hackleton, and Cosgrove, were conducted by the National Society's school in the last-named parish.

On Wednesday week the Lord Primate of all Ireland began holding the triennial visitation of his province at Armagh, in the cathedral of that city. The object of the visit is to see into the condition of the clergy, on the succeeding days, when his Grace was attended by the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, the Bishop of Kilmore, and the Archdeacon of Armagh, and other dignitaries of the Church. The visitation was opened by a charge delivered to the clergy, especially the right of meeting in Convocation; and the Primate's address was listened to with much attention by the assembled clergy.

Dr. Pusey writes as follows to the *Guardian* in reference to a rumour that a "reconciliation" had been effected between him and Dr. Newman:—"I have not seen Dr. Newman since 1845, nor, I think, any private feelings, but the statement which you copied from the *Times* is entirely untrue. We have never ceased to love and respect each other, but we have never been separated. We intensely pained that I cannot help myself. The statement is that Dr. Newman and myself were '*reconciled* after twenty years.' We have never been separated, and therefore have not been reconciled. Has never been in the least overshadowed. His bearing as was one of the deep sorrows of my life. I have not changed in any one of my views or determinations of election.—E. B. PUSEY, Christ Church, Oxford."

The following list of ecclesiastical appointments have recently been made:—Rev. B. Lenard, Rector of Winterbourne, Wilts, to be Rural Dean, Chippenham. Rev. J. Bowstead, Vicar of Ellesmere, Shropshire, to be Surrogate. Rev. E. Hurlstone, Vicar of Ellesmere, Shropshire, to be Surrogate. Rev. E. Hurlstone, Vicar of Ellesmere, Shropshire, to be Surrogate. Rev. E. Parker, to South Stoke with North Stoke Rectory, Oxon. Rev. T. Johnson, Vicar of Ellesmere, Shropshire, to be Surrogate. Rev. E. Hurlstone, Vicar of Ellesmere, Shropshire, to be Surrogate

AN EXPLORING PARTY ON THE WEST COAST OF NEW ZEALAND.



FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER TERAMAKAU.

THE west coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand, where the most recently discovered gold-fields have attracted within the last twelvemonth a population of ten or twelve thousand persons, was an almost unknown region in the early part of the year 1863. The auriferous district watered by the rivers Teramakau and Okotiki, lying in that part of Canterbury Province next the southern boundary of Nelson, though distant less than a hundred miles from the settled and civilised country around Christchurch, had scarcely ever been visited, except by Mr. Brunner and another traveller, eight or ten



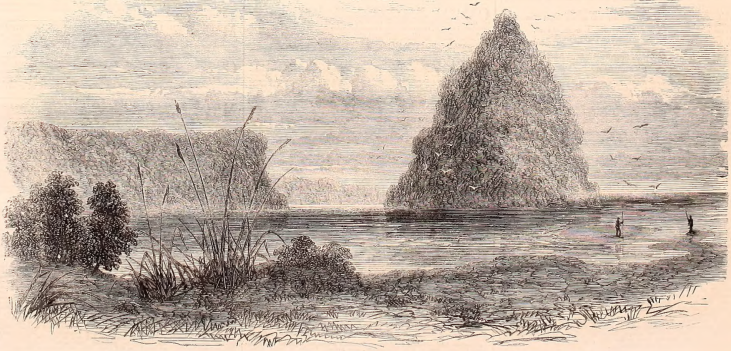
CROSSING THE RIVER TERAMAKAU

AN EXPLORING PARTY ON THE WEST COAST OF NEW ZEALAND.



ENCAMPMENT IN THE TERAMAKAU VALLEY.

years ago, and by a few casual adventurers, who gave but a very imperfect account of its situation. Three gentlemen of the colony—namely, the Messrs. Walker, brothers, and Mr. M'Farlane—in February and March, 1863, were the first Englishmen who thoroughly explored the coast between the Teramakau and Wanganui rivers. There had been several previous expeditions, but they had all failed to get so far south as the Wanganui. It was this party which first brought back the certain information of the existence of gold in that region which now promises to surpass the richest gold-fields of Otago, Victoria, or New South Wales—the Messrs. Walker having found a Maori at work making a sluice-box for gold-washing in a small stream which runs into the Teramakau, when they visited that district two years and a half ago. We have been favoured by Mr. Albert Walker, now in England, with a few sketches of the romantic scenery and of the incidents of travel in the wilderness, through forest and mountain pass, along the sea beach, or by the channel of a broad and rapid stream, which he and his companions found wearing the primitive aspect of nature, before those places had been converted into the high-



MOUTH OF THE WANGANUI RIVER.

way of an eager crowd of gold-hunters, "prospecting" far and wide for the coveted abundance of precious metal in the sands and rocks of the district. Mr. Walker read an interesting paper on this subject before the British Association at their Bath meeting in 1864, and again before the Royal Geographical Society in London this year; some passages of his journal had already been published in the *Leyteller Press* in April, 1863. We may extract so much as will serve to explain the four sketches from which our Engravings in this week's paper are made. "The party having started from Double Corner, in the Christchurch plain, on the 3rd of February, with a pack-horse carrying a load of flour, oatmeal, tea, tobacco, and sugar, and a few other necessaries, stopped at Mr. Taylor's station, on the shore of the Lake Tekapo, and remained some days by the wet weather. On the 13th, having packed their provisions in the form of "swag," to be carried on their own backs, they set forth, leaving the horse, and walked over the "saddle," or "col," as it would be called in Switzerland, leading through the Alpine range of mountains which forms "the backbone of the Middle Island." They soon came down into the Tarnaman valley. The most alarming adventure here was that, on the second night, they had the misfortune to burn their tent down. Mr. M'Farlane, who was close to sleep with an end of the tent canvas wrapped about his head, could not get himself disentangled, when he woke up and ran away in a fright, but dragged the blazing canvas with him a certain distance, and was rather badly burned. Mr. A. Walker thus resumes his narrative:—

"We arrived at the spot, following the course of the Tersmakan, where further progress is stopped by the valley being blocked up by a low range of densely wooded hills; here the river enters a very narrow cut of gorge, the banks being nearly perpendicular for 20 ft. to 80 ft. high, and the river running with great rapidity. As there was no room on either side to follow the stream up, we were here obliged to construct a *machán*, on which to float down the river. We had first to collect a quantity of the flax-bushes, which grow to about 15 ft. long, 1 in. in diameter, and porous, like a cork. We cut bundles sufficient of these to make about twenty-five, which bundle I ft. in diameter, 10 ft. long, and tapering towards one end like a cigar. Our next step was to place a number of these bundles side by side, tying them strongly with flax. Then we cut down a tree 30 ft. long, 1 ft. wide at the stem, something in shape like a ships' dingy. We again had to collect more of these rafts, and placed a row of the one we lashed all three strongly together, and, when finished, it stood 3 ft. high. With this hastily-built machán we intended to have our swag carried along by the swift and rapid current to the sea—a distance of twelve miles. At one time we were caught in a whirl, and were run ashore spinning round and round."

Our second Illustration shows the scene in which Messrs. Walker and M'Farlane, with a Maori guide, contrived to wade across the River Tersmakan, about half a mile from its mouth, the water being, at no point, up to a man's breast, but the chief danger was that the guide could not swim. The advantage of their all holding on by one stick is therefore quite apparent, as any one of the three would be able to gain support from the others. At high tide the water here was 7 ft. or 8 ft. deep. In other places the river was shallower, and one of the party had a narrow escape from drowning.

The subject of the two remaining Illustrations was taken from the picturesque scenery of this district; one being a place on the banks of the Tersmakan, about twenty miles below the Lake Tekapo, and the other a range of mountains, where the party encamped on their homeward journey; while the other is a View of the mouth of the Wangawai, on the west coast. This name was the Maori appellation for what another Wangauni, a settlement on the shore of Cook's Strait, in the Northern Island, between Wellington and New Plymouth. Mr. Walker says, "The scenery at the mouth of the Wangauni is very peculiar. On the one side it appears to be a high mountain range, covered with bush right in bright, covered with trees and shrubs to its summit; this is joined to the mainland, which is also high and hilly, but is not covered with bush land, also covered with trees and shrubs. There is also a good-sized sand island just at the mouth of the river. It is large enough to have entrance on either side, and ever to render it of any use for vessels. From this neighbourhood we could see the highest mountain in New Zealand, Mount Cook, which is near 13,000 ft. in height. We conjecture that the Wangauni takes its rise from somewhere in the neighbourhood of that mountain."

Now ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1866, containing GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDINGS by Charles Whitley, Printed in the Highest Style of the Chromatic Art, by Leighton Brothers, with an Interesting description of them by Mrs. Lankester. Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with explanatory Letterpress; and numerous Wild Flowers as headings to the Calendars.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK years after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has been placed in circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1866 will be without cover, printed in colours by the same process as the Engravings, and issued in time for the Christmas demand for drawing-room table.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th of August, at St. Helena, the wife of James M. Gideon, Esq., of a daughter.

At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Chaloner-Ogle, of a son.

At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, of a daughter.

At Fairlawn, Surrey, Boynton, the Hon. Mrs. A. Swift, of a son.

At Ireland-gate, the Countess of Strathmore, of a daughter.

On Aug. 31, at Mercara, Coorg, India, the wife of Capt. Drummond, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Cloughton, the wife of George Brownell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at the parish church, Exeter, Manchester, by the Rev. Samuel Hughes, M.A., Vicar of Wrentham, Northumberland, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Harrap, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Exeter, Edward Hall, Esq., of Ashfield, in Hornsea, only daughter of the late Samuel Thackwell, of Doddington, Manchester, and Ashfield.

On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, John George Milner, Esq., only son of John S. Milner, Esq., of Cowthorpe Oaks, Yorkshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Martin, Esq., of Hippingrove House, Huntingdonshire. No cards.

On the 11th inst., at the parish church, Millbrook, Hants, by the Rev. T. Haintree Sawbridge, Rector, J. Sewrington Alexander, Esq., of Ashton, to Agnes Downing, youngest daughter of G. Downing Fripp, Esq., M.D., of Burnfield, Millbrook. No cards.

On the 26th ult., at St. Thomas's Church, Dorchester (father of the bridegroom), Rev. George Bull, Vicar of Arreton, Isle of Wight, to Caroline Frances Mary, W. Boyd, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Miss Diana Hawks, only daughter of Thomas Hawks, Esq., of Dorchester. Isle of Man.

DEATHS.

On Aug. 31, at Mangon Castle, Bombay, Goolbye, a beloved daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

On the 13th inst., at Station Hall, Manchester, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Colonel Sir Thomas Reynell Brandreth, Knight of Hanover, and Knight of the Guelphic Order, aged 57.

On the 13th inst., at Upper Grosvenor-street, Augusta Sarah Sutton, sixth daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry Sutton, Rector of Mells, Somerset, and sister of the late Rev. William Sutton, Vicar of the same parish, and for many years the preceptor and friend of the Crown Princess of Saxony, then Princess Carola Vasa. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 5th ult., at Malaga, Dolores, eldest daughter of Mr. John Clement, after a lingering illness, borne with the most Christian resignation, aged 23.

On the 30th ult., at Clive House, Beckenham, Kent, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Alexander, late 90th Foot, in the 71st year of his age. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this intimation.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Birth of Allan Ramsay, Scottish poet, 1686. Death of John Foster, essayist, 1843.
MONDAY, 16.—Execution of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, 1793. The British Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
TUESDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), queen and virgin. Surrender of the Admiral and army at Saratoga to the Americans by General Burgoyne, 1777.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist. Henry II. at Waterford received the homage of the Irish chiefs, 1171.
THURSDAY, 19.—Death of King John, 1216. Another eclipse of the sun, 9m. 57s. p.m.
FRIDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827. New moon, 9h. 57m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Surrender of Ulm to General Mack and the Austrian army surrendered to Napoleon I., 1805.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30.—Battle of Assaye, Deccan, 1803. Death of John Philpot Curran, orator, 1817; and of Charles R. Horn, musical composer, 1841.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 11 m	0 0 m	0 49 m	1 37 m	2 25 m	3 13 m	4 1 m

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

Oct.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER						WIND.		RAIN
	DAY.	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level	Dew Point	Humidity	Ozone	Solar Radiation	Terrestrial Radiation	Maximum in the Sun's Rays	Minimum on the Grass	General Diurnal	Maximum in Shade	Minimum in Shade	Range	General Diurnal	Miles per Hour	Inches in Depth
		Inches	°	°	0–10	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			Inches
4	Wednesday	29·749	49·2	·72	3	0·0	0·0	58·0	42·0	S. ESE.	56·0	46·0	10·0	S.	3·6	·000
5	Thursday	29·638	47·7	67·4	0·0	0	40·6	60·5	38·5	ESE. E.	56·0	43·0	13·0	SSE.	3·6	·000
6	Friday	29·737	47·2	67·1	0·0	0	40·6	60·5	38·5	ESE. E.	56·0	43·0	13·0	SSE.	3·6	·000
7	Saturday	29·909	47·9	67·9	·02	0	42·0	60·5	38·5	E.	56·0	43·0	13·0	E.	3·6	·000
8	Sunday	29·917	47·3	67·2	·02	0	42·0	60·5	38·5	E.	56·0	43·0	13·0	E.	3·6	·000
9	Monday	29·912	47·2	67·2	·02	0	42·8	60·5	38·5	E.	56·0	43·0	13·0	E.	3·6	·137
10	Tuesday	29·959	47·9	64·7	·03	0	48·3	64·0	SSW. 8.58.1		56·0	43·0	13·0	E.	3·6	·229

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 10 o'clock in the morning:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30·033 | 30·073 | 30·034 | 29·926 | 29·938 | 29·971 | 29·938
Dry Bulb ... 51·0° | 51·0° | 57·0° | 57·0° | 54·0° | 54·0° | 54·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 49·0° | 50·5° | 57·0° | 52·0° | 51·0° | 49·0° | 49·0°
Direction of Wind ... S. | S. | S. | S. | S. | S. | S.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. E. Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.—MONDAY, OCT. 16, and Every Evening during the week, the Grand Spectacular Drama of ARABIAN NIGHTS, with the Original Scenery, Dresses, Properties, and Effects. Characters by Messrs. Phelps, Belmore, Meadows, Neville, Tilbury, Pringle, and Vollaire; Mesdames Vining, Poynter, Fitzgerald, and Saburyby. Mr. Phelps; on Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. Belmore; on Friday, Mr. Meadows; on Saturday, Mr. Neville. Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bigwood, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Barnett, Mr. J. Neville, Mr. Macready, Mr. G. Warde, Mr. Vollaire, Miss Vining, Miss Atkinson, Miss Poole, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss F. Falconer, and Miss Kate Saburyby. Preceded at Seven o'clock by the Comedy of THE WIFE'S SECRET. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven o'clock. The performances commence at Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS Every Evening, after his recent remarkable and most triumphant performances in America, Australia, and India, will appear in his Entertainment of AT HOME, which he has given in the English provinces, and which will be repeated during his original engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Charles Mathews, sole Proprietor and Manager. Mr. Buckstone, Lessee. Commence at Seven o'clock. Doors open at Half-past Six. Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit Stalls, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Places may be secured at the Box-office daily, from Eleven till Five.

GOURLAY'S SCOTTISH CURIOSITIES.—Genuine Success. Every Evening, at Eight, a Lecture, with Songs, Anecdotes, &c. Admission to Single Entertainment, 1s. Stalls and Boxes, 2s.

THURTON'S "OLD FOLKS" and "PERSH FACES." Every Evening, at Eight, "Come on 'The Queer Dog,'" and "Mind the Back Door," at 8, Crown-street, Soho. Admission, 6d. Mr. Thurton's Hall, Bradford, Monday, Oct. 16; Halifax, 17; Wakefield, 18; Pontefract, 19; Leeds, 20.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—Every Evening at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three. The only Original and Veritable Legitimate CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. Henry, Harrington, Wilson, Clarke, and Pell) in their Entirely New and Original Entertainment, entitled THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL, which has been received with the Greatest Enthusiasm by the Crowded and Fashionable Audiences that have assembled to witness the Drolleries of the Original Band. Each Evening will be produced the Original Burlesque Opera, entitled THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL, by Harry Clarke, Esq. Every Saturday Afternoon at Three, GRAND MATINÉE. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be secured at the Box-office daily, from Eleven till Five.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—THEATRE OF MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—On MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 16, Colonel Stodare will, at his 1865 representation, introduce his Entirely New Entertainment, THE SPIRIT OF MYSTERY, the most marvellous discovery ever witnessed in the magic art. Also, at each representation, the Wonderful Illusion of the Spectral Bride, Mdlle. Adelaide. Also, the Mysterious Phenomenon of the Spectral Head, Mdlle. Adelaide. Also, the Wonderful Illusion of the Drilled world. Bazalgette, the Cleverly-gentleman boxer, and the unapproachable Ventriloquist, Mr. Stodare. Commence at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Seven. Stalls, 3s.; Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be secured at the Box-office daily, from Eleven till Five.

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MDME. TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Established Thirty Years.—THE ROYAL FAMILY GROUP.—NEW ADDITION.—MODELS OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, and the Children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, taken in England.—ROYAL FAMILIES of Europe, Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., Statesmen, Warriors, Poets, Philosophers, Celebrities of the Day, Murderers, &c. Open from Eleven a.m. till Ten p.m. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper on Polarised Light.—New Semi-Comic Ghost Story (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, jointauthors), entitled THE GHOST'S MISTAKE, or the Bottle Imp. Dissolving Views. Musical Entertainments. Open from Twelve till Five and Seven till Ten.

THE EXHIBITION of PORTRAIT MINIATURES at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, will CLOSE on SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

The Gallery will be Closed to the public, for cleaning and repairs, on Monday, Nov. 6, and Inspects on Saturday, Nov. 11.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, GREAT GEORGE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten to Four.

The Gallery will be Closed to the public, for cleaning and repairs, on Monday, Nov. 6, and Inspects on Saturday, Nov. 11.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—EXHIBITION OF DAHLIAS, FRUITS.—WATERER and GODFREY'S prized and descriptive DAHLIAS, FRUITS, and FLOWERS, in Pots, Baskets, and Cut Blooms, are the most worthy of cultivation, as well as some new and very beautiful kinds exclusively in their possession, which will be found to surpass in every respect those generally admired in Autumn now last year.—King-hill Nursery, Bromley, Kent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY, WET or DRY.—Monday Popular Concerts and Afternoon Promenade, Half a Crown. Brilliant Open-air Fête Every Saturday. Performances by Celebrated Band, Half-past Two and Half-past Seven. Open Gymnasium. Open Theatre. Open Circus and Gun. Open Swings. The extensive collection of all kinds of goods. Fine Arts Courts, Fiction Gallery, and the thousand and one other attractions of the Crystal Palace, &c.; the Shakspearean, and the thousand and one other attractions of the Crystal Palace.

Attractions daily, specially for children. Thinker's Enchanted Animated World, the Fairy Queen, Punch and Judy, Performing Dogs, Monkeys, Donkeys to Lease, Swings, Roundabouts, Circus, Ball-playing, Bandsmen, Sandy Jack.

Purchase this cash combined attractions and convenience.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865, Under the Special Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN.—This Exhibition remains each Day Week-day, and in the Evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, until Ten.

Admission, One Shilling.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Return-tickets to and from Dublin are issued at the principal Railway stations in England and Scotland, at considerably reduced rates.

Excursion-trains run frequently, at very low prices.

For full particulars see the Railway Companies' Announcements.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This magnificent Saloon Steamer will commence her Trips from Sandon Dock, Liverpool, after Wednesday the 18th inst.

Saloon Steam Packet Company (Limited), 21, Eastcheap, E.C., Oct. 11, 1865.

By order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

GRATUITOUS EXCURSION.—The Directors of the Saloon Steam Packet Company (Limited), as a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality shown to the Officers and Crew of the Steam-ship ALEXANDRA, have determined to give a GRATUITOUS EXCURSION to upwards of ONE HUNDRED CHILDREN from various parochial and other schools and philanthropic societies, without regard to sect, on board that vessel, from her moorings in the Sandon Dock to Crosby, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., to-morrow, round the Great Eastern Steam-ship and back. The Alexandra will leave the Sandon Dock at Ten o'clock, and return at about Four.

Applications from Schools and Societies must be made immediately, by letter, to E. Saunders, Esq., Secretary, Saloon Steam Packet Company.

GRAVESEND.—The GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP, the ALEXANDRA, and the ALEXANDRA, Second, the ALBERT EDWARD, Second, and Bridge Wharf Daily Steamers (calculated at a Quarter past Ten a.m., for Rosherville and Terrace Pier, Gravesend, and Hourly from Blackwall Terminus, returning from Gravesend (calling at Rosherville) at Half-past Four o'Clock p.m.

Fare from Blackwall ... Single (Return Ticket Same Day) ... 1s. 6d.
Ditto (Return) ... 1s. 9d. | Ditto (Return) ... 2s. 6d.
From London-bridge ... From London-bridge and Back ... 2s.
Fare Saloon ... From Gravesend round Great Eastern and Back ... 1s.
Fare Saloon ... Children under Ten Years of age, half prices. ... 1s. 6d.

Offices, 45, Eastcheap.

THE LONDON SURGICAL HOME (founded 1858) for the Reception, Treatment, and Education of Destitute Sick and Suffering Boys Curabis Surgical Diseases, Stanley-terrace, Stanley-hill (near St. Johns Church).

Patron—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.

The Home contains thirty beds, twenty-six of which are appropriated to patients, who are admitted on the payment of Two Guineas per Quarter, and four are reserved for poor patients recommended by Governors. Full particulars can be obtained of the Secretary.

Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. Treasurer, Frederick Hill, Esq., Hyde-park.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. J. Rathbone Pyne, Esq., at the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington-gardens; or by the Matron, at the Home, and will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the Times and Daily Telegraph.

GALE'S PROTECTED GUNPOWDER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the APPLICATION LIST for Shares in this Company WILL BE CLOSED on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

By order of the Board, DAVID KERR, Secretary (pro tem.).
Temporary Office—13, Graham House, Old Broad-street, Oct. 10, 1865.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 10, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W. DAVID KERR, Secretary (pro tem.).
Waterloo-place, London, S.W. ARTHUR S. HAMILTON, Secretary.
Agents wanted in places not represented.

NOTICE.—NORTH-WESTERN and NORTH LONDON Railway.—Extensive Goods Warehouse, Cattle Lairs, and Coal Depôt, Chalk-farm-road and Broad-street (Hay).—For Advertisements, apply to the Goods Superintendent, J. WILLIAMS and CO., 30, Great Russell-st., W.C., and 30, Broad-st., Broad, W.C.

NOTICE.—METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, FINSBURY PARK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Metropolitan Railway Company intend to apply to Parliament in the next Session for Powers to make an Extension of the Railway from the Metropolitan, North-western City Extension, North London, Hammersmith and Richmond, and Great Western Railways, at or near Finsbury Park, to the Great Northern Railway, London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway; and Agents for Contingencies Railway Company, Limited, to purchase Lands and Houses, and to make Arrangements with the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands and Houses.—J. Wilding and Co., 30, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., and 7, Tavistock-street, Strand, W.C.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Lombard-street, City, undertakes the Sale of Patents, Patent Rights, and Inventions generally. Unusual facilities afforded. All intending Patentees should peruse the Company's Circular, to be had Gratis on application.—By order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED, at 5 per cent, without unnecessary publicity or delay, on Reversionary Interests, Life Policies, and other personal security, for short periods or terms of years.—Mr. MORRIS, 31, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

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CORPORATE and OFFICIAL SEALS and PRESSES, Parochial Common Seals, Presses, Book Plates, Engravings and Vote of Thanks; Executors, Wedding and other Cards.—FOUR BROTHERS, Artists, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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WRITING CASES.—A Card-plate, engraved in the best manner, and 100 best cards, for 4s. Arms, Crest, or Initials, 2s. extra. Wedding and invitation notes printed inside, all for 10s. 6d., post-free.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane.

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GROVER and BAKER'S, 150, Regent-street, London, W., 59, Bold-street, Liverpool, and 64, Cross-street, Manchester, are supplying, with all the latest improvements, the best and simplest sewing-machines. For Family Use they are unrivalled, as they will execute every description of work, from the finest muslin to the strongest canvas, with beauty, rapidity, and economy. Each machine is tested, and, if not found perfect, may be returned, and another exchanged, or any necessary alteration made without charge. Instruction gratuitous. Illustrated Pamphlet, containing numerous testimonials, sent free on application.

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NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and the ARCHDEACON GLASS, for Theatres, Races, Sporting purposes, and Tourists, are most suitable for the above purposes. Their extraordinary light and portable character, and their extreme power, are unrivalled. The Archdeacon is very good."—Vide *Times*. "Lord Lovat's Glass is very good, and wonderfully powerful, for so very small a size."—Lord Lovat. "Remarkably fine."—Rev. Lord Sandwich. "Approves of it."—Lord Ducie. "Very good."—Lord Leigh. "Very good."—Lord Ashburton. "Very good indeed."—Lord Carington. "Is delighted with it."—Lord Hill. "Very good."—Lord Ebrington. "Is very much pleased

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MALVERN COLLEGE.—The VACATION will begin on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, and END with REASSEMBLE for the following WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31. For information, apply to the Rev. Arthur Hill, M.A., Head Master; to the Rev. Charles M'Dowall, M.A., and the Rev. F. B. Dewe, M.A., Boarding-house Masters; or to Henry Aldrich, Esq., Secretary.

EDUCATION.—GERMANY.—The ROSSLEIN LADIES' SCHOOL. Its unrivalled facilities for German is recommended a first-class

EXPERIMENTS
WITH THE AMERICAN TORPEDO-SHELLS AT CHATHAM.

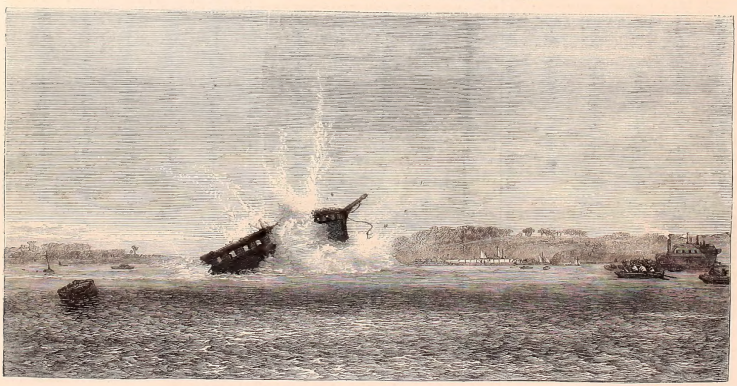
THE first use of submarine explosive shells for the destruction of hostile ships of war is attributed by the Americans to Mr. David Bushnell, of Connecticut, who, about 1777, contrived a machine in which the operator, with air enough to breathe for half an hour, could dive under the bottom of an enemy's vessel, and fasten to it a box of powder, which was afterwards to be fired by means of a gunlock and a long cord. This machine, which took its name from its shape resembling the American turtle or torpedo, was tried without success against the British squadron in New York harbour and in the Delaware. Twenty years later Robert Fulton, the author of steam navigation in America, devised a method of applying submarine bomb-shells, which he laid before the British Government. It was discountenanced by our naval authorities, but found some favour with Mr. Pitt, who on one occasion witnessed near Walmer Castle the blowing up of the brig Dorothea by means of a 180-pounder torpedo—that is, an explosive shell, the name being now transferred from the original diving-machine to the immediate instrument of destruction. Fulton's shell was provided with clockwork to set the gunlock in action and fire the powder, after the lapse of a given time. The whole subject, however, seems to have lain in abeyance till the Russian war of 1854, when the channels leading to Cronstadt were defended by sunken magazines of powder, held by buoys at a certain depth beneath the surface; the intended method of ignition, when the enemy's ships passed over, was by the breaking of a small glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, which would then flow down a long flexible tube, containing at its bottom a preparation of chlorate of potash, so as to produce a flame communicating with the magazine. These Russian torpedos, however, did not prove very efficient, and were harmlessly fished up by our exploring boats.



EXPERIMENTS WITH TORPEDO-SHELLS AT CHATHAM: EXPLOSION OF A 440-POUNDER.

The late civil war in America has occasioned the practical application and modification of those engines of warfare in a great variety of forms. They were extensively used by the military and naval engineers of the Southern Confederacy, the most successful example being shown by the destruction of the Tecumseh, at Mobile, in August, 1863, of torpedo diving-boat, with steam-engine and screw-propeller, and with two vanes, like the fins of a fish, to regulate its upward or downward motion, was constructed by them at Charleston, and another at New Orleans; but in these instances the torpedo-shells are employed by the Southerners, were to be thrust forward at the end of a long arm or spar, so as to be placed in direct contact with the bottom or side of the ship to be destroyed.

The principle, which seemed fatal to the usefulness and convenient applicability of the invention, has been entirely superseded by the new kind of torpedo exhibited last week at Chatham. The merit of the novel combination, in its present shape, is shared by Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, and Mr. G. W. Beardslee, of New York, inventor of the magneto-electric telegraph, which had already been employed with remarkable success for military and engineering purposes on land. Without going into a description of Mr. Beardslee's invention, which supersedes the galvanic battery as well for the transmission of messages as for the explosion of mines or magazines, at any distance, either on land or under water, and sunk at any depth, it may be stated that the magneto-electric apparatus, requiring no acids or plates, is carried in a small box, as portable as a writing-desk; it may be worked very easily upon an open telegraph wire on land, or a wire, in the water, insulated by a coating of vulcanised india-rubber. In August, 1864, when Mr. Beardslee's apparatus was experimentally applied to the ordinary line of telegraph wire between New York and Washington, a charge of gunpowder at Washington was fired in an instant by the operators at New York, and



EXPERIMENTS WITH TORPEDO-SHELLS AT CHATHAM: BLOWING-UP OF THE TERPSICHORE BY A 75-POUNDER.

"THE FOSTER SISTERS," BY JOHN HOOPER, IN THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 356.

vice versâ, at a distance, of 240 miles; whereas in former experiments of this sort with Grove's galvanic batteries, the combined power of no less than 150 pairs was required to ignite powder by means of burning a platinum wire, at Baltimore, forty miles from Washington. Mr. Beardslee employs a patent fuse or cartridge, for mines and torpedos, which is so ingenious that we must call particular notice. It consists of a small wooden cylinder, about three quarter of an inch in diameter, and 3 in. long; at one end of the cylinder is cut a groove in which the conductible wire is confined only by pasteboard or membrane, so that, when ignited, it will blow straight out when the heat of the principal charge, which is one wire of electric circuit, entering at the other end of the cylinder, terminates upon the little wooden disc which forms the bottom of the cylinder, so that the end of one wire is about a quarter of an inch from the other; the electric circuit is completed by means of a little disc with a blacklead-pencil across the tiny space of the wooden surface connecting the two ends of wire; and the fuse is then charged. It is the property of blackleaf or plumbago to burst into flame when reached by the ordinary spark; hence, by sending a current through the circuit thus composed, which may have wires of any length, the pencil-mark lying in the track of the current, and consisting of a few diametrical strokes of plumbago, the infallible result is that each mark infallibly set fire to the whole charge of the fuse, and of the torpedo or mine. The use of such a fuse is of course universal, and the method of producing ignition by platinum wire, which involves a great waste of electric power. Torpedoes have been fired by this fuse at a depth of 600 ft. or 600 ft. under water, in the oil-wells of Pennsylvania. At the Military Academy, West Point, a mine was last, on 11-inch shell, at the depth of 370 ft. beneath the ice of the Hudson, were exploded from a mile of wire. By the above explosions, at a depth of 20 ft., the ice was torn up in an extraordinary manner, at the same place, when, under similar circumstances, on 1st April, sixty shells of that size, arranged in three groups or circuits, were exploded at the same instant of time. The utility of such a process for submarine engineering was shown, in February, 1864, by the speedy removal of the massive piles which the Southerners had placed to obstruct the entrance of Hitchell's River, Florida. Lieutenant Donald M'Kay, the extensive shipowner, of Boston, who has interested himself in the introduction of Beardslee's fuse, has lent it and Beardslee to the Governments and public of Europe. Mr. Beardslee himself had been loaned for a week before the late explosions operations at Chatham; and on the Saturday previous to this exhibition he had exploded, at a depth of 140 ft., by the fuse, a mine of 400 lb. of powder, off Gillingham Point, at the entrance to Chatham Harbour. The depth of water at high tide was 36 ft., and the mine was moored by only a pole being a red flag, the wire attached to the torpedo being kept by a float on the surface. The Admiralty yacht having taken up her station a few hundred yards from the mine, on which Mr. Beardslee and his assistants were stationed with their electrical apparatus for igniting the shells, the word was given to commence. A boat's crew was dispatched from the operator's barge to establish electrical communication with the sunken shell. The order to be fired through a length of two miles of wire. This preliminary completed, and the train all ready for firing, the word was given there rose from the placid bosom of the river high into the air a huge column of water, in the form of a cone, exactly resembling those great waterspouts occasionally witnessed by sailors in mid-ocean, and to which, though they have not been seen, people do their best to give a wide berth. The splendid volumes of snow-white feathery spray soared quickly to a height of little less than 200 ft., and then fell gently again in exquisite accordance with the vortex whence they had risen, leaving no trace of themselves behind, save a slowly-expanding circle of foam, indicating, from the muddy, yeasty aspect of which showed that the river had been stirred to its inmost depths. The explosion was one which will give some idea of the appearance of that huge column of water. The explosion of the next torpedo—also a 400-pounder—exploded at 2 ft. below the surface—produced effects but slightly differing from those just described, except that it was accompanied by a more powerful report, while fragments of the cylinder were sent spinning high above the heads of mouths of delicate, fastidious ears. The great beauty of the toe-transient display was more strongly contrasted with the after turbulence of the seething waters. Several other experiments of a similar nature followed, the third torpedo, of 400 lb., being suspended 15 ft. below the surface; and the fourth, of the same size and charge, suspended in 30 ft. of water, rested on the mud at the bottom. They were fired through wires one third of a mile in length. The last of the 400-pounders lifted an enormous mass of water, which seemed as if scooped out of a hollow 100 ft. in diameter and hurled into the air to a height of little less than 300 ft., and the report which it was awfully grand.

Preparations were now made for destroying the Terpsichore, 18-gun sailing-frigate, which had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Beardslee by the Admiralty in order to put the destructive powers of the torpedo to the most practical test. Although a torpedo charged with only 50 lb. of powder would, according to Mr. Beardslee's statement, be sufficiently powerful to destroy a vessel of the largest class, should he had proposed, with a view of obtaining the fullest possible effects, to use a full charge of 400 lb. in the Terpsichore. As it may be remarked, to destroy the largest vessel in the British Navy. It was, however, considered that to investigate the effects of such a fire on a comparatively small an object would be attended with results not exclusively local, accordingly a couple of 400-lb. torpedos were taken, in the small boat, close alongside the Terpsichore and, having, being just the distance from her, left the boat. As the tide was running very strong, but one of the two torpedos had its proper place, as we have said, within easy reach of the explosion; the other, being carried aside as much as 10 ft. or 12 ft., could have no material effect. The boat with Mr. Beardslee and his men was off a short distance. The two torpedos' charges, exactly the stilled report of both the torpedos at once, and the Terpsichore suddenly rose at her berth to the full length of her and heeled over on her starboard side, while great masses of water burst up from her decks, her whole frame was shaken and heaved as with agony, till she began to settle down rewards. In another moment her masts were seen to quiver, and her bow sank deeper and deeper. Not a fragment, however, of her timbers was seen to be detached from her sides, not a piece of splinter had been shot up into the air or had fallen off into the water, and she seemed to be going down as gently as a lamb. The motion received would seem to be a broken back; for she still continued to go down by the head, until, in about five minutes after the first movement, she lay fast aground in the Medway mud on an even keel, with the tide, now at three-quarters ebb, up to within a few inches of her portholes. She was not then enough under water to cover her. She was left there till last Monday, when the wreck was lifted and towed into the dock at Chatham. On Tuesday morning the water was pumped out of the dock, and the frigate having in the mean time been shored up, the whole of her hull was examined with the following careful examination to be made of her bottom by the dockyard officials. The effects produced by the torpedo explosion were found to be very local, slightly shaft the fore chains, the port side of the bottom showing no injury whatever, with the exception of the loosening of a few of the sheets of copper. The full explosive force of the torpedo appears to have caught the frigate about 8 ft. upward from her keel, blowing in her timbers and planking, the opening thus effected being about 16 ft. square. A close examination shows that few of the timbers are broken off, the separation being at their points of junction. Proceeding on board the frigate, the effects of the explosion are still more apparent, the planking of the main deck for a length of above 20 ft. being ripped up, while the deck beams are broken in various directions and forced upwards and aft. The mizen mast, from the explosion not sunk her, the tremendous shock she sustained would have rendered her useless, while terms idea of the effects of the shock may be formed from the circumstance of the whole of the iron knees on the port side, which carry the upper-deck beams, being wrenched and broken off. The frigate has been inspected this week by a large number of persons, including several of the officers of the Royal Engineers.

We may give some further illustrations of the torpedo-shells and of their destructive effects in our next Number.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

SOMEBODY (I have not a collection of historical anecdotes with me and cannot be more precise) said of somebody (I have left my encyclopædia in Australia) that he was born and died upon the Bank of Memory, for fear my last account there should be in arrears. Somebody else, I think, was somebody who thought she had been to a feast of languages, and had picked up the scraps. The individual who has been over the water to "Belfast" for the Journal has been a guest, during the past fortnight, at a feast of information, and municipalities of the most varied description, and his wallet is filled with scraps—not of the somebody somebody, but of statistics, a scrap of leather, and a mutchkin of whisky, with an Irish cutlery thrown in by the bargain. Belfast is a place of which Queen Street, The which signifies that I went from Glasgow to Edinburgh; and Edinburgh, as the reader knows, is Auld Reekie, and therefore second, by a very swift and comfortable steamer (the Roe) to Belfast; and Belfast, as the reader knows, is Queen's College, Belfast, which is also upon Dublin—to find Dawson-street delicious, and Morrison's Hotel the best of hotels, and of multitudinous guests who have flocked over to be in at the death of the Dublin Exhibition, and who are all shouting for refreshment at the same time.

I took the liberty of hinting when I arrived in the Irish metropolis that, after a railway journey of a hundred and fifty miles, I should like some dinner. It was about six p.m. "Let's have a beefsteak with your tay do" asked the good-humoured but gasping and all but exhausted waiter. Milly was there. "I think I'll have a beefsteak, too," she said *à-la-fit ou*," murmured the waiter, "will get it for ye; but I've the misfortune to be out of it for the day." "Then I'll have a beefsteak with their breakfast in the morning." He is still alive, however, that waiter, and flourishing.

I spoke of a beefsteak just now. This reminds me that a friend of mine, whose name I will not mention, once ordered a beefsteak at a beefsteak at an hotel, was told that his demand could not be complied with, for that all the *fillets* of beef within the vicinity of *boucheries* were bought up for the use of the Duke de Luynes, who had a grand château in the neighbourhood. It seems to me that all the Frenchmen in England have been bought up by the Duke de Luynes of late. They have gotten a few demented, half-starved creatures to write letters from Paris, describing the Emperor as a tyrant, and a *tyran*-Yankee captain or two; but what a *bonne bouche* is this most delicious story of the Duke's monopoly of beef! It is worth a year to the English newspapers! By all respectable Irishmen—Irishmen who have been respectable for generations—Dublin was just laughed to scorn. It is to be hoped that the Government will be pleased to take the hint, and that the Exhibition building will be dignified into martyrs even by a life-long sentence of penal servitude.

Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away, and Sheridan Knowles seems quite prepared to laugh High Treason out of their minds. Emmett and the Sheareses in Ireland, Despard and Thistlewood in England, were martyr plus ultra-heroic, and Sheridan Knowles, in full as a kind of terror; but there is no element save that of comicality in the contemplation of Mr. Pigott and his confederates in treason.

About the time when the Prince of Wales was opening the Dublin International Exhibition, the Emperor Napoleon III. was opening an International Exhibition at Algiers, the capital of French Northern Africa. The subscriber being in attendance on his Imperial Majesty, did not hear the speech, but he read it. It was a fine one, and was read at once, necessarily missed his Royal Highness and the Dublin Exhibition. I have seen it, at last, however. "Those who come late to the banquet," says the Emperor, "only get the dregs." But this does not hold good with the charming congress of art and industry at Algiers. The contrast between the splendour of the Dublin Exhibition bid fair to be its brightest ones. A building which, in the Irish capital, was all but lighted by Moliere aright we should visit it by the pale moonlight. Now, if you would see the Algerian Exhibition building at its best, you must come and in its most glorious bloom, you should go there at night. The building is a long one, and is lighted with gas all round the walls, so that it is nearly eleven before the visitors can be persuaded to tear themselves away from the splendid display of exquisite display of sculpture the great hall of exhibition itself, all made up with a view to beauty and symmetry I have seldom seen equalled.

The solid, indeed, is not to be found at all up to this time, I believe, no marble nymphs have turned black in the face, and no Apollos have caught cold in the throat under the influence of gas. Military bands discourse music, sonorous if not sweet, at these nightly receptions; and the Duke of Malakoff presides over the whole in tremendous. The young ladies of Dublin are, you know, the prettiest in the world, and the young ladies of Algiers are not far behind.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The finance of the late East London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition turns out satisfactory. The expenditure was £371 4s. 7d., the income £477 14s. 8d.

The Pneumatic Railway between Holborn and the Euston-square station of the London and North-western Railway is complete, and was opened on Tuesday by the passage of two trucks, which ran the distance—about a couple of miles—in five minutes.

A return has been published of the persons bitten by dogs within the limits of the metropolis and treated at the hospitals during the present year up to the end of June. The total is 154, and the authorities of the Royal Free Hospital state that many trifling cases brought to them were not registered. Only two cases terminated in death from hydrophobia.

Thomas Morse, a brewer's drayman, after delivering some barrels of beer in Ratcliff Highway on the 24th inst., chose a beershop wherein for refreshment. In opening it, the cork flew out and struck him in the eye. He was in such pain that he went to a hospital—Inflammation and delirium tremens supervened, and he died yesterday week.

The Commissioners of Metropolitan Public Works, a number of men are employed removing the plants which have been the ornaments of our parks during the preceding summer. In addition to the value of the work, the roots of these plants are to be distributed among the poorer classes of London, through the instrumentality of the clergy, the managers of ragged and other schools, and hospitals, in the hope that the working classes may be induced to make an effort to carefully preserve them during the winter, thereby developing flower shows of window-plants.

The report of the executive committee of the Conservative Land Society, presented at the fifty-second quarterly meeting of the members, at the Norfolk-street (Strand) offices, on the 5th inst., shows that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, were £50,269, one of the largest ever received by that society. The reserve fund was £7,000. The total amount paid into the society since its formation was £826,640. The 450 shares issued were 29,703, representing £1,146,250. Subscribed capital £1,000,000, and the deposit bank is indicated by the withdrawals, which, since September, 1851, reach £200,286. The society has acquired seventy estates, by purchase, gift, and the sale of land to Michieliman was £415,850. The sales on the old and new properties had been unusually great for the last twelve months in the various districts. Five new estates, at Stafford, Hereford, New Ferry (opposite Liverpool), St. Austells (Cornwall), and Ipswich, will come into the market.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum was held on Saturday, at the rooms connected with the printing trade—we held last Saturday, at the London Tavern, and was well attended, several noblemen and gentlemen connected with journalism being present. The Pension Society, mainly sustained by the contributions of the trade, has been in existence for twenty-seven years; the Almshouses have stood twenty years, and the Orphan Asylum has had separate committees and officers. At a special meeting of the subscribers to the two societies, held in July, 1864, it was resolved to amalgamate the three, for the purpose of obtaining a Royal charter of incorporation in the interest of both societies. While the application for the charter was pending, a general institution, promoted by the journeymen, sprung up in the trade—namely, the Orphan Asylum—and, as the progress of the charter was opposed by the employers, it was deemed advisable to include the proposed asylum in the scheme of incorporation, and amalgamation the three societies under the name of the management. This was done, and the charter was applied for and obtained in the name of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum. A committee was then appointed to draw up a code of laws, subject to the provisions of the charter; and the consideration and approval of the new rules and regulations by the committee occupied the whole evening of the meeting on Saturday. T. B. Harrison, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. Bellows, Jun., the secretary, then read the rules and regulations which were discussed and ultimately adopted with a few verbal alterations. The following resolutions were then moved and carried unanimously:—"That the by-laws and regulations which have been submitted to and approved of by this meeting become the laws and regulations of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation." That the committee of management of the three societies be requested to submit to a special meeting by-laws and regulations as approved, and consider the same to be forthwith embodied in the charter of incorporation, and become the requirements of the charter."

"LAW AND POLICE.—Twenty-licensed victuallers have been fined by the Westminster magistrates for using deficient measures.

A boy, eleven years of age, was brought before Lord Mayor last Saturday, charged with stealing a half-crown from his master. When asked what he had done with the money, he said, "I bought some sweets." Why, I spent it in sweets and riding on horses.

Alice Evans was brought up at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with attempting to commit suicide. Her story was rather a strange one. She said that she had been in service at a gentleman's house, but had left it because her mistress had ill-used her. Her mistress denied the charge, as the girl always reading instead of doing her work. But of a place, she would not go. She had been walking the streets all night under the arches of London Bridge. Then, she says, a young man said to her if he were dressed in decent clothes he could get her a place. He took her went to a secondhand clothes shop, and changed her clothes for a man's suit. But still she did not get employment. She became quite desperate in despair when a policeman saved her life and took her to the station-house. The magistrate gave her up to her friends, and discharged her.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Archibald Davidson, Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire, in the room of A. G. Stewart, Esq.

The foundation-stone of a new gaol, which is to cost £57,000, was, on Monday, laid at Hull by Mr. Alderman Wilkinson, M.P.

Mr. Hinchmarch, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder for the city of York, in the room of C. H. Bailey, Esq., deceased.

The Liverpool Corporation, under the powers of a new local Act, are about to provide a series of lectures on art and science, to which the public will be admitted gratis.

The Queen has approved of Don Francisco Acuna as Consul at Newcastle, in room of Don Juan Ezra y Villamil, Consul to Corpus, for her Majesty the Queen of Spain; and of Mr. Edwin Lumber as Consul at Bristol, for the United States of America.

Surrey County School was opened, on Thursday, by a public procession. The school is situated on Norwood Hill, and is a handsome Gothic edifice for the sons of the middle classes. The establishment is capable of receiving 150 boys. The foundation-stone was laid.

At Pembroke Dock, on the 4th inst., a couple whose united ages reached 164 years were married. The bride was Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, aged eighty-four, who had been married four times, and the bridegroom was Mr. T. Wade, who is only four years younger than the bride.

An Ayrshire paper says:—"For the last month there has been great mortality among fowl in Cloyne. They drop suddenly, without any sign of inflammation. Last week a large flock belonging to a farmer in this place have suffered severely.

The annual presentation of prizes gained in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations by pupils at the Liverpool Institute and Day Schools took place, on Monday evening, in the Philharmonic Hall, Hope-street. Mount-street. The presentations were made by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., who delivered an address.

A heavy gale blew along the north-east coast on Monday night and Tuesday morning. The Mersey, the Humber, the Tyne, the Wear, and numerous other shipping districts are recorded. It is, however, gratifying to add that the life-boats of the coast-guard stations were on the alert to prevent loss of life.

In our number of the 30th ult. we gave an illustration of the inauguration and naming of the Hayling Island new life-boat by the Bishop of Chichester on the 18th inst. The boat was named the Alice, subscribed to by the Queen, Princess Alice, and other members of the royal family. Preceded by the band of the 1st Hants Rifles, the life-boat was drawn through the principal streets of the town in a procession of persons taking part in the proceedings. The boat was subsequently taken to Southsea, and the Bishop and party were launched in it amid a large number of persons.

At Salisbury, on Monday morning, as a bullock was being driven along, it suddenly turned round and darted into the house of a grocer; and, being unable to turn in the passage, owing to the size of the itself, the animal proceeded up a staircase to the top of the house (three stories high), and then ran into a bedroom, where it was shot by the police. Several hundred persons congregated in front of the house, and the greatest excitement prevailed during the time the animal was in the premises. It was proposed to shoot the bullock in the street, but it was feared the house and a gun procured for the purpose; but it was afterwards found that if the first shot should not prove fatal a scene of an alarming nature would ensue, to say nothing of the disagreeable inconvenience of making a slaughter-house of a store filled with cheese. It was next suggested that if the window could be got open the poor brute would, in all probability, jump out, notwithstanding the great height, and be killed. No one, however, seemed inclined to run the risk of mounting the ladder and being tossed off again in order to meet the bullock on the staircase. The window was opened by means of a grappling-iron let down from the roof. The bullock, however, instead of immediately breaking its neck, as was expected, continued itself by forcibly squeezing a large tray and a number of pots through the window, and, jutting its head out of the window, quietly surveyed the spectators, to the intense amusement of the assembled boys. Another proposition was ultimately made, which proved more successful, and that was to knock a hole through the wall of an adjoining room and goad him with sticks. This was done, and by a violent effort the bullock, after knocking down and trampling on the cheese, got round and forced his way down stairs again into the street, where he was secured, driven to the slaughter-house, and killed directly."

LAW.—Feniansim still supplies some incidents, and Government is attending to the action. Last week Nathaniel Gallagher, editor of the *Nation* office and registered proprietor of the *Connaught Patriot*, and Martin Brennan, a printer, were arrested, under writs of attachment issued on a solicitors article in the *Patriot*. Joseph Jude, son of the proprietor of a public-house in Dublin, was arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of treason. The brothers of Jude, the proprietor of the house, were also arrested, charged with endeavouring to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, has been committed for trial. Mr. Jude's son, a lieutenant in the militia, had allowed to go on bail after informing against another person, named M'Manus, his brother-in-law. The latter has been committed for trial in Dublin for high treason. Two persons have been arrested at Ballybrien, and one at Inniss, and sent for trial to Cork. Another person was arrested at Ballyhooly, a flagrifle, a gardner, charged with having, on a recent Sunday, headed a mob who were drilling in the fields, and marched them to the chapel-yard, decorated with a green velvet cap having a gold harp in the centre. Francis Hackett, a farmer, has been arrested at Ballyhooly, charged with having offered Mr. Justice Keogh, on Saturday last, a treasonable document, a letter written by the prisoner was produced tending to establish his connection with the Fenian conspiracy. Another Fenian prisoner, a servant of a tavern had been arrested in Clonmel and one in Tuam, were also brought before Mr. Brenan and remanded for a week. Further arrests have been made at Cork, Drogheda, and other places—the fresh batch of prisoners including a young man named Hinchin, the son of a woollen manufacturer at Glenmire, near Cork. At Dublin, on Tuesday, eight were brought up for examination; a man who had been arrested on suspicion of treason-felony, was on an affidavit of Federal sway, who had been arrested on landing from America, was discharged, the magistrate remarking that the evidence was insufficient to warrant his detention. Mr. Justice Keogh, at Cork Assizes, and another were committed for trial, two more were remanded, and the other four, who were arrested on Saturday, were discharged by the same magistrate. On Wednesday thirteen prisoners were brought up at Cork, and some current documents, among which was the Fenian Army regulations, were produced against them.

John Bellew, a seaman man, residing in the Grange, Edinburgh, murdered his mother and sister with an iron bar on Thursday week. Death was immediate. The murderer was apprehended.

Some stack-fires at Salford, near Windsor, which for a time defied police ingenuity, have been traced to the work of the magpies. Two nests of these stacks were burnt. The incendiary, Mary Robson, is only sixteen, and is described as "a girl of the worst character." Her mother, Thompson, has also confessed that she wilfully caused the fire on the farm of her master, Mr. Stevens, Bromley-common, Kent. Both mother and child are to be committed these incendiary acts are not disclosed. A rickyard at Chapel Haddlesey, near Selby, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The property was the property of Mr. Thomas Hall, of Hillam, and the loss is estimated at £1,000. Burngullied has been traced to the farmer's son, but it is believed to have been the result of accident. The Queen's Bench Master has ordered in this instance, value £700.

A fire occurred on Thursday morning at Maidstone, for the murder of his commanding officer, Major De Vere.

THE NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Hippolyta, 1. Lizard, 2. Turcobazee, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Hastings, 1. Wild Dayrell, 2. Sweetpea, 3.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Lass O'Gowrie, 1. Miretta, 2. Flatterer, 3.
Duke of Grafton's Stakes.—Lord Clifden, 1. Prince Thompson, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Kingborn, 1. Rose Chief, 2. Bagman, 3.
Post Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sweetbriar, 1. Lady Valentine, 2. Quaker, 3.
October Produce Stakes.—Ross walked over.
Post Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady Valentine, 1. Pilgrim, 2.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—La Fortune walked over.
Interrupted at 7.30 on account of the darkness.

TUESDAY.

Town Plate.—Orlieff, 1. Turgot, 2. Sweetpea, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lass Lodes, 1. Fanny, 2. No Name, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lord Clifden, 1. Chromometer, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Hastings, 1. Kingborn, 2.
Cesarewitch Stakes.—Salpiniere, 1. Gratitude, 2. John Davis, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Sister Mary, 1. Lady Bingham, 2. Sparrow, 3.
Royal Stakes.—Tuckleton, 1. Jack o' Lantern, 2. Spitphillimore, 0.

Select Stakes.—The Duke, 1. Wild Agnes, 2. Le Mandarin, 3.
Welter Handicap.—Lizard, 1. Wild Dayrell, 2. Lass O'Gowrie, 3.
Bedford Stakes.—Magician, 1. The Zingyal, 2. Hobo, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lord Clifden, 1. Fanny, 2. Quarrel, 3.
Troy Stakes.—Lord Lyon, 1. Mr. Pitt, 2. The Primate, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Lass O'Gowrie, 1. Miss Gibside Lady, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Indian Star, 1. Indigestion, 2. Fanny, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lord Clifden, 1. Mr. Pitt, 2. Lass O'Gowrie, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Marmion, 1. Wild Agnes, 2. Le Mandarin, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Fortunatus, 1. Hobo, 2. La Gormania, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lizard, 1. Hippolyta, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Liddington walked over.
Plate of 10 sovs.—Rapello, 1. Spriphillimore, 2. Fratus, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Fanny, 1. Vesta, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Indigestion, 1. Venus, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Marmion, 1. Mr. Pitt, 2.
The Oaks.—Geneva, 1. Rizziania, 2. Peeress, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Quarrel, 1. Lass O'Gowrie, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Tancredo, 1. Edinburgh, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lizard, 1. Fanny, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in the Stock-market have been on a very moderate scale, both for Money and the Account, prices (on the demand for accommodation last night) were generally steady, and a further improvement would have followed had more stability imparted, and dealers generally have shown more confidence as regards the future position of affairs. The supply of money on offer is limited, and the demand fair for the time of year.

The supply of money on offer is large; nevertheless, the lowest rates for the best paper are as follow:—

Thirty days bills	... 7 per cent.	Four months'	... 8 per cent.
Two months'	... 7 ,,	Six months'	... 8 ,,
Three months'	... 8 ,,		

On Saturday last the directors of the Bank of England raised their quotation for money to 8 per cent., at which rate it remained until Thursday, when it was reduced to 7 per cent.

On the Continent money is becoming dearer, as will be seen from the following:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	3	Vienna	5	5
Berlin	5	5	Trieste	5	5
Frankfort	5½	5½	Madrid	6	6
Amsterdam	4	4	Hamburg	6	6
			St. Petersburg	6	6

Several parcels of gold have arrived from America, and about £200,000 has been sold by the Bank of England, which has also received £100,000 from Australia, and £100,000 from the Continent. The total amount of bullion in the Bank of England is £19,000,000.

There was a slight improvement in the Consol Market on Monday, and the quotations for Money were 90¼ for the Account, 90½ ¾ for Cash, 90¾ for Money, and 90¾ ⅞ for Account next Settling Day. On Tuesday, Consols were 90¾ ⅞ for Money, and 90¾ ⅞ for Account next Settling Day. On Wednesday, Consols were 90¾ ⅞ for Money, and 90¾ ⅞ for Account next Settling Day. On Thursday, Consols were 90¾ ⅞ for Money, and 90¾ ⅞ for Account next Settling Day. On Friday, Consols were 90¾ ⅞ for Money, and 90¾ ⅞ for Account next Settling Day.

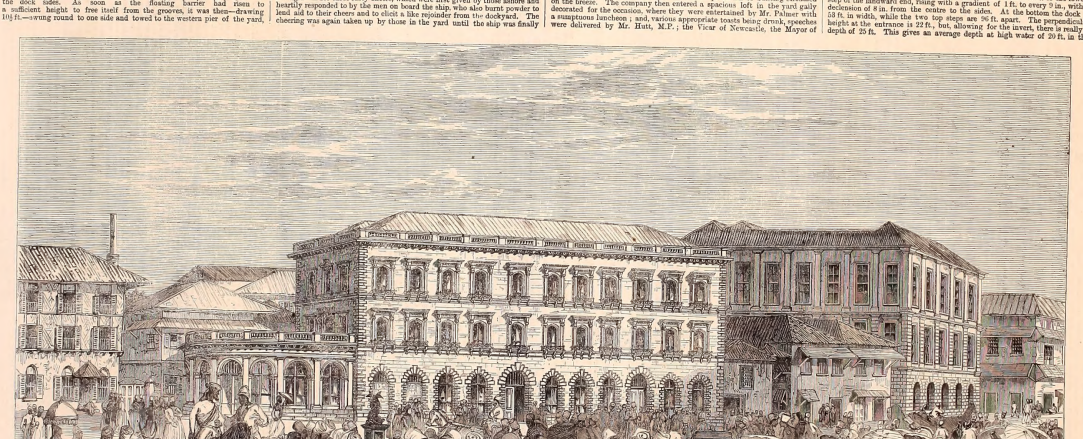
The Bank Directors have been occupied in the week for Foreign Securities.

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poured into the dock, a dirty puddle, and gradually the water streamed to the southern end, until about 9½ ft. of water was registered on the caisson sides. Then the barrier began gently to float on the grooves, and the band struck up "Rule Britannia" with all their might. At the time the water was turned on, there was a depth inside the caisson of 11½ ft., and by three o'clock the caisson floated, the water at this time being 12½ ft. at the dock sides. As soon as the floating barrier had risen to a sufficient height to free itself from the grooves, it was then—drawing 10½ ft.—swung round to one side and towed to the western pier of the yard, where it was made fast, so as to allow of the entrance of a fine steamer—the last built by the firm of Messrs. Palmer, and called the Sabrina. More cannon chains, brought the noble ship to the entrance of the dock, when, to the strains of the band, she was gently towed into the middle. Here Mr. MacIntyre acted as fugleman for three lusty cheers, which were first given by those ashore and heartily responded to by the men on board the ship, who also burnt powder to lend aid to their cheers and to elicit a like rejoinder from the dockyard. The cheering was again taken up by those in the yard until the ship was finally made fast for settling down on the graving blocks, if that were deemed necessary. This ended the outdoor proceedings, which lasted not quite three quarters of an hour. As is shown in our Illustration, the ship was "peacocked" from stem to stern, and from almost every available pole or prominent object in and about the yard an endless profusion of bunting streamed on the breeze. The company then entered a spacious loft in the yard gaily decorated for the occasion, where they were entertained by Mr. Palmer with a sumptuous luncheon; and, various appropriate toasts being drunk, speeches were delivered by Mr. Hutt, M.P.; the Vicar of Newcastle, the Mayor of Tynemouth, and other gentlemen, who expressed their good wishes on behalf of an enterprise so important to the trade of the Tyne.

With regard to the new dock itself, a brief description of its chief features will suffice. Its area extends southerly from the river 411 ft. to the lowest step of the landward end, rising with a gradient of 1 ft. to every 9 in., with a declension of 8 in. from the centre to the sides. At the bottom the dock is 53 ft. in width, while the two top steps are 96 ft. apart. The perpendicular height at the entrance is 22 ft., but, allowing for the invert, there is really a depth of 25 ft. This gives an average depth at high water of 20 ft. in the



THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK AND SHARE-MARKET, BOMBAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

dock itself. There are the usual graving-blocks—solid blocks of stone 7 ft. by 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., each having a coping of wood. On these the keels of vessels will rest. The dock entrance measures 70 ft. in width between the stonework and 30 ft. from north to south, and in grooves at the sides the caisson fits. A spacious engine-house, for the reception of the pumping machinery, boilers, &c., has been erected on the east side, in close proximity with the pump-wells, which are 15 ft. square and 27 ft. in depth, the surrounding wall being 5 ft. thick for about half way up from the base, and 4 ft. thick for the remainder of the height. The wall-facings all round are of hewn granite of great thickness, all the blocks being firmly cemented together. Then there is a solid mass of concrete, several feet in thickness, surrounding the masonry, this being succeeded by a puddle-wall round both sides and south end, the whole being backed with gravel, clay, &c., to the top of the coping, forming on the surface a large area of spacious wharfage for the purposes of the dock. One slight variation from this occurs on the east side, owing to the formation of the pump of two piers similarly constructed to those at the entrance of the locks at Northumberland Dock. Long wooden piles have been driven into the bed of the river at short distances from each other, which present an almost unbroken surface, and curve outwards. These are to be planked over the top, so at the Northumberland Dock, making convenient landings on each side. The whole work in iron plans furnished by Mr. J. F. Ure; the contractor being Mr. W. Jackson, of York.

THE LATE MR. J. F. HERRING.

EVERY class of painting may be said to have its "representative man;" and, as regards racehorse and purely farmyard subjects, Mr. Herring was unrivalled. Stubbs, Marshall, Gilpin, and Sartorius were not so accurate in their drawing, and coarser in their colouring; and Morland's scenes were on a much smaller scale, and rather good pig than general farm-stock studies. Mr. Herring was born in Surrey, A.D. 1795, and was of American-Dutch extraction. He was bred to his father's business in the City; but, in the course of his trade journeys for the house, he learnt from a good whip (Richardson) to drive four in hand, and taught himself drawing by stealth in his bedroom, after the family were gone to bed, with his brother Frank aiding and abetting him, till he at last achieved a horse and cart in oils. Their father, of course, found them out; but the sight of the sketches partially mollified him, and he consented, with some reluctance, that his son should have lessons. John proved, after one attendance, to know more than his

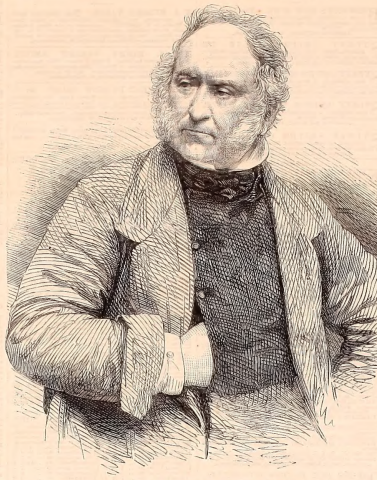
master, and the latter had the grace to confess it. An early marriage, during his father's absence in Holland, and the dread of a scene on his return, caused him to leave his home and seek his fortunes in Doncaster, where he arrived about race time, in 1814. William was the St. Leger horse of the year; and Colton, Tranby, and Altcar Lodge were other races during the week. He tried hard to reproduce the St. Leger race, but his powers were not yet ripe, and he failed. Another chance opened up as he strolled along the town, and finding a painter making a dreadful mess of a white horse on a coach panel, he called for him, and so delighted the proprietors that they made him their crest-painter in ordinary.

A Coach and Horses, and divers other inn signs, soon began to crop up all over Doncaster, and his name rose in the district. Still, he had not quite enough to do; and with his old love of driving burning within him, and feeling, rightly enough, that as "the painter coachman" he would become still better known, he accepted office, and drove a coach or mail on the North-road rather more than four years. Before he descended from the box he had received many commissions for coaching pictures, one of which brought in 50 gs., and he had also commenced, with Filho da Puta, that series of St. Leger winners, which soon led him to fame. For thirty-three years he painted them, first for Messrs. Brookes and Hatfield, of Doncaster; then for Messrs. Fuller; and, finally, for Messrs. Baily, on a larger scale. He began the Derby series in 1829, and continued it, with some breaks, up to 1851, when he finished with Teddington. The greatest finishes of the day—Antaeus v. Memnon, Priam v. Augustus, Bay Middleton v. Elis, Charles XII. v. Euclid, Emperor v. Alice Hawthorne, Flying Dutchman v. Voltigeur, and others, were all placed on canvas by him; and single portraits of stud cracks were followed up by the sires and dams of great winners, which gave great scope to his powers of grouping and foreshortening. The latter formed, with the "Stable Scenes," part of that "Herring Gallery" which has been recently sold by Messrs. Fores to Mr. Bruton, and of which the start for Orlando's Derby was the centre piece. It also included four racing scenes, the last he ever gave to the world, and in point of drawing and finish infinitely his best. It might well be said of the number of such works that he had "gained a position on the turf almost as official as that which Mr. Clarke holds in the chair, or Messrs. Weatherby over the Match Book."

Still he was not content to stand on them alone, and his "Frugal Meal," in the Vernon Gallery, his "Heroes of the Sea," "Members of the Temperance Society," "Feeding," "Refreshment," "Interior of an English Homestead," and others, were only a small portion of the general works which the grave's art has made familiar in all lands. His "Maternities," "Hunting Scenes" (in which the men and hounds were not equal to the horses), and "St. Giles and St. James" were also very popular; and whether it was a horse, or rabbits, or a brood of young ducks, the British Institution, to the very last, hardly ever opened without something from his hand. Many of his best works were exhibited in Suffolk-street; but, like Haydon, he had a strong anti-Royal-Academy feeling.

He did not leave many pictures behind him, but among them are a large Horse Fair, and Cattle Fair, and "The Forge." The finished single portraits of celebrated racehorses and sires number about thirty, from Orvile down to Stockwell, in whose day he ceased to take journeys (one of which was to Chantilly, for the late Duke of Orleans) expressly to paint them. When he removed from Camberwell to Meopham Park, near Tonbridge, about that date, horses were sent in turn to him; and the three studios which he made of a Royal Arab, with different backgrounds, to submit to her Majesty before painting the picture, form a pleasant feature of his portfolio. It is very largely stocked with every kind of sketch, racehorse and pastoral, as well as studies for the panorama of the Overland Mail, which was so popular some years since. He worked a little daily till within four days of his death, and a horse's head was the last thing he touched. For three or four years he had been a great sufferer from asthma and dropsy, and nothing but the most indomitable love of his profession enabled him to paint on. Although he had turned seventy, his skill suffered no decline as far as horse drawing and painting went; but, after the death of his third son, Charles, whose peculiar forte was figures, he did not attempt that higher range of subjects (in which Cavaliers and Roundheads occasionally played their part) for which he was once so famous. Charles died in 1856; and on Saturday (Sept. 30) his father was laid beside him, at Hildenborough Church, close to the high road between Tonbridge and Sevenoaks. A widow, and five children by his first wife—viz., two sons, John Frederick and Benjamin (both well-known animal-painters), and three daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Harrison Weir, the excellent wood-draughtsman—survive him.

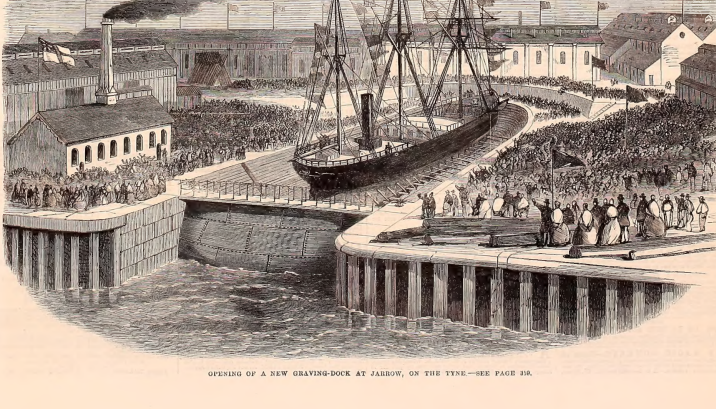
His paintings and sketches will, we understand, be sold in London, at Messrs. Christie's, in the course of the winter.



THE LATE J. F. HERRING, ANIMAL PAINTER.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK AND SHARE MARKET, BOMBAY.

The new building of the Oriental Bank, at Bombay, is situated in Bazaar-row, and faces what is called the Esplanade of that city. The style of architecture is Italian; but, while the lower portion is wholly built of stone and rusticated, the upper stories are of painted brick, and this is the only building in Bombay in which that material is used ornamentally. It has been erected from the design of the late Mr. William Tracey, civil engineer, of Bombay. The building on the right in our Engraving is the one which was temporarily occupied by the Bank of Bombay. The drinking-fountain in the foreground is one of the numerous fountains presented by Cowasjee Jehanghier, a wealthy and most beneficent Parsee merchant of Bombay. The Share Market is held in the vicinity of the Oriental Bank, which is the most suitable locality, not only because it is contiguous to most of the banks, but also because here the crowd or mob of brokers, composed for the most part of Hindoos of the Banian caste, have ample space to indulge in the violent exhibition of various passions excited by the chances of a business in which gigantic fortunes have lately been won and lost with the most astonishing rapidity. The scenes, indeed, that were daily enacted in the Share Market till the crisis of speculation a few months ago—the fighting, scrambling, shouting, and yelling, almost always inseparable from Oriental bargain-making, presented a great contrast to the quiet, business-like mode of transacting matters of this nature in our own Stock Exchange. It appears from the latest accounts that the Parsees are giving place to the Hindoos in the Bombay market.



OPENING OF A NEW GRAVING-DOCK AT JARROW, ON THE TYNE.—SEE PAGE 370.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

DR. HAROLD. By Mrs. GASCOIGNE. Author of "Temptation," &c. 3 vols.
OSWALD HASTINGS; or, The Adventures of a Queen's Ale-de-Camp. By Cecil W. W. KNOLLYS. 3 vols.
THE LIFE OF MAN BERKELEY, Author of "The Life of Edward Irving." 2 vols. [Nov. 20.
ANDREW HAMSAY OF ERROL. By the Author of "John Arnold," &c. 3 vols.
THE LADY OF WINBURNE. By ALICE KING. 3 vols.
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THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT NORWICH.

THE opening of the Church Congress at Norwich, on Tuesday week, has been already mentioned. After the morning service in Norwich Cathedral, and a sermon from the Archbishop of York, the first meeting for discussion took place in St. Andrew's Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Norwich. An Illustration of this scene is given on our front page; and we have also engraved a portrait of the Bishop, from the photograph by Messrs. Mason, of Old Bond-street. The Right Rev. and Hon. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., a brother of the third Earl of Chichester, was born in 1811, and educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch College, Oxford; he was successively Rector of Burgh Apton, Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and, for two years, Rector of the great London parish of Marylebone, which he resigned in 1857 to accept the See of Norwich, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Hinds. In opening the Congress in St. Andrew's Hall, he merely observed that the success of the meeting would be ensured by the observance of four conditions—first, that it should be comprehensive and contain within itself a fair representation of all the various schools of thought in the Church of England; secondly, that there should be a selection of subjects, not only important in themselves, but of present interest to the public mind of the Church; thirdly, that there should be a choice of right and proper persons to deal with those subjects; and, lastly, and most important of all, that the discussion of them should be conducted in a right temper. He seems to have done his best, throughout the proceedings of the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, while the deliberations of the Congress went on, to secure the last condition; and, at the conclusion of its business, he received the usual vote of thanks. The Congress next year is to be held at York.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. PELHAM, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

"THE FOSTER-SISTERS."

THE subject of the picture we have engraved can hardly fail to awaken a pathetic interest in the minds of those who cherish feelings of compassion for suffering and admiration of unostentatious loving-kindness. By suggesting a story, too, this scene of a domestic sorrow in a great measure escapes the risk of a charge of objectless sentimentality and obtrusive "namby-pambyism" often preferred against works of the class. The title naturally leads the mind to frame some conclusions to account for the different circumstances of these "foster sisters," now divided by the cold and cruel distinctions of society, and desired, it seems, to be severed by the still colder and more cruel shadow of death, yet still clearing to each other in sisterly affection and sympathy. What a contrast there is between these two maidens, though of the same age, fostered by the same mother's care, nursed in the same bosom, and nourished at the same breast! The one is buxom and strong, her cheek rosy and round; the other is feeble and faint, her cheek wasted and wan, except where tinted with the unearthly hectic flush of consumption. The one is afflicted, stricken indeed unto death; the other has assumed the divine office of consoler, and reads from the Word of Life. The one is now a mere visitor, as we may infer from the mantle, hat, and parasol newly taken off and placed aside, and also, perhaps, from the peaches and grapes she may have brought, as she did, too, the roses on the table, soon to fade, alas! like the human flower near them. Probably she is the daughter of the neighbouring squire; while the poor, afflicted girl may with equal likelihood be the child of the humble cottager—that squire's tenant. But a good heart is not a monopoly of either poor or rich; and, as we perceive, the young lady visitor does not forget the humble friends of her infancy, to whom, perchance, she may owe even life itself. What, however, must be the emotion of the aged couple as they contemplate these foster-sisters and think of the fate that has selected, and will tear from them, their own darling—their own, their only daughter? What must be the anguish of her who has performed a mother's duty to both, and whose ever-watchful care is even now manifested by her seeking to adjust the pillow to support more comfortably that drooping head? There are other suggestive points in this picture which the reader will not fail to observe—such as the caged pet bird placed near the invalid; the brother standing unobtrusively listening in the corner by the chimney; and the grasp arrested instinctively at the doorway, and unconsciously gathering crumbs which may prove like "bread upon the waters."

This picture was painted by Mr. J. Bostock, and it has attracted much attention in the Manchester Exhibition of this year.

THE PRESTON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry at Preston, Lancashire, which was opened on Thursday, the 21st ult., in the Exchange Buildings, Lune-street, includes a picture-gallery, containing several valuable works of Landseer, Turner, Roberts, Frith, Hunt, and others, with a few pieces of sculpture; a collection of specimens of natural history, with scientific instruments and apparatus; mechanical models, machinery in motion; various manufactured products, chiefly of the textile fabrics; and a museum of antiquities and curiosities, mostly of local interest. The exhibition is arranged in the galleries surrounding the area of the Corn Exchange, and in some of the upper apartments; but while the area itself, being required for the weekly corn market, is left clear for ordinary business, a temporary floor has been laid above the area, on a level with the galleries, forming a spacious central hall, where the opening ceremony took place. Our Illustration will give a tolerably correct notion of its interior aspect. The expenses are guaranteed by a fund of £2000, headed by Mr. Joseph Isherwood (the Mayor), Sir T. G. Baskeilé, M.P.; the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P.; Mr. R. Towneley Parker, and other gentlemen of local influence and position.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD.

THE inaugural address of Lord Brougham at the opening meeting of the ninth annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the evening of Wednesday week, appeared in our last Number. An Illustration of the scene at this meeting, which was held in the Alexandra Music-hall, formerly a theatre, but now a handsome and convenient place of assembly for any public occasion, is presented to our readers. We have selected for the subject of another Illustration the meeting, on Friday, of the Educational Department, Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., presiding, when Sir Mancokjee Cunetjee, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, not less distinguished by his liberality and enlightenment than by his wealth and commercial position, made an interesting statement with regard to the improvement of female education in India, of which he has long



THE PRESTON EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

been a zealous and influential promoter. He described the means by which, two years ago, an institution was opened at Bombay for the education of a limited number of daughters of respectable native families. He had previously tried the experiment in his own family, and it had proved successful. A strong prejudice, however, still subsisted in the country against female education; and, without the co-operation of their European brethren, it was impossible for enlightened natives to accomplish all those changes which they were desirous of seeing carried out. The speech of Sir Mancherjee Cursetjee, which was fluently delivered, was listened to with attention, and appeared to excite general interest. The proceedings of the Congress were brought to a close on Wednesday last.

THE FARM.

EXMOOR ooks and ponies still keep up their price. Mr. Knight, M.P., averaged £12 6s. 8d. last month for fifty of the latter, and Mr. Robert Basset's thirty-six ooks, &c., averaged £23 10s. 8d. Nineteen of the number were "Bobbies," and of these the ten best reached £33 14s. Mr. Elliott's auctioneer took a good deal of his price, and the excitement of the sale was concentrated on Sir Harry by Bobby, thirteen hands and a half high, and stinging fly. Mr. Knight, jun., Mr. W. Clark, a well-known Lincolnshire ram-breeder, said 84 gs.; and then Mr. Allen Eaunson, who has always been a good cob, topped him by a guinea, and carried off the light boy with the white snip to Ipswich. Mr. Millward Wall's Rye, a pony, and Devonia, a hack, both by Bobby, and with capital action. Eleven of the lots were under thirteen hands, and one of them, "Little John," of the "old original sort," was there. There were representatives of the Queen from Exmoor fifteen counties, as well as some bidders from Paris. Sir Roger de Coverley's bull-dog-tempered ram Bonaparte, who has also been in at the death of many an Exmoor stag, was put up last. He has seen sixteen seasons, but he jumped the bar in noble style when he rose steadily, crown, after each leap, and went for 42 10s., to carry a boy to hounds in Worcestershire.

The cattle plague quite spoilt the competition for shorthorns at the Keir sale, as people soon declared that they would not remove cattle by railway at present, if they got them at a gift. The proximity of Keir to Falkirk, where the disease was bad at the last tryst, might well confirm them in this resolution. Forth II., a white, from Constant by Earl of Derby (17,410), was not sold; and the highest price was £40 10s. for Knight of the Rock, by Knight of the Forest from Heiress of Killerby, who was knocked down to Mr. Turnbull, of Perth. But for the goodness of the lots, bought by the Scottish lairds here found under the circumstances. There was a very different competition over the Leicester lambs, as forty-five of them averaged nearly £5 a piece, and the highest went, for £12 10s., to Mr. Harris, of Ferox. The total proceeds of the sale were £1191 15s.

Mr. Atherton's favourite Penrels and Fenzellas seem to prosper. Penrels (next Mr. Bolden) and Fennel Bud (of his own breeding) stood first and second recently at the Wirral Farmer's Club, where Fennel Bud was the cup to the best beast in the yard, and both had won before calves locally after their own. Fennel Bud by Lord Oxford 2nd from Fennel 2d) was first in the yearling class, being her third first this year. The two heifer calves by Penrels (Penrel and Fennel 5th, and both by Lord Oxford 2nd. Mr. Atherton has two more heifer calves, one from Wild Rye 27th and another from Sunbeam by Cherry Flower. Lord Cherry by Lord Oxford 2nd from Cherry Empress, Mr. Douglas's bachelor, has been shown in public this season, as the best bull calf at the Manchester and Liverpool and other shows. Atherton's Oxford, a yearling Bates calf, by Lord Oxford, has been sold at a high price, and has joined the Skelmersdale Hall herd. He took for his new owner the first prize in a class of fifteen, and was one of the five which won the challenge cup for the five best shorthorns. Lord Oxford 2nd has had a good 16 guinea season, and has taken a first prize for the best bull and best beast in the yard at the only show he has visited this year. Mr. Roberts, of Kingston Bury, has purchased Lord Oxford 3rd and so many prizes with his Sir Thomas heifers, and sold that bull, for 140 guineas, to Mr. Monkhouse, last year. Mr. Bolden's Bates herd of about 115 animals on Thursday next, the day after the Wirral Show.

The *Veterinarian*, in whose editorship Professors Varnell, Tuson, and Brown are now associated with Professor Simonds, devotes much to devoted almost wholly to the cattle plague. It records the death of Mr. Priestley, V.S., of Sudbury, Derbyshire, after a most extensive examination of a plague-stricken carcase. He died apparently in an apoplectic fit; but the spread of the virus was so rapid after death that the doctors feared the disease had attacked them. Cases reported in the north for the "natural defence of veterinary surgeons against unjust actions at law for alleged malpractice" are also recommended to during operations, which will at times occur, despite every care and precaution. In a paper of Professor Simonds on anthrax or splenic fever we learn that there is but one V.S. in the Isle of Wight, and that "the island is overrun with quacks of both sexes, who poison the unwary women to have the finest practice in the present crisis. It is to be hoped that the heavy wet which has spoiled the hay crop in general may tend to clear the air and disperse the typhoid symptoms, or whatever they may be. Of the 300 cases reported to Professor Dick since Aug. 1 about 320 have died or been killed, 30 have been recovered, and as many are now suffering. Upwards of seventy horses have been attacked in Edinburgh. The sheep which were kept at the plantation along with diseased cattle were reported on Monday to be still quite healthy. While we may sympathise with the veterinary lectures that the plague is incurable, and that "kill and bury" is the watchword, Mr. Collis Browne, a retired Army surgeon, says that by treating it most successfully, and people are curious to see whether he will be called before the Royal Commission.

The game question has been brought before the public again, and Mr. John Bright has undertaken to advise the farmers upon the point. Lord Southesk has given the history of a preserve of game for sale on his Scottish estate. Two of his Lordship's farmers were so eaten up by it that, when their chance for doing so arose, they at once retained them out of the rent, and invited recovery by legal proceedings. On stating for "a reduction of rent" in the usual manner, with alienation from his tenants, his Lordship, after due discussion with them, came to an arrangement by which they were to have about eight thousand acres, principally woodland, park, and home farm, for his own shooting, and the right will now land it is to farm against hares in East Lothian, read a very searching paper last week on the question at the Social Science Congress. He says that one of the principal resolutions of the Scottish Chamber of Commerce, that hares and rabbits should be expressly excepted from the Bill; and added, that hares ate the young braird to such an extent that, in some cases, the tenants combined with the poachers to snare them.

Following in the wake of Miss Garrett, who has received her license to practise medicine, another lady, Miss Colborne, has passed her preliminary examination, with the view of studying for the profession.

According to a report drawn up by a special committee, the silver standard, which, in Norway, are on the increase, and the annual coinage of ore extracted will soon not suffice to cover the expenses of working.

The Institute of Milan has offered the following prizes for the best essays on the following subjects:—A sum of 1200*l.* for the best treatise on the principles of nationalities in the present state of Europe; 1000*l.* and a gold medal of the value of 200*l.* for a work determining precisely the influences that disqualify a man for military service; and pointing out the best means of preventing them; a similar prize for an essay on the common method of cultivating the vine, and the practical improvements that might be introduced; 960*l.* for a treatise on the best means of founding a mortgage bank for the purpose of aiding agriculture; 640*l.* for the best essay on contagion, and their application to mechanics; and 600*l.* for the best meteorological observations taken in Lombardy or some other part of Italy.

TESTIMONIAL TO A FRENCH ADMIRAL FOR ASSISTING THE CREW OF THE BOMBAY.



THE terrible disaster which befel H.M.S. Bombay, off the port of Batchelors, on the 23rd of December last, when a number of officers and men lost their lives in the burning ship, will not be forgotten by our readers, and the illustration of the sad scene, from a sketch by one of the survivors, having been published in this Journal on Jan. 28. As the disaster took hold on Lord the Victory, at Portsmouth, to inquire into the circumstances of the loss of the Bombay, and those who were rescued from the Bombay, 600 in number, were treated there to Admiral Chaigneau the piece of plate manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale which is shown in our Engraving. It bears the following inscription:—"Erected by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to M. le Contre Amiral Chaigneau, Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur, Commander-in-Chief of H.I.M. squadron in the Brazils, as a mark of their high appreciation of his great kindness to the officers and crew of H.B.M. late ship Bombay, after the destruction of that ship by fire on the 14th Dec., 1864."

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION IN 1866.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined to hold a National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington, in the arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, which will be opened in April next. This exhibition is based upon the suggestions made by the Earl of Derby in a letter dated May 6, 1865. Their Lordships have carried out the recommendations of advisers, consisting of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery and other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. Samuel Redgrave, to whose labours the successful formation of the collection of portrait miniatures is chiefly due, has undertaken the special charge of directing the exhibition, and Mr. Scharf, of the art section.

The following arrangements have been approved of for the exhibition:—

1. The exhibition is specially designed to illustrate English history and the progress of art in England. It may be divided into two or three sections, representing distinct historic periods exhibited in successive years, depending upon the number of the portraits received and the space available for their proper exhibition.

2. It will comprise the portraits of persons of every class who have in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time; but will not include the portraits of living persons or portraits of a miniature character.

3. In regard to art, the works of deceased painters representing distinguished persons will be admitted; while the acknowledged works of eminent artists now living will be admitted, whether they be or does not represent a distinguished person.

4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in England will also be included, with portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished.

5. The exhibition will be held at South Kensington in the spacious brick building used for the refreshment-rooms of the International Exhibition in 1862; and these galleries, which are perfectly dry, will be made specially for the exhibition, and patrolled day and night by the police.

6. The cost of the building, and the expenses connected with the exhibition by the committee will be defrayed by the Department of Science and Art.

7. The exhibition will be opened early in April, 1866. The portraits, for the purpose of proper arranging and cataloguing, will be received not later than the second week in February, and will be returned at the end of August at the latest; but should any portraits be required to be sent till that time, any owner who requires the return of his contributions at the end of July will have them forwarded to him at once.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the Science and Art Department, in the case of loans of pictures, will take photographs of such portraits as may be useful for instruction in the schools of art, and allow them to be sold in the photographic establishment at South Kensington. The profits arising from the sale of photographs, without the owner's express sanction. Two copies of each photograph taken will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.

9. As was the case at the Exhibitions of 1861 and 1862 (and as is usual at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions), the department cannot be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of works lent; and it may be added that the numerous paintings lent for exhibition in 1862 were collected and returned, by the same agency as will be now employed, free from any injury or damage of any kind.

10. All communications, marked on the cover "National Portrait Exhibition," should be addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

King Victor Emmanuel has conferred an annual allowance of 400*l.* on the son of Giuglini, to facilitate his admission into a naval school.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Dalziels' Illustrated Arabian Nights. (Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) It is but a short time since we had occasion to express wonder and admiration at "The Arabian Nights" of Messrs. Routledge and Sons. Then compactness, neatness, and cheapness appeared miraculous; now magnitude and profuseness of illustration kindle the desire of possession. The text has been revised and amended throughout by Dr. Dalziel; and the illustrations, one hundred in number—engraved by the cunning hands of J. E. Millais, J. D. Watson, A. B. Houghton, John Tenniel, Thomas Dalziel, and E. J. Pinwell, and engraved by the Brothers Dalziel, are almost as good as a picture-gallery. The Arabs are, we believe justly, said to be the greatest of all storytellers (in two senses), and "The Arabian Nights" is supposed to be their greatest collection of stories. The public are, therefore, to be congratulated upon the completion of a work in which the illustrations seem to be worthy of the text.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. With Sixteen Illustrations by Houghton, Dalziel, &c. (Frederick Warne and Co.) A scrupulated one-volume edition, "revised, with notes, by Edward Geo. Fyfer Townsend, M.A." We are informed that "the more peculiar purposes adapted to the Family Library edition are twofold," and, so to purify the text that the most innocently-minded maiden may read them aloud to her husband and sisters without scruple or compunction; and, second, to add such short notes as may point out to the youthful scholar that what he reads is not merely romance, fable, and invention; but that there is to be found in the narratives which form the stories an under-current of illustration of Eastern manners, customs, and observances; and that, without all the sources of amusement, he may gather lessons of permanent information and instruction." The peculiar-and-pure theory is vague at the present day; work and play are so intermingled that you can scarcely discern one from the other; amusement and instruction are beaten up together in a literary dish and taken in the form of a light custard, and we have, therefore, no knowledge of anything of the kind. In great demand for the expectation naively confessed in the words, "it is hoped by the editor and by the publishers that a large extension of public favour may accrue to these ancient tales, thus purified and illustrated." This hope may not be shared by everybody, but it is a long or the other," and who in their early days had the unspeakable delight of devouring "The Arabian Nights," is the earnest belief that it was out of date, alas, but nevertheless true, to devote hours and hours to Eastern fairies. But the Social Science Congress has its eye upon the schoolboy; illicit pleasures are fleeting, and very few will soon be forgotten; and the fashionable mixture of truth and fiction, half-and-half, instruction and entertainment, is the very thing to tempt the families of the purchasers who at dinner-time observed to his hopeful son, "Before you help yourself to pudding, Master Jemmy, give me the date at which that useful vegetable was introduced into this country." It is whispered that, in consequence of this edition, there will be school-work nor his dinner. Nevertheless, it must be allowed that Mr. Townsend's notes seem to be to the point, and not unmercifully frequent.

The Wonder Book of Birds. Edited by John S. Roberts. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) An excellent edition, with charming illustrations, of a popular work. The biographical sketch by William Gannyon. The editor is anti-Bowdler, and holding the opinion that readers, however young, should know whether they are great poet even when he is a little indelicate than Bowdler even when he is most decorous and proper. The consequence is that little-minded grossness may find comfort in the kindred grossness of a fine mind; and that the latter may sometimes serve to cure the world that they can write as well as Burns (sometimes) wrote.

Men of Mark. (George Routledge and Sons.) This is a book which necessarily, if it is to be of any service, requires to be come to time new editions. Its aim "is to furnish, in as compact a form as possible, a series of brief biographical sketches of eminent characters of both sexes in all parts of the civilised world." It is therefore likely to be a useful book, and we are sure it will be found so for a hearty welcome. Death, however, will o'er bury, will not allow the publishers to rest on their oars; he was dead at the time at which the sheets of this new edition were passing through the press, and there will be found in the book the names of a few who have gone to whose places in the world know them no more, amongst whom are to be numbered Prince Albert, Lord Herbert of Lea, Baillantine, and Joseph Paxton. As President Lincoln's name does appear, President Johnson's cannot reasonably be omitted. Dr. Andrew Johnson was scarcely a "man of the time" until Abraham Lincoln was a man of the past.

Our Favourite Nursery Rhymes. (Frederick Warne and Co.) There is, of course, nothing to be "said," or even "to my knowledge" of jingles; but it has the recommendation of "upwards of one hundred illustrations" by Thomas Dalziel, E. G. Dalziel, and J. B. Pearsall, approved by the Brothers Dalziel."

The Emperor's Vigil, and Other Rhymes. By Charles Hetherington. (Kingston: R. G. A. Knapp). The author speaks so modestly of his own performances that we have unwillingly to leave him after a long hours of illness, that one is prepossessed in their favour; still, one cannot but remark that "Lines addressed to a Lady" would be better written "verses rather than poetry." In at least one instance he has been unhappy in his choice of subject: an ode "to my late" may exhibit the reader's sympathies, but an ode "to my concertina" awakens ludicrous associations. The concertina is so connected in some minds with Ethiopian minstrelsy and nigger melody that one is not more sympathetic towards an ode "to my concertina" than one would be towards an ode "to my banjo," or even "to my bones." An acquaintance with Shelley, moreover, is calculated to make one look at the Ethiopian serenader's instrument with disfavour from him who presumes to write an "Ode to the Skylark."

Gandid Hussein. By Captain W. W. Knollys. (Hurst and Blackett.) A three-volume novel, in the perusal of which they who manage other incidents, but never to conquer a passion, have a fair chance of being filled. It is written in a lively, dashing, letter-sketcher style, and inclines towards scenes where ladies very lightly dress, and frown upon those who would shock their notions of propriety, if it were not that danger or mis-sickness, or both, cover a multitude of sins. The author has a good eye for scenery, and the dialogue, and love and a clandestine meeting in a harem, and the like and unlike between the Grand Vizier and Hassinge's account of their dialogue are the weak points of the story; the former do not engage one's interest, or affection, or hatred in any great extent, and the latter is not remarkable for sense, piquancy, wit, or humour. The famous Change of Air Cure for Consumption is described, and, in the end story, the author makes a statement which is of great importance, and which will not be lost upon the reader or author. Captain Knollys is represented to have said, "Ride for your life, Hastings, and tell Lord Cardigan on no account to pursue further than the guns, and to return at once as the order to that effect has been sent." However, as Hastings did not arrive in time, the order which, we understand, the author has since discovered to be Hassinge's account of the battle, could not prevent the magnificent blunder.

Gulliver's Travels. By Jonathan Swift. With Explanatory Notes and a Life of the Author. By John Francis Waller, LL.D. Illustrated by Phiz. (Frederick Warne and Co.) Whether it be not a little incorrect to state that "no author in the British (*sic*) language has enjoyed a larger or more enthusiastic popularity than Jonathan Swift, and all his works 'Gulliver's Travels' is that upon which that popularity most securely rests," there is no doubt that Gulliver has and that still deserves to be immensely popular; and that this new edition, quaintly and aptly illustrated by Phiz, and not quite one, will be a favourite possession. There is no date on the titlepage, and therefore it may be a mere illusion when we fancy we had the pleasure of noticing this very edition last Christmas.

Penny Readings in Prose and Verse. Selected and edited by J. E. Carpenter. (Frederick Warne and Co.) The object of this publication appears to be to supply societies who wish to win the labouring classes from the old English custom of spending the evening in drinking and the consequences to the new fashion of attending "readings" (at a cost of "a penny a lot") at assembly-rooms and the like places with such literary fare as is likely to be found palatable by the audience. This little book seems likely to answer the purpose, and can be safely recommended for it.

Book of Information for Railway Travellers and Railway Officials. By R. Bond. (Murray and Co.) A useful little book, interspersed with illustrative anecdotes. Its author is crystal, "superintendent of G. W. Railway," and should, therefore, speak with authority.

FINE ARTS.

DECORATIVE PAINTINGS FOR THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Since our last general notice of the South Kensington Museum several important additions have been made which were not alluded to in our more recent account of the Raphael cartoons, on their removal from Hampton Court to the Museum. But of greater interest, perhaps, is the progress of the series of paintings for the alcoves and lunette of the gallery of the South Court, to be executed ultimately in mosaic. These are, perhaps, the most noteworthy public works of mural decoration, after the paintings for the Westminster Palace, now in course of execution. We propose, therefore, to devote attention to them first. Of the very rich and, in general, eminently successful decoration of this court we have already spoken. The upper portion of the walls of the court is divided into numerous alcoves, and for them are being painted by various artists what we may call illustrative or representative portraits of the most eminent men connected with the arts. The artists selected for this purpose are those who are "more on account of their being ornamentalists (or, to use a better word, 'ornamentists'), or masters of design, than painters, and this because they were great painters." Many of the paintings are already *in situ*, awaiting—subject to approval—execution in mosaic by the pupils of the art-schools. Some of the paintings have been temporarily removed, and others are undertaken by Messrs. J. Philip, R.A.; G. F. Watts, J. Tennant, J. Noel-Paton, Holman Hunt, C. Keene, J. D. Watson, and H. S. Marks.

Broadly speaking, little fault can be said in praise of the paintings already executed; on the contrary, they present discouraging evidences of the fact that English painters are not sufficiently versed in the higher branches of their art, and that little progress has been made in knowledge of the principles which regulate mural decoration intended to combine with architectural masses, notwithstanding the examples and warnings executed at Westminster and elsewhere in fresco. It is true that, owing to the gold background and the small and defined form of the compartments, the artists have been labouring under novel conditions; but this will hardly be accepted as a decided a failure of even some of our experienced mural painters. Unfortunately, modern British painters, unlike the predecessors of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, appear to know little or nothing of the latter arts of architectural painting. Even the old knowledge happens, however, to be essential for the proper execution of mural decoration. Whether the work be executed in mosaic or not, it does not intend their gold background to signify the open air, it is quite certain that the effect of the decorative arrangement of the so-called painted figures very much as the sky itself would do, and for more than an actual means is used to detach the figures from the sculpturesque treatment is therefore primarily demanded, and is the more imperatively necessary on account of the surrounding stained decorating. Then silvered mosaic is used for the architectonic tonal position of the figures—the angle whence they must be viewed from below. In order that they may be seen at their best, the artist would stand), the perspective of the feet must not be rendered as it may were viewed from above. But the most important error that will inevitably appear distorted in the foreshortened view. Two or three detached planes of representation, a single figure, or a group only of a building, for instance, are represented on one side of the composition, are likewise very questionable, according to the natural demands of pictorial and decorative art. Another consideration is forced upon us as regards the colouring by the fact that the gold is not transparent, which, rendering as it does by contrast all cold, grey, and blueish-black tints tenfold more crude and heavy, requires for harmony the warmest, richest, and most transparent tones. To what the writer will find that these leading requirements of the particular locality are satisfied in very few of these paintings, and that some of our other qualities, indispensable under all circumstances—such as sound drawing of the figure, delicate modelling, refinement of form, breadth and simplicity—are also frequently absent.

But to our deficiency of knowledge artists generally we would particularly advert—namely, as regards the treatment of "drapery"—using the word in its signification artistic generally. Of this deficiency cannot be concealed in monumental works. In Geraldine and Fraser "drapery" forms the subject of a special course of study; but it is not too much to say that the works Mr. Dyce was the only painter who perfectly mastered drapery in the way it ought to be. Mr. Dyce, it is true, who fully showed its extreme value and importance in pictorial compositions of a monumental character, in Queen's Robing-room in the Westminster Palace still remains unfinished, and cloud on the general public taste every generation for examples of large mural works, should not fail to study, if he would give due artistic treatment to his draperies, the noble treatment of the noble frescoes left by Dyce in that room. The "style" which distinguishes the magnificent draperies in the same room due to the large and simple arrangement of the draperies—a merit due to foreign study by Mr. Dyce, in addition to his profound knowledge of the quantity of garments and bangings and the application of their folds. The figures are sometimes swallowed up or rendered insignificant rather than impressing by the sumptuary manners in which they are represented. This objection, to a certain extent, applies to the figure of "Nicolò Pisano" in the series already executed in mosaic, which, in the general effect and grand, is heavily cloaked. Moreover, the cloak falls with angular angles from the shoulders, and in the monumental manner which the sculptor examines (too near the face, by-the-way) looks the more insignificant in comparison with the general effect. Nevertheless, this and the "Cimabue" by the same artist, now in course of being reformed in mosaic, are among the most successful portraits hitherto executed for the museum. "Maestro Giorgio," by Mr. Hart, R.A. (like to Nicola Pisano), seems to be scrutinising his sculpture vase with unnecessary closeness; but both these figures are excellent. The objection, to a certain extent, applies to the figure of "Nicolò Pisano" in the series already executed in mosaic, which, in the general effect and grand, is heavily cloaked. Moreover, the cloak falls with angular angles from the shoulders, and in the monumental manner which the sculptor examines (too near the face, by-the-way) looks the more insignificant in comparison with the general effect. Nevertheless, this and the "Cimabue" by the same artist, now in course of being reformed in mosaic, are among the most successful portraits hitherto executed for the museum. "Maestro Giorgio," by Mr. Hart, R.A. (like to Nicola Pisano), seems to be scrutinising his sculpture vase with unnecessary closeness; but both these figures are excellent. By Mr. Ward, R.A., have less adventitious picturesqueness than might be expected from artists accustomed to study in the open air as painters of easel pictures—a manner of which Mr. Ward has not succeeded in divesting himself in the decorations of the new Indian museum corridor. We regret to say that the "Fra Angelico," by Mr. Poynter, does not well sustain that position among the examples as one of our most experienced mural painters. The treatment avoids the common error; the conception of the upturned face of the angelic artist has a hard-featured, commonplace model seems to have been chosen, and from her looks contorted from her face. The "Sir Christopher Wren" would be very good indeed if one were at liberty to regard it as mere portrait, not a monumental figure.

We have to remark that we see not sufficient space to give a detailed estimate of how far each work satisfies or does not satisfy, it appears to us, the true principles of design and purpose; but it will not be difficult to apply the principles already enunciated as regards monumental decoration. There are a few notes, we must add that Mr. Burchett's "William of Wykeham" is unsatisfactory; that Mr. Cope, R.A., would not have been so happy in his "Michael Angelo" and "Raphael" as in the decoration of the Queen's Robing-room; that the contrast between the figures, by which the actually rather small and slight Raphael looks a giant, is unpardonable in a monumental composition; who was not only larger physically, but when we naturally, by comparison, credit with Titanic power and energy. The "Giotto" criticising the "Prisciticho," and also the "Ghiberti" and "Mantegna." There is a sense of grandeur in the "Della Robbia," by Mr. Scott, which promised well; but the colour is rather cold, and strong character and expression in the head have been somewhat unnecessarily sexised upon. The "Albert Dürer," by Mr. Stanfield, with a rather affected air before a part of the Louvre in the background—however, by-the-way by—which is the "Titian" by Mr. Bartholomew. "Peter Vischer," by Mr. W. B. Scott, has the merit, rare in this series, of a warm tone of colour throughout, which harmonises with the golden glow of the background. The head of the "Inigo Jones," by Mr. Morgan, is very agreeably natural. "Phidias," by Mr. Poynter, has something of French classicality, but is otherwise artistic and suitable. "Georgione," by Mr. Prinsep, is heavy, angular and commonplace, lacking the colour and romantic beauty we should expect in the great Venetian.

A far more important work than any of these is, however, in completion—to wit, the decoration of one of the two large lunettes which terminate the west side of the court on each side of the central passage or corridor. A competition for this work having taken place, the designs sent in may now be seen. One or two of these designs would be invaluable to our old friend *Punch*; but we feel bound to refer particularly only to a sketch which, we believe it is no secret (did not internal evidence prove the fact), has been sent by Mr. G. F. Watts. The subject, as far as we can ascertain (the sketch being extremely slight and all detail omitted), is a kind of semi-allegorical and conventional illustration of branches of decorative art, and is treated by Mr. Watts in the usual literary association of the various groups of figures, after the manner of the great Italian monumental painters. The conception is very remarkable for artistic inventiveness and spirit. The central, principal group, and superb feature of the design is a rich black war-horse, rearing with his fore-legs in the air, and magnificently clothed upon the large gold-ground panel (actually gilt in the sketch), upon which, according to the early practice, the mosaic is to be executed, and which cannot be denied, although so effective a feature could not be spared, that the black mass of the horse's body somewhat detracts from the size of the figures, and there is some emptiness of portions of the design in consequence. But the general composition is very fine, and an increase of the scale of the foreground figures would easily remedy this. In a design so monumental, principally in its treatment of detailment, the figures should have heroic size and importance because they must necessarily be seen from a distance. The effect of this design, should, of course, be calculated for the floor of the court, not the gallery immediately before it. The colouring in the sketch is quite Venetian in its beautiful harmonies and contrasts of rich and subdued colour, this design, if thoroughly carried out, promises to justify more completely, than any of the others, the selection of the artist favoured by unfilled judges of Mr. Watts's capacity as a mural painter.

Mr. W. B. Scott, the Newcastle artist whose picture of "Our Lord Walking on the Sea of Galilee on a Stormy Night" excited ridicule, and the painter of a series of mural works illustrating Northumbrian history in Wallington Hall, the seat of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, is executing a series of pictures on the walls of a staircase in the tower of Penkill Castle, Ayrshire, the seat of Miss Boyle, a most remarkable tower is about 5 ft. thick, and was an ancient peel house of the largest size, having projecting turrets; attached to it is a building dated 1600. The tower, which is circular, contains a winding stone staircase, adapting it for modern use, and built a connecting staircase, which, together with the tower, forms a hall 30 ft. high and 25 ft. in circumference, which is 10 ft. in width. On the walls of the last-named hall Mr. Scott is painting the pictures of "The Days of Chivalry," as related by himself in the quaint poem, "The King's Quair." The compartments are nine in all. We will explain to our readers how we recollect that the future King of Scotland first saw the Lady Jane in the garden beneath his prison-chamber window.

Mr. G. F. Watts has undertaken to prepare designs of the four Evangelists, to be executed in mosaic, in many of the spandrels under the drum of the dome of St. Paul's. Hence Stevens will supply three more designs of prophets of the Old Testament, in addition to the two already executed in that style. It is hoped that the latter artist will be more successful in future designs than he has been in the two already executed. Mr. Watts's method of the subscription decoration fund renders it impossible, we believe, that all these costly works can be executed in mosaic. Mr. Watts has replied very aptly to the remonstrances addressed to him by the Chief Commissioner of Works, and, we believe, has consented to substitute, with reference to the long-delayed, and, it would appear, almost entirely neglected, commission for the Wellington Monument to be placed in St. Paul's.

MUSIC.

The Royal English Opera Company, Covent Garden, have issued a prospectus of their arrangements for the ensuing season, which begins on Saturday next, October 14, with a performance of Auber's Gustavus—Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Ida Gilliès, Mdlle. Florence Lancia, Miss Rosina Wright, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Swift, Mr. Sherrington, Charles Mr. Miss Leffler and Mdme. Emma Heywood. Mr. Charles Adams, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. David Miranda, Mr. Charles Lyall, and Mr. Henry Haigh will complete the company. Mr. Alberto Lawrence, Mr. J. G. Patey, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Eugene Dussek, and Mr. Henry Leslie will conduct the principal dances are also named. The orchestra and chorus will be composed of members of the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Augustus Harris will be stage-manager and conductor of the orchestra; acting manager, Mr. Edward Murray; stage-director, Mr. Wm. Weir; prompter, Mr. Henry Pincott; pianist, Mr. Josiah Pittman; leader of the ballet, Mr. Thirlwall; chorus-master, Mr. Augustus Braham; and Mr. Alfred Mellon. The following are the principal operas promised during the season:—"Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Il Barbiere," and others. In one act by Mr. Charles Dedell; Felicien David's "Lalla Rookh," the "Crown Diamonds," Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," Wallace's "Helvellyn," successfully produced last season. Three will, moreover, be given Mozart's "Il Seraglio" and Charlotte Adams' mime. The subscription will be divided into two periods: the first commencing on the 14th inst. and ending on the 31st of December, the second commencing on the 1st of February and ending on the 31st of March. The prospectus promises well, and we may hope for a satisfactory season.

Mr. Mapleson has announced a series of performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, to be called "Operatic Recitals," wherein per formers to fulfil their Continental engagements. The first will take place on Monday, the 23rd of October, and the announced during the series are "Faust," "Fidelio," "Don Giovanni," and the "Puritani." On the 1st November the Countess Marie d'Agoult Ardit) will include Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Sarolta, Mdlle. Sinico, Mdlle. Trebelli, Mr. Sandby, and all the chief stars of Mr. Mapleson's company of last season.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts began for the season on Saturday last, the 7th inst., before a numerous audience. The spacious concert-room in the centre transept was densely crowded, but the most convenient seats were not filled, as is usual, by visitors from the closeness and heat of a London concert-room. Mr. Manns has established his position as an unrivalled conductor of music. He has formed a first-rate instrumental orchestra; and the symphonies and overtures of the great masters are performed, under his direction, in a manner which leaves little to be desired. Mr. Manns's band, like Dusque, His taste and judgment, moreover, are shown by the excellent programmes of the concerts, which are free from the vulgar trash of modern formers. The concert of Saturday included Beethoven's Second Symphony in D, Weber's Overture to "Oberon," Mozart's introduction and Rondo for violin and orchestra, and Mendelssohn's Overture in E minor—a charming selection of music, which was played in a manner worthy of high praise. The violin solo was executed with enthusiasm, and the warmth of its reception will doubtless induce Mr. Carrodus to favour the audience with a solo at the next concert. The mentioned movements form a portion. The singers were Mdlle. Lehmann, Miss Rose Hersee, and Signor Ferranti. Mdlle. Lehmann had been engaged, but was disabled from appearing by an attack of influenza on the way to the Palace. Fortunately, Miss Hersee was in the season with extraordinary success. Though young, she is an accomplished singer, and has studied under the most eminent masters at the Conservatoire of Paris. She is ladylike and prepossessing in appearance and manner, and sings with much expression, feeling, and sweetness, has the youthful freshness which is so great, though short-lived, a charm. She sang Horn's beautiful ballad, "Cherry ripe," with delightful sweetness and expression, though we could have dispensed with several bravura passages (added, we believe, by a foreign composer), which, though well calculated to display the singer's brilliant execution, were at variance with the English simplicity of the air. She also sang, with Mdlle. Lichtert, Mozart's duet, "Sull aria," from the "Nozze di Figaro." They sang it charmingly, and the greatest beauty of their performance was its fidelity to the composer's text, which was given in all its purity, without the addition of a single ornament. The other vocal pieces were Mozart's "Voi che Carino," from "Don Giovanni," sung by Mdlle. Lichtert, and Ricci's "Sulla poppa del mio brick," and Rossini's "Tarantella," sung by Signor Ferranti. The whole concert was thoroughly relished by the audience, the principal pieces being applauded to the echo.

The National Choral Society are to begin their weekly rehearsals at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The choir of this society consists of nearly 700 amateur singers of London and the suburbs; and the instrumental band contains many excellent amateur performers. We understand that the application to join the choir for the ensuing season are more numerous than ever. To do so is highly advantageous, inasmuch as every member of the choir has the privilege of attending the weekly rehearsals of oratorios and other great works, under the able personal direction of Mr. Martin. The first performance will be given during the ensuing season, and the names of Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley have been announced.

"The Abbé Liszt," says the *Musical World*, "will visit London in May next, for the purpose of conducting his mass, composed expressly for the opening of the new church of the Carmelites at Kensington."

THE THEATRES.

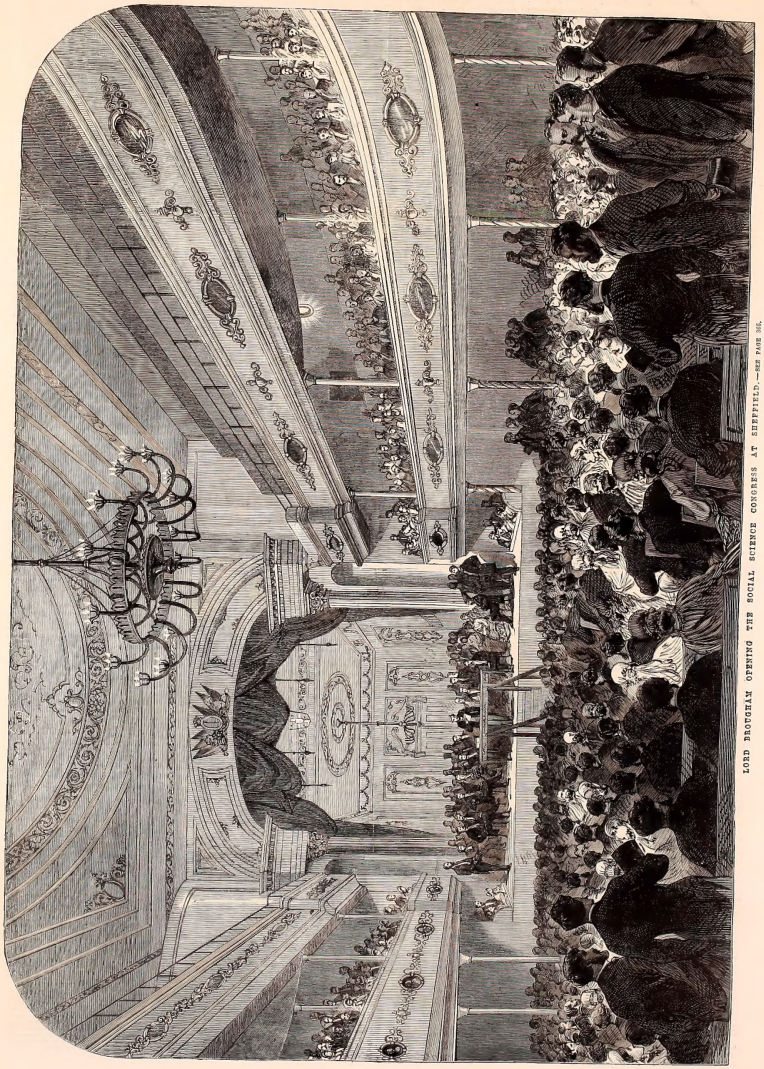
The theatrical season is beginning in earnest, and on Monday the Haymarket will open under the management direct management. The manager also appeared as Sir Benjamin Backbite, in Sheridan's excellent comedy, "The School for Scandal," and surprised his friends with his comic power and his thoroughly healthy enjoyment. The popularity of the character was indicated by the frequent applause which this excellent actor received; and the comedy went off with the greatest success. The company is very good, and doubtless, a prosperous season awaits their exertions.

Astley's also opened on the same evening with a piece written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, entitled "The Child of the Regiment," and designed to be illustrated by the gymnastic attitudes and equestrian skill of the Astley troupe. The piece performs the part of Ivo here, Leon, a creole, who has been reared as a slave, but is the rightful heir to the property of which his master has evilly been enabled to display Miss Menken in her various accomplishments; and, accordingly, we have the usual different characters—the Child of the Regiment, a drummer-boy, a Dumb Page slave, these as the chief of the number. The piece is full of the most extraordinary catches. The scenery is throughout magnificent and redounds greatly to the credit of Messrs. Charles and William Beverley, who have exhausted their ingenuity on every effect, and with success. The piece is admirably acted and has been taken and expended are in vain; for a less interesting drama was never placed on the stage. We have said that Leon is a Creole. He is the son of Don Pedro de Mendez, a wealthy Mexican planter (Mr. Dominick Murray), and grandson of Don Pedro (Mr. Edward Price), his nephew (Mr. Basil Potter). The latter has persuaded his uncle that his wife (Miss Fanny Wright) is dead, and has accordingly married her to his revenge and degraded her offspring. After a long absence, Don Pedro returns, and finds that his wife is alive, and that she proceeds to take Don Pedro's confession. From this he learns that his nephew has deceived him, and Don Pedro has resolved on doing justice to Leon by actually adopting him and making him his own property. Fernando thereupon discloses himself, strangles the old man, and secures the property himself, and, disguising himself as a dumb slave, becomes Fernando's servant—but secretly employs himself in adopting the interests of Leon. In the meantime Fernando Fernando is connected with brigands, and Leon determines on their extermination. In the course, in the course, Fernando represents the brigands' camp, Leon, in escaping from him, falls in with the Comanches and becomes their chief. Leon, in the meantime, has been condemned to be burned at stake. Two subordinate characters, intended to be comic, have an influence in the progress of the piece. Tallman, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. H. Corden. These worthies find the papers which establish Leon's birthright, and give them to their owner. Leon falls into the power of Fernando, and is brought to trial for charges made against him by the latter, when the Yankee takes the place of Leon's accuser, and, in consequence from Leon's defence, the documents that declare him to be the son of Don Pedro, but he is found guilty, and Fernando then orders his execution, and receives his death wound from Leon. This wild and extravagant plot is connected with a number of incidents and situations which are full of interest, and which are rendered more striking by the splendid scenery and ballets. In the letter Mdlle. Marie Milet, from La Scala, executes the Highland Fling, Sailor's Hornpipe, and various other dances. Mdlle. Milet's performance was received with much applause. The other characters are equally futile, and the whole drama is its sufficiently tedious and unmeaning.

The Surrey has been opened under the direction of Mr. John Douglass, for the regular dramatic season. Mr. Creswick is engaged, as well, as Madame Ristori, the tragedy of "The Stranger," has proved effective. He is supported by a very respectable company, who fill the other characters of the piece with a degree of earnestness and diligence which cannot but satisfy the crowded audiences by whom the performances are attended. It is announced that Mr. Ryder will soon join the *troupe*; after which, we believe, Shakespeare will be in the ascendant. The scenery, painted by Mr. Richard Douglass, is remarkably well executed, and is fitted with much taste and with a taste that it meets *par* ticular attention.

At last Mrs. Howard Paul have reappeared at the Egyptian Hall, with a comic and musical entertainment, consisting of songs and sketches, entitled "Paul and Pry," which, secure to them the popularity which they have so long enjoyed.

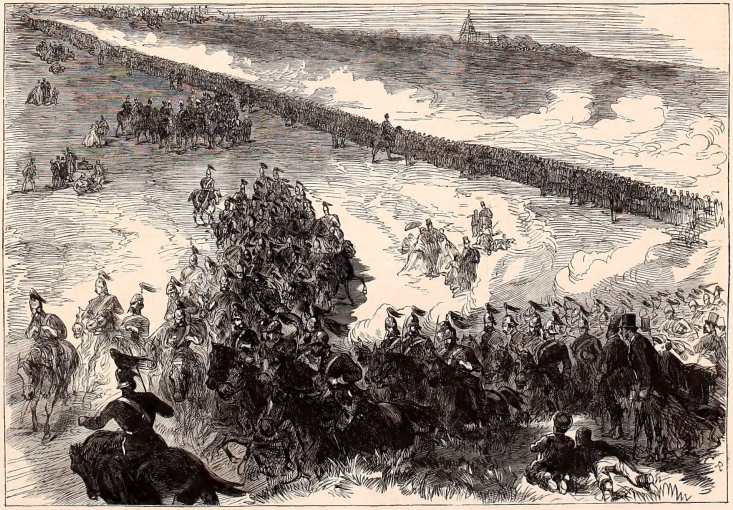
The Polytechnic Institution commenced a series of new lectures and entertainments on Monday. The principal lecture is by Professor J. H. Pepper, on "The Gorgeous Phenomena of Polarised Light," which, from the lecturer's well-known reputation as a brilliant new polariscope, is both entertaining and instructive. The Professor's new polariscope is both entertaining and instructive. The Professor's new polariscope is both entertaining and instructive. The Professor's new polariscope



LORD BROUGHAM OPENING THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD.—SEE PAGE 365.



THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD: SIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE DELIVERING HIS ESSAY ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 365.



REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT OF THE DOVER AND SHORNCLIFFE GARRISONS AT ROUND DOWN, FOLKESTONE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT ON ROUND DOWN, FOLKESTONE.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the troops of the Dover garrison and those stationed at Shorncliffe camp on Round Down, midway between Dover and Folkestone, on Wednesday week; and they were put through the manœuvres of a sham fight, of which we present an illustration. The scene of the performance was the range of hills which extend along each side of the valley parallel with the sea, forming at the western end the Folkestone Downs. The troops were formed into two divisions, the infantry brigade occupying the hill on the cliff side, being under the command of Colonel T. K. Palmer, C.B., second battalion 60th Royal Rifles, and composed of the 8oth Foot(the Staffordshire), the Royal Engineers, and the 60th Rifle Regiments; that on the northern hill being commanded by Major-General Hinde, C.B., and consisting of the Dover brigade of Royal Engineers, 69th Rifles, and the 39th Regiment. Two squadrons of the 1st Royal Dragoons and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery were posted on each hill; and Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., K.H., assumed the command of the entire force, numbering about 7000 men.

At eleven o'clock the Duke of Cambridge rode upon the ground, accompanied by Major-General Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, Colonel Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, and a brilliant staff of officers. His Royal Highness having taken up a position on the southern hill, the troops were formed on the two hills to resist an manœuvre which from the Dover hills. Accordingly the infantry, cavalry, and the 60th opened fire; then falling back, a line was formed on each hill, and heavy firing by artillery and infantry ensued by the main body. The cavalry then made a dash along the hills, and turned the right and left wings of the supposed enemy. The head of the column appeared to be in the direction of Houghton Court Farm, from which the defenders eventually made a rapid retreat for a short distance, and were pursued until they re-formed, and both divisions again threw out skirmishers, and afterwards poured a volley or two into the ranks of the enemy, who, however, continued to advance to the Downs, where a third line of defence, extending right across the hills, was quickly and well formed, and heavy volleys continued to fire simultaneously with the discharge of the field-pieces along the valley. The whole disposition of cavalry combined and made a dashing charge in line, which circumscribed the enemy and ended the sham fight. Colonel Palmer then entrusted on the Downs, and the review was concluded by a "march past." The Duke and his Staff were entertained at luncheon in a marquee on the ground, after which he inspected the citadel and fortifications at Dover.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The new number of the *Annales des Mines* contains M. C. de Fecondaux's important report on municipal and sanitary arrangements in Belgium and Rhenish Prussia, with illustrative engravings. The subjects of this report are—Municipal organisation of workmen; and the infection of the general and limited atmosphere, the water, and the soil. This report makes the 2nd volume of Statistics, Commerce, and Public Works, in pursuance of a decree issued in consternity with the wishes of the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures.

The two scientific quarterlies, the *Popular Science Review* and the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, besides the valuable information of the progress of every department (to which the recent meeting of the British Association largely contributes), have each a paper of peculiar and especially interesting. In the *Review* we would particularly refer to the articles on Animal Electricity, by Mr. R. Hunt; on Sound, by Mr. Bennett Woodcroft; and on the Moon, by Mr. Breen; and, in the *Journal*, to the papers by Mr. Tyler on Circulation and Communication, and by Mr. Hall on Insects of the Mammals of South America. Mr. Robert Hunt, in his article on British Gold in the *Review*, refers to Mr. Crooke's experiments, by the Lisbon Commissioner of a certain proportion of sodium with the mercury, the amalgam containing gold ore, under all circumstances, and that the mercury will extract gold from sulphides, and from such other minerals as have been found to contain it. Mr. Crooke's process is now under the consideration of Government, and may eventually decide the question whether British gold can be worked with commercial advantage.

The Great Auk, or the Gare-fowl (Alca impennis), termed by Yarrell, in Vol. II., a very rare British bird, "on account of the difficulty of procuring it at once covered it with the body, and, by the aid of its arms, &c., to the shore. The boat was then pushed off, and the bird, which was still alive, was taken out from the bottom. Many of the birds were killed by the Orkney, the Faroes, and St. Kilda; and the eruption of a submarine volcano in Iceland, by which not one of the third volume of Yarrell's work, and the destruction. In May, 1844, a great sea was caught near the entrance of a number of the birds were killed, and the remainder driven off to sea, where it was easily taken. It lived some time, being fed with potatoes and milk, and fish. It moved, and frequently attempted to walk. It died in May, 1844, but may possibly still exist in secluded parts of Iceland and Newfoundland. A strange variation of this bird, the Little Auk (Alca Alle), has been long converted into subspecies, on an island to the northward of Newfoundland, several feet thick on the surface, in a deposit of fragments of bones, by which the British Museum, in 1834, by the Bishop of Newfoundland.

Mr. William Sowerby, in a letter in the *Annals of Natural History* for October, describes the singular method adopted by the long-eared bat in capturing its prey. In bats the flying membrane is attached to the hind legs to the tail, forming a large bag or net termed the "femoral membrane," the middle two segments of the tail standing free from the membrane. Mr. Sowerby placed a lively male bat in a wire grass cage, into which he put some flies. The bat immediately commenced the process of "scooping it at once covered it with the body, and, by the aid of its arms, &c., to the shore. The boat was then pushed off, and the bird, which was still alive, was taken out from the bottom. Many of the birds were killed by the Orkneys

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL STIRLING.

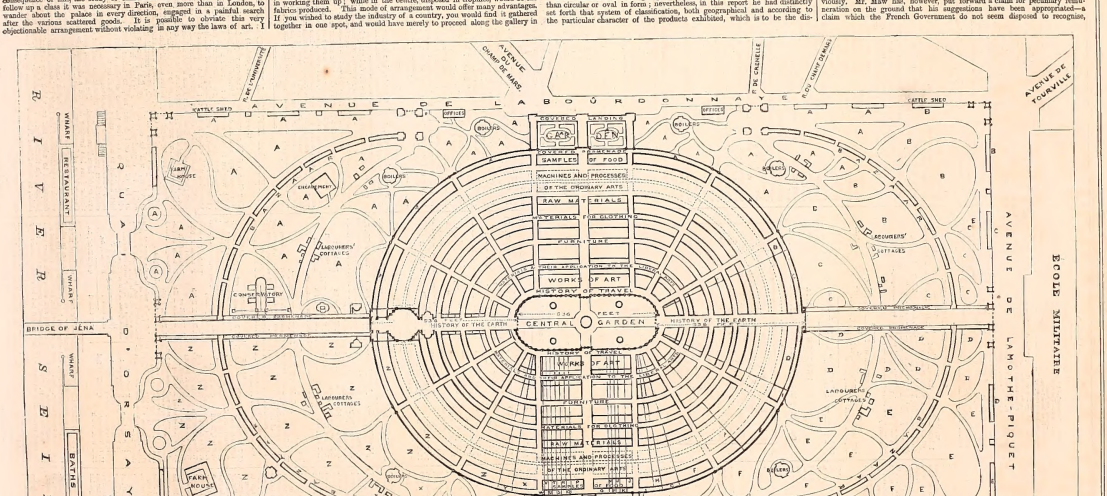
Rear-Admiral William Hoveil Stirling, K.N., who died on the 30th ult., aged seventy-nine, entered the British service in February, 1790, and acted in the North Sea, under Sir A. Dickson; and was afterwards removed, on April 2, 1801, at the Battle of Copenhagen, under Nelson, on board the Monarch, 74, which vessel on that glorious occasion had an enormous number of men and officers (including the Captain, J. B. Mosse), owing to the very exposed position the ship had to take up when attacking the Crown battery. Nielson afterwards proceeded to the West Indies, and was at the taking of St. Lucia and Tobago in 1803; he then joined the Spanish fleet off Cadiz, and remained in it for eight knots while firing at the enemy's batteries off Cape Frio. In 1808, commanded a rocket-boat, and assisted at the capture of Scaligue, and was severely burnt in both hands while attacking an ignited schooner. He was in the Walcheren expedition, which further service, in which he was frequently employed, and which included participating in the French schooner La Chiffonne and cutting four of the enemy's ships from under a battery at Martinique, his rank as Lieutenant dating from that. He was Senior Lieutenant of the Asp, in 1809-10, at the taking of Martinique, at the capture of the French frigate Ile de Ré, and of the Nymphe, at the destruction of the forts and magazines of Port St. Louis, Guadaloupe. He was subsequently employed in the Augusta, Superb, and Hannibal, and obtained his pigeon on the French coast. He, in 1824, was in the expedition against Algiers. He became a Commander in 1825, and in 1826 was appointed to the Imperieuse in the Coast guard at Newcastle, and in the following winter was employed between the police and the Government by his exertions in suppressing riots and extinguishing incendiary fires. He was, in 1841, appointed to the second captaincy of the Queen, 110, flagship of Sir E. W. C. R. Owen in the Mediterranean; and, in the autumn of 1844, on the occasion of Her Devastation, on the same station. He was made a Captain in 1846, and in 1851 was appointed to the command of Portsdue, and made Governor of the Island of Ascension, where he remained until 1858. He was awarded a Greenwich Hospital out-pension in 1849, and obtained his rank as Rear-Admiral on the 10th of June, 1854.

ADMIRAL MAINWARING.

Rear-Admiral Edward Reeve B. Mainwaring, K.N., who died on the 8th inst., at Brighton, aged seventy-seven, was a scion of the ancient and still existing house of Mainwaring, of Whitmore, in Staffordshire, the head of the family which for ages has given valuable officers to the naval and military service of this country. The admiral was the son of the late Rev. Edward Mainwaring, Esq., and great grandson of Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart., of

to have been but one object in view in the arrangement of products—namely, that of presenting an agreeable appearance. The geographical order even has hardly been preserved in the arrangement and grouping of musses, and, as a consequence of this, the study of exhibitions has been a real fatigue. To follow up a class it was necessary in Paris, even more than in London, to wander about the palace in every direction, engaged in a painful search after the various scattered goods. It is possible to obviate this very objectionable arrangement without violating in any way the laws of art. I would have a building which transversely should show the goods arranged according to their respective nationalities, and which longitudinally should show the nature of the products in three great categories. For instance, on the one side would be raw materials, and on the other the machines that are used in working them up; while in the centre, disposed in trophies, would be the fabrics produced. This mode of arrangement would offer many advantages. If you wished to study the industry of a country, you would find it gathered together in one spot, and would have merely to proceed along the gallery in a transverse direction. Should you desire, on the contrary, to study a particular group or class of products, you would then follow it longitudinally, and by this means be enabled to establish a comparison between the industrial results of different nations."

It is evident from the foregoing that the Prince had in view a building other than circular or oval in form; nevertheless, in this report he had distinctly set forth that system of classification, both geographical and according to the particular character of the products exhibited, which is to be the distinctive feature of the Exhibition of 1867. Without denying to Mr. Maw the merit of having suggested a circular or oval form of building, which he may or may not have been the first to do, nothing contained in his paper published in the *Builder* during February, 1861, can possibly detract from the originality of Prince Napoleon's suggestion made public four years previously. Mr. Maw has, however, put forward a claim for pecuniary remuneration on the ground that his suggestions have been appropriated—a claim which the French Government do not seem disposed to recognise,



Names of Countries.	Space Allotted.	Names of Countries.	Space Allotted.	Names of Countries.	Space Allotted.	Names of Countries.	Space Allotted.	Names of Countries.	Space Allotted.	Names of Countries.	Space Allotted.
A France and French Colonies..	190,312 sqr. ft.	E Other German States ..	24,699 sqr. ft.	I Sweden and Norway ..	6868 sqr. ft.	L Greece	2130 sqr. ft.	P Russia	9564 sqr. ft.	T Africa and Oceania ..	2637 sqr. ft.	X United States	10,276 sqr. ft.
B Holland and Dutch Colonies	6469 "	F Austria	24,699 "	J Spain and Spanish Colonies ..	6378 "	M Ionnian Principalities ..	2130 "	Q Turkey	4922 "	U Mexico and Central America	7146 "	Y Reserved space ..	4810 "
C Belgium	23,786 "	G Switzerland ..	7824 "	K Portugal and Portuguese Colonies ..	3720 "	N Papal States	2130 "	R Persia and Central Asia ..	7130 "	V Republics of South America..	2637 "	Z Great Britain and British Colonies ..	73,467 "
D Prussia	24,699 "	H Denmark	2122 "			O Italy	12,786 "	S Chins, Japan, and Eastern Asia	9027 "	W Brazil	3170 "		

PLAN OF THE PALACE AND PARK DESIGNED FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

although it has been backed up, we are informed, by a diplomatic note from Lord Cowley.

The architect of the palace for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 is Mr. Hardy, a Frenchman, both by birth and education, spite of his undoubted English name. The chief engineer in Mr. Krantz, late chief engineer of the Orleans Railway, who was appointed to his present post by the French Government, without any kind of competition taking place. There will be no general contractor for the entire work, but separate contractors for each particular department. The masonry is, we hear, estimated to cost £100,000; and so strict are the terms of the contract—one of which is that the whole of the works shall be covered in during the winter months—that many large firms have declined to send in estimates. Iron castings, too, if 2 per cent over weight, will not be allowed for; and if 2 per cent under weight, will be refused altogether. A series of experiments with reference to different forms of bolts and new systems of fastening iron beams and girders are now in progress, at Gouda, the great French ironfounder, by direction of the Commissaire-Général of the Exhibition, M. Le Play, Councillor of State.

The following are some of the chief dimensions of the building and of its various approaches:—From the Bridge of Jena to the commencement of the covered promenade is 315 ft. The length of the covered promenade on this side of the exhibition—namely, that facing the Seine—is 820 ft. From the chief entrance of the palace to the edge of the central garden is 536 ft. The length of the central garden is likewise 536 ft. The distance between the central garden and the entrance on the side facing the Ecole Militaire is also 536 ft. The length of the covered promenade leading to the Ecole Militaire is 712 ft. The extreme length of the building is 1696 ft., and its extreme width 1240 ft. The space of ground covered by the building and its accessories, including the surrounding park and covered promenades, is 3153 ft. in length by about 1500 ft. wide.

The arrangement of the park as shown in the official plan is, of course, only an approximate one—liable to be considerably varied according to circumstances; only this is certain, that the ground will be so laid out that farm buildings, cattle-sheds, garden conservatories, model cottages, &c., may be erected thereon; but the precise disposition of those various buildings will depend on the decision of the commissioners when the entire scheme shall have advanced towards something like complete realisation.

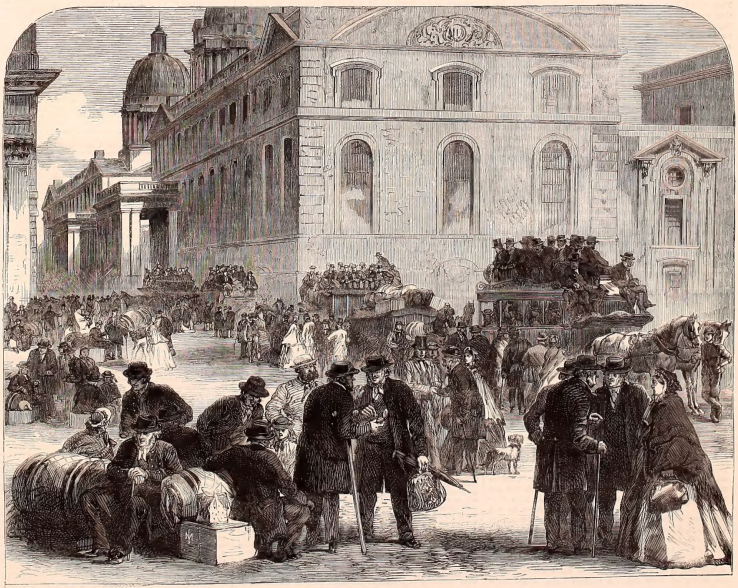
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1339.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

WHATEVER character the messages from Washington to Paris upon the subject of Mexico may have assumed, and whether they are of recent date or were dispatched at the time when the conclusion of the internecine war gave the United States Government an opportunity of looking round them, there is no doubt that the President, in signifying his displeasure with French interference on the new continent, expresses the feelings of a very large, if not a very intellectual, portion of the American people. It is not, therefore, of the first consequence to be assured as to the exact accuracy of the statement which has just caused considerable sensation in London and Paris—namely, that the President of the States has decided on forbidding the Emperor of the French to dispatch a fresh supply of troops to the aid of the Emperor Maximilian. The probability seems to be that the peremptory message of which we have heard was rather inferred than known, and that we shall learn that, if a very late despatch on the subject has been sent to Paris, the document is not one of a character so offensive as that which has been described. But this is of little consequence, for the reason we have assigned. The Americans have managed to inoculate themselves with an extraordinary conviction that the New World belongs to them, and that Mr. Canning, of England, and Mr. Monroe, of Washington, have told them so, and therefore they view with unconcealed jealousy any attempt at intrusion on the part of Europeans. Whether, therefore, they may be inclined to quarrel with France now on the subject of Mexico, or whether they may be able to nurse their wrath to keep it warm until the empire of Maximilian is able to stand by itself, and France may withdraw, and not be quarrelled with at all, matters not very much. It would, perhaps, be more to the advantage of the Maximilian dynasty that hostilities should be provoked at once, while the honour of France is involved, and her whole mighty force must be brought to the aid of the new Emperor, than that his empire should be left to settle itself, and that it should get into difficulties with the States at a later date. Very good terms and a very good treaty could be obtained from the latter Power at the present time; but later, *ne vicris!* and who can say that ten years hence France will be inclined to lend aid to the Mexican empire?

But, inasmuch as the hostility of the Americans to this Mexican empire is a fact over which there is no getting, we may venture to believe that, whether the President has sent the menacing despatch or not, the belief represents the feelings of his constituents, and we may be tolerably sure that at some convenient opportunity the States will quarrel with Mexico. They did so before, as we recently pointed out, and



OLD PENSIONERS LEAVING GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the result was a war and an annexation. We will not say what might be the end of a war in which the disciplined and scientific armies of France would encounter the American forces. It is possible that volunteers, even of the high class of which much of the United States Army, now disbanded, was composed, might find a different enemy in the splendid machine called a French army from the gallant volunteers of the South. At the utmost, the Americans have had but four years of military experience, while the French armies have an unbroken succession of such knowledge. It might be that the Imperial Marshals would be an overmatch for the Republican Generals. But, withdraw France from the game, and it is not too much to say that Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan would finish the business of the Emperor Maximilian in a month. Unless France means to have a permanent protectorate in Mexico, or unless good offices exist between the United States Government to a recognition of the new monarchy, we may, without any inclination to be prophets of ill, prognosticate that bad fortune is in store for the Mexican empire. We shall have telegrams for the second edition of the papers some fine afternoon, which despatches will begin with the ominous words, "Rupture between the States and Mexico." What the next will contain will depend very much upon which of the dates is selected for the rupture in question.

Now, if the United States desire a new annexation, if they have resolved that the stripes and stars shall float over the entire of the southern part of North America, from Canada to Cuba, we can understand the resolution, though we may not admire it. But there are statesmen in the States. The vulgar longing for mere acquisition of territory and addition of population, no doubt, actuates myriads among them, and bids them regard Mexico as a territory to be taken when circumstances may permit, or when any decent pretext can be afforded for the annexation. The same objections which they affect to feel in regard to a monarchical neighbour can easily be made to a democratic neighbour. But we think the statesmanship is not exactly like that of the great Republic. There need never be wanting an excuse for seizing Mexico while the Americans retain their present ideas as to their own destiny; and as to the very frivolous and antiquated character of Old World notions about right and wrong. These persons need be in no hurry. But, as we have said, there are statesmen among them who must be superior to the low feeling of avidity for mere annexation. They must be statesmen because they so many additional millions of acres and fellow-citizens. They would like to increase the Union, no doubt; but they would like to feel that they increased it to their advantage. Men of this class must perceive that at the present time the absorption of Mexico would be a premature step, a foolish blunder. In the anecdotage of New York is a clever story illustrating the error of young hunters. He was tracking a deer, had marked it down, and had his finger on the trigger of his rifle, when he noted a movement in the bush. The next moment he perceived a hostile Indian who was intent on the same game as himself. He swung the rifle not see him, but took fatal aim at the deer. The American transferred his aim from the animal's heart to that of the Indian, waited calmly until the latter had fired the death-shot, and then he threw his own trigger, then sprang forward and took hisking his foe. The wiser men among the Northerners will perhaps do well to take a hint from the wary hunter, at least to the extent of letting their game be brought down by other hands than their own.

Si sua bona norint, the Americans would regard their Majesties the Emperors Napoleon and Maximilian as pioneers who are doing the best possible service to the States. If the Austrian dynasty be allowed to survive, the States will obtain, instead of the worst neighbours they could possibly have, reasonably good and improving ones. Order and law mean commerce and artificial wants, and these can only grow where a strong hand represses the barbarism and disorganisation in the extreme and most resolute manner. No American can need to be told what sort of a chaos of wretchedness Mexico has been for years. Each successive attempt to educe order from it by means of the people has failed, and must fail; and more the demoralisation of that people, and its entire unfitness for self-government. When it has chosen or endured a leader, he has been shoot as bad a man as could be found, even by Mexico, and any better ruler has speedily let the reins. Mexico has at length got the only form of Government which can have any hope of success—the rule of the bayonet. Force may achieve good, but it is certain that nothing else can. If the Americans are wise, they will quietly permit Cunning Monroe doctrines, as they have now chosen to call them (though Canning would have been singularly sarcastic in his retort on anyone who accused him of wishing to make Uncle Sam the king of the western world), to be shelved in the pigeonhole at the White House. They will watch the exertions of the new Emperor, aided by his powerful friend, to bring Mexico into order. Whether the Mexicans like it or not, they will be improved, not greatly signify. He used them some time ago, and we ourselves made protest, not on Monroe grounds, but on the more rational basis of international law, which does not permit subjects to be taken away without leave from their sovereign. If the Emperor wants more Egyptians he will doubtless, obtain them in a regular manner; and we really suggest in sincerity to the Americans that they had better let him do his work in his own way. Let him create for them the orderly and commercial neighbour in Mexico. They cannot be afraid of the influence of example, or that the kings of shoddy and of oil may be inspired to desire a king and an aristocracy of their own. A German Count is not likely to assume a very tempting aspect in the eyes of Anglo-Saxons. We do not think that even Texas will be demoralised, and so far abnegate the rights of man as to ask to be allowed to secede and set up a Sovereign. But what will happen if the Maximilian dynasty receives support from its great neighbour is that the finances of the country will be taken out of the hands of thieves; the laws will be enforced, and not left to be carried out by corrupt functionaries as bad as the culprits who buy them; the Church will be prevented from being, as heretofore, a lever for overthrowing Government; and the unhappy people of Mexico will at length be delivered from the cruelty and rapacity of the dishonest. Then, material prosperity will set in, and the richly-favoured land will cease to be a wonder among nations. When this shall have been effected, an American who really believes in the principles he avows will see that a truly enlightened Mexico must of her own accord seek for admission into the all-perfect Republic. Failing such a brilliant issue from the appearance of anarchy and bloodshed, which would be the result of the overthrow of the Maximilian dynasty. The States which has caused its fall would be bound to take Mexico in hand themselves, and we need hardly point out to a Yankee that it is scarcely in accordance with his traditions to do anything for himself at a great price which he can get another to do for him for nothing. We think that this business-like view of the whole case could commend itself to the American mind, and we are not without hope that it has already done so, and that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Seward has sent an insulting message to the benefactor of Mexico.

THE EXODUS FROM GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

There appeared in this Journal, about six months ago, a series of illustrations of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, in which, besides the Painted Hall, with its collection of fine old portraits of the Kings and Queens and pictures by Thornhill, the museum of Nelson relics, and other matters of historical interest; our readers were invited to visit the magnificent wards, the kitchens and messrooms and comfort of their cabins, the social ease of their smoking-gallery in the cloisters, the plenty of their kitchen and dining-hall, and the generally satisfactory provision for those poor old heroes' welfare. Yet we remarked at the time, "their life is not a dull one." We have learned without surprise that the majority of the late inmates of Greenwich Hospital have preferred to accept the pension of 10*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. per annum, and to live and reside wherever they please, and with the opportunity of joining their families or friends, rather than remain in the Hospital, even in view of their earliest childhood, in some remote village, seaport, or inland town, where they have no friends or acquaintances. Age, till we was seized with a passion for the sea. After all, the sailor, who is a tenderhearted old fellow, loves to turn his thoughts to his country; and the hospital at Greenwich, with its shipshape, orderly arrangements, with its cachinnatory Jack Tars, its unceasing yarns and dogwatches, is not the place where a man who has worn the livery of the Naval Service a long half century would naturally choose to unbend and relax the habits of his life. We are told that each ship's company, out of the pensioners, in the course of the week before last, took their leave of the establishment. They left it in batches, with their wives and little children, many of whom are washerwomen or charwomen in Greenwich, Deptford, or the neighbourhood; while some of the old men had secured a home with their son or daughter, or with some brother or sister's children, whose kindness we need not recommend them for the remnant of their adventurous lives. The Illustrations of the Hospital in our Journal, to which we have alluded, be remembered, let us hope, with particular interest by those who may have had an opportunity of observing the last days of the scene above and worthy veteran when he left the Royal Hospital in search of the consolations which only social and domestic affection will bestow.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Oct. 19, 1865.

The news of Lord Palmerston's death, which was unofficially known in Paris until this afternoon, caused, as may be supposed, a great sensation. No English statesman was so well known on the Continent as he was in France particularly he enjoyed a reputation for boldness, firmness, and sagacity of which his own countrymen may well feel proud.

The Emperor has made only two visits to Paris since his arrival from Algeria—the first on the occasion of the inauguration of the Empress, when they visited the Exhibition of Fine Arts applied to Industry in the Champs Elysées; the second, on Tuesday last, when he drove, in a common voiture, through the faubourg St. Antoine and other quarters where the population is densest.

There is no blinking the fact that over here the one subject uppermost in people's minds is the cholera. When Cuvier died, more than twenty-four hours elapsed before, late than a twenty-four hours' stay, the suddenness of their departure gave rise, as may be supposed, to the report that that died of cholera. Even on the day had wound; when it was semi-officially announced that Count Branicki had received assurances from the Emperor of Russia of a despatch recent events, France would still preserve in her policy of non-interference, the Bourse remained unmoved. But "Rente 70 francs" or "Rente price will Prussia eventually be called upon to pay?" when it was known that Count Persigny had controlled the sanitary measures adopted by the Emperor prior to his departure for Rome, and that a telegram had arrived from Marseilles announcing that the cholera was actually filling out to embark the first detachment of French troops from the Papal territory at Civita Vecchia in the course of the next twenty-four hours, the *Patrie* admitted that the Imperial Government *had* received a note from Mr. Seward, couched, however, "in the most respectful terms," relative to the project of enlisting black troops in Egypt for service in Mexico. Finally, Paris was startled by the announcement of a fearful case of assassination, almost in the immediate suburbs, the occurrence of which was still at large; it proved barely a nine hours' wonder, for people soon got tired of the topic. But the mystery which still attends respecting the cholera and its ravages, which are just now current among all classes of the French people. Cabinet secrets are not kept from the Corps Législatif, the Senate, or the public press; and when the Minister of the Interior publishes a circular which he considers the advance of the scourge. The disease, we are told, first showed itself in the Department of the Var, and subsequently in the Bouches-du-Rhône, and subsequently in the Bouches-du-Rhône, and subsequently in the Bouches-du-Rhône

weight of a cattleshow's breastplate! This breastplate the cattleshow bears only on horseback; whereas the weaker sex dances under that load. Simple folk visiting the Tuileries would wonder how the brave men of old bore and fought in the massive armour on show there, how much greater should their wonder be to see "the weaker sex" dancing under the weight of a modern beauty's complete costume!

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been published dissolving the Congress of Deputies and stating that the general elections will commence on the 1st of December next. The Cortes will meet in Madrid on the 20th of the same month.

There is a panic at Madrid on account of the cholera. It is said that 60,000 persons have left the capital from fright, and that electoral operations, which ought to be going on, are paralysed. On one day there were 540 cases and 175 deaths; but successive despatches report smaller numbers. The panic has been so great that soldiers had to be posted to keep order at the railway stations, where the fugitives rushed into carriages without getting tickets.

ITALY.

The Pope received the Count de Sartiges in private audience last Saturday morning.

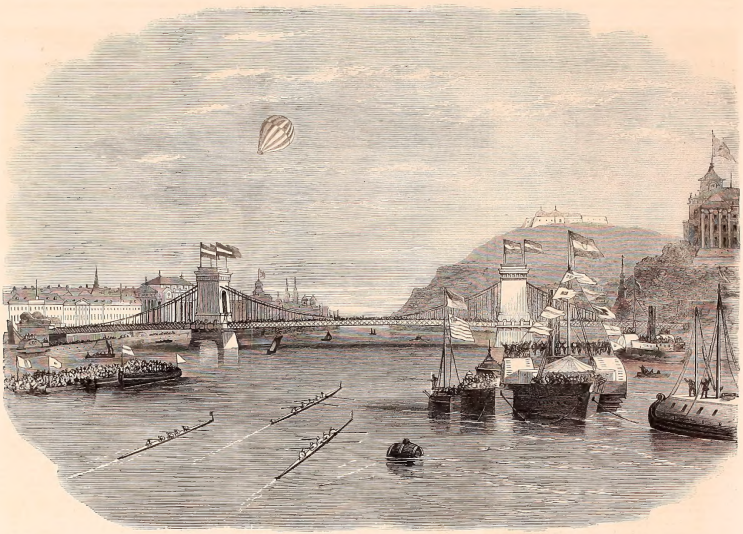
Letters received from Rome state that Mgr. Mérode has resigned the portfolio of Minister of War, and that the post thus rendered vacant has been intrusted to General Artemisio.

A fire broke out in the royal arsenal at Naples yesterday week, but was subdued without much damage being done.

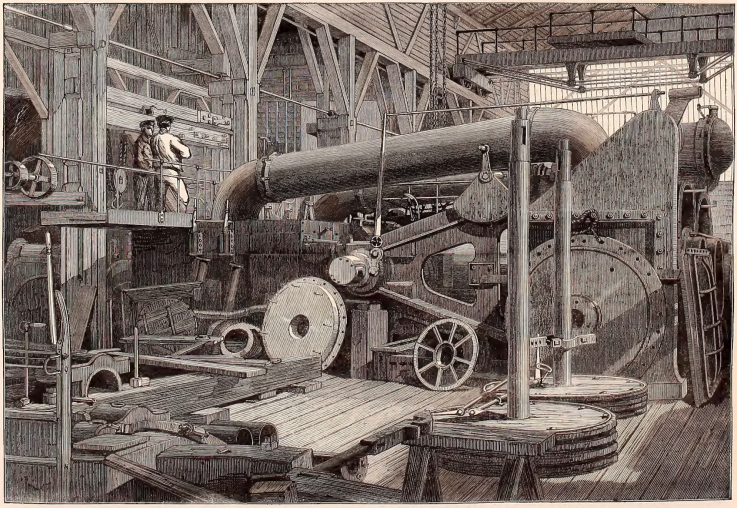
PRUSSIA.

The report of the Berlin jurists prepared for the Prussian Government finds the Duke of Augustenburg has no title to Schleswig-Holstein; that King Christian's title was good, and therefore, having been ceded to Austria and Prussia, is now absolutely theirs to do with as they will.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have recently determined on spending the sum of £1,192,000 on works of public interest connected with the capital, of which £750,000 is to be raised by loan, now provisionally arranging, and once the less to that the annoyance is blessed with a new debt of the people. The rest will be paid out of "a wet sick," and it aptly expresses the position. As I wrote to you before, the revival of a Protectionist movement was the cry at the Conservative elections in the city of Berlin. The Liberal House committed themselves more or less stringently to anti-Free-trade proclamations, and the Administration, of course, had to follow the lead of its Parliamentary supporters—conceded a tariff that was entirely in their views. The Upper House, however, elected as the representative of property and for a term of years, and having by that fact more stake, and, as it were, more blood in a state, and managed with even a scintilla of ordinary tact, the difficulty would have easily been overcome. But the Upper Chamber, more formidable at the outset, has continued to slacken the Ministers themselves having refused to touch the tariff, the anti-commercial progress was so delicately weak that it could easily have been allowed to everprate. As it is, both sides have gone too far, and, in the compromise that must follow, the Free-traders have the very well knowing what the fight is about. It is not likely to last long. The Australian wool trade, largely or look-down, is to be unshackled, but they are infinitely too wide awake to let any set of extemporised politicians destroy their interests at the will of a passing fancy. Melbourne is in one of those rare positions, like Liverpool, Antwerp, New York, and Rio, which are the natural centres of commercial operations. The new tariff has not ruined its trade, or even materially injured it, and it has for years to come the power of levying small duties on what exports are nearly up to the mark, though not quite. There is plenty of money in the Treasury; but, unluckily, those who have the most spent it freely. The Duke of Newcastle is to go to the natural of the Upper Rose to pass the tariff, the Civil Service payments are shifted, and the Queen's load of bread will be lightened. Many hundreds of families are living from hand to mouth, or borrowing money from the Jews on the pay of the Civil Service, in the case are not only deep, but loud. There is a constantly-progressing cry for reform, a storm, and it will be unasked



REGATTA ON THE DANUBE AT BUDA-PESTH, DURING THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PENN'S MARINE-ENGINE FACTORY AT GREENWICH: THE ERECTING SHOP—SEE PAGE 378.

PENN'S MARINE-ENGINE FACTORY AT GREENWICH: THE LARGE WORKSHOP AND ENGINE-HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 378

PENN'S MARINE-ENGINE FACTORY AT GREENWICH.

A DESCRIPTION of the great establishment of Messrs. John Penn and Sons, at Greenwich, illustrated by three Engravings, appeared in the Number of this Journal dated a fortnight ago. Two more illustrations, completing the series devoted to this subject, are now published. The larger Engraving is a view of part of the interior of the extensive "machine-shop and turnery," where are congregated all the steam-engine are brought, from the rough forging or casting, to be shaped and finished with that nice precision which is required before they can be fitted together for use. In the middle of our View, somewhat behind, are seen some portions of the large engines of 1,800-horse power) which have been constructed for the ironclad Northumberland, a sister ship to the Minotaur and Agincourt: these engines are now ready to leave the works. The mighty bulkes, which are shown to the right and left, and the slotting-machine, a little further to the left hand, will at once be recognised.

The other illustration is a view taken in the erecting-shop, which is that part of the factory where the engines are completed, tested, and erected, to test the perfect fitting of their parts before they are sent to the ship for which they are intended. The pieces of machinery which here appear in course of erection belong to the engines, of 800-horse power, designed for the Spanish ironclad Tetuan Victoria, which is being built by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company for the Spanish Government; but the two large pistons standing in the foreground belong to the engines, of 600-horse power, for the new steam-yacht Mahrouse, or Bride of the Nile, one of the swiftest vessels yet built, which has just been built by Messrs. Ramsden and Co. for the Pacha of Egypt. Both the present Illustrations are from photographs by Mr. Nelson R. Churcill, of 30, Cornhill, by the permission of the name of casting a great cylinder, in our former Number, was from a sketch by our own Artist.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 4?ct-St. Lawrence Rectory, Vincountess Kilcoursie, of a son and heir.

On the 14th inst., at 1, Park-pr.mesnle, The Park, Cheltenham, the wife of Captain Richard Hugh Brothers, Royal Engineers, of a son.

At Dublin, Lady Brooke, of Corkbrook Park, Ravensdale, of a son and heir.

At Rutland-gate, S.W., Viscountess Bury, of a son.

At Ballycastle, the Countess of Antrim, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst. (by registrar), Francis Caverley Lonsdale, Esq., of Sloane-street, Belgravia, and of Laval Trelawney, Jamaica, grandson of the late Lieutenant-General and Governor of Barbadoes, to Mary Isabella, second daughter of George and Woodley Lonsdale, to Miss Jane Harriet Wignall, of Royal Avenue-terrace, Leeds, grand-daughter of the late Joseph Wignall, of Bramley, near Leeds. No cards.

On the 14th inst., at the British Consulate General, Hamburg, by the Rev. C. F. Weidemann, M.A., British Chaplain, George Loveday, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline Martha, daughter of the late Captain Thomas, Royal Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the Hanse Towns.

On the 17th inst., at the Priory Church, Christchurch, Hants, by the Rev. Zachary Nash, uncle of the bride, T. W. Masterman, Esq., of The Hall, Rotherfield, Sussex, to Margaret Hannah, second daughter of the late Edward Gurney, Esq., of New Park Lodge, Brixton, Surrey.

On the 17th inst., at Hatfield, Herts, by the Rev. T. Pettitt and the Rev. R. Kendall, Philip George Hall, Dare, of Mark Road, Hackney, elder son of the Rev. Thomas Skipworth, Rector of Bolton and Fairsworth, Lancashire, to Fanny Margaret, elder daughter of the late Thomas Kendall, Incumbent of Armley.

On the 17th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Robert Allen, Esq., minister, of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Louisa, daughter of Captain W. H. Whitehead, broker, Liverpool.

On the 19th inst., at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, John Howard, Esq., of the Fyre Hills, Northampton, nephew of Samuel Howard, Esq., of Bromham, Bedfordshire, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Sparks, Esq., Cullen Hall, Cumberland. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at the Swedish Embassy Chapel, Warwick-street, Pimlico, by the Rev. Lauritz Gradenius, Almoner to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Lars, youngest son of the late Lars Lundgren, Esq., of Norway, to Augusta, eldest daughter of J. F. Bischoffsheim, Esq., of Bow. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's, Oxford-square, by the Rev. S. Russell Davis, M.A., incumbent of St. Stephen's, Walworth, William Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of 74, Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, to M'ary Snelling, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Snelling, of Pimlico, and niece of Mrs. Stewart, of 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Lowzar, near Pau (France), Christopher Pemberton Rodgson, Esq., formerly H.B.M. Consul at Rio Janeiro, aged 70.

On the 16th inst., at Great Yarmouth, William Arthur Robinson, Esq., of Bulwer-road, and New Road-side, both in that town, aged 39. Friends will please accept this intimation.

At his residence, Belle View House, Darlington, 9, John Dixon, Esq., C.E., aged 68.

On the 17th ult., at San Fernando, Trinidad, from typhoid fever, Syrah Hayle, clerk of the Deputy Postmaster, Mr. Wm. Hayle, formerly of Carnarvon-street, Nottingham. The kind sympathy felt towards Mr. Hall in his sudden bereavement was shown by the numerous funeral which followed, headed by nearly all the principal inhabitants of the borough.

On the 18th inst., at Upton, Essex, Charlotte Rose Lockett, eldest son of Thomas Lockett, Esq., of Upton and Norton Folgate, in his 24th year.

On the 19th inst., at Ramsbottom, in the county of Antrim, Miss Henrietta, widow of the late Thomas Reade, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and only daughter of the late C. A. Keppel Bell, Esq., of the 9th West India Regiment.

On the 19th inst., at Viewbank Trinity, near Edinburgh, Elizabeth Dorothea, widow of Warwick, last Viscount Lake.

On the 1st inst., at Trevilio, Fern, William Blackwood, Esq., native of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, aged 70.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Death of Sir William Follett, eminent lawyer and parliamentary leader, at the house of Louis Spiers, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, 1845.

MONDAY, 23.—Breaking out of the Irish rebellion, 1641. Battle of Buenos Ayres (the Duke Mauro's great victory over the army of Rosas), 1845.

TUESDAY, 24.—Death of Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, 1601. Peace of Pekin between Great Britain, France, and China, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Sir Crispin and Crispianus, martyrs. Battle of Agincourt (Henry V.'s victory over the French), 1415. Foundation of the Royal Horticultural Institute, by the union of the five Academies, 1790.

THURSDAY, 26.—Milton College, Oxford, founded by Walter de Merton, 1237. Death of Dr. Phillip Doddridge, 1751.

FRIDAY, 27.—Birth of Captain James Cook, circumnavigator, 1728. Napoleon I. entered Berlin, 1806. Moon's first quarter, 5h. 55m. p.m.

SATURDAY, 28.—Sir Simon and Jude, apostles. Death of Wilkie Collins, civil engineer, 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3 25	3 56	4 26	4 55	5 23	5 50	6 17
15 45	16 16	16 46	17 15	17 43	18 10	18 37

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Date.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	General Direction.	Resultant Velocity.	
	Inches	°	°	0-10	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
11	29·876	47·8	82·6	9·7	53·3	43·0	10·3	SSW. SW.	3·17	·000
12	29·916	54·8	82·9	9·3	61·3	49·4	11·9	WSW. W.	3·17	·000
13	29·639	49·1	84·9	9·0	54·4	43·4	11·0	W. WNW.	3·6	·000
14	29·995	49·7	89·4	·96	51·2	42·9	8·3	CALM.	1·3	·000
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47·5	42·4	5·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	·055
16	29·966	49·2	87·3	·94	51·0	38·8	12·2	SSW.	1·28	·000
17	29·265	54·3	89·2	·97	61·0	49·0	12·0	WSW. SW.	2·59	·234

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·974	29·962	29·958	29·962	29·941	29·950	29·320
Temperature of Air	49·7°	52·9°	61·8°	49·2°	50·4°	49·8°	47·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	48·3°	50·3°	51·7°	44·1°	45·5°	41·9°	34·9°
Direction of Wind	CALM.	SSW.	CALM.	NNW.	[illegible]	WSW.	[illegible]

WHOLE-SHEET FINE-ART SUPPLEMENT.

With the No. after of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 28, will be issued a WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT of FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS, from the following Pictures and other Works of Art:—

"Antigone." By C. R. Leslie. In the National Collection, South Kensington Museum.

"Esther's Banquet." By E. R. Armitage. In the Liverpool Exhibition.

"Two Yorkshire Bairns." By J. Deffet Francis. In the Wakefield Art and Industrial Exhibition.

Drawings by J. W. M. Turner, in the Farnley Collection: "A Mid-night Storm on Mont Cenis;" "Fall of the Reichenbach;" "A First-Rater Taking in Stores."

"Antigone." By G. F. Watts, R.A. T. T. Lucas.

Statue of the Right Hon. James Wilson, late Finance Minister of India, erected at Calcutta.

Statue of the late Sir James M'Gregor, Bart., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, erected at Chelsea Barracks.

Bust of the late Mr. Bunning, City Architect, erected at the City of London Schools.

The NUMBER will contain the following Engravings:—

Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire, the Birthplace of Lord Palmerston.

Cambridge House, Piccadilly, the Town Residence of Lord Palmerston.

Brocket Hall, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, where Lord Palmerston died.

Flores Castle, near Keiso, Scotland, visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A Coursing Meeting at Stonehenge, Salisbury Plain.

The Cholera at Malta: Encampment of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment.

The War in New Zealand: Departure of Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Cameron from Auckland.

The French West Indian Island of Guadaloupe, the Scene of the late Destructive Hurricane (Two Illustrations).

H.M.S. Opossum, with the Squadron of Chinese Junks, preparing to Attack Missowah, in the Red Sea, the Head-quarters of the Abyssinian Relief Mission.

One of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, to go free through the post, Sixpence.

A PORTRAIT OF LORD PALMERSTON,

from one of the latest Photographs, is being prepared, and will be published in this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

LORD PALMERSTON is no more. With little warning, save that which must be ever present in the case of the aged, the Premier has been suddenly taken, without suffering, on Wednesday morning. Had he survived until yesterday, he would have attained the age of eighty-one. With his noble faculties of mind retained to the last, with his wonderful vigour of body maintained nearly as long, in the enjoyment of almost every honour which Sovereigns can bestow, and more admired and beloved by Englishmen than any First Minister has ever been, Lord Palmerston has closed an active life by a peaceful death, and a glorious career by a calm end. He has met as veteran a term of service was ending, the event has come with a certain suddenness. It is difficult as yet to comprehend that the powerful man who has so long and so ably guided the course of the country is no more among us. We had supposed that the parting would have been longer. We had expected his resignation of the great office of state, and perhaps his partial retirement from politics; but it was thought that he would have been spared to be the Nestor of the camp in which he had been the Achilles, that he might have held a seat in the Cabinet without a nominal duty, and that the great years for his unfailing energy and his unrivalled tact would have been at the service of his colleagues in any grave emergency. *Dis aliter visum.* After but a few hours of real illness the gallant old man succumbed, and his place knows him no more. When the first emotions are over, we may feel that "this parting was well made." He died painlessly, among those with whom natural ties connected him; and, falsely as it has been said among us for years, the chief of the great Liberal Minister, that wherever an Englishman lives there is sorrow.

Such a tribute may be paid without adulation; nor is this an instance in which a great man's greatness is discerned for the first time by the light of the stone as in the sunshiny hour: that he was ever ready to make the will of the nation known, no matter who frowned upon her;—all this was much, and it is this which the historian will tell. But other Ministers have been this and done this, and we do not, forget them. The popularity—and a stronger word were not too strong—which has attended Lord Palmerston for a third of a century has not been based upon a misunderstood nation, or upon a nation misunderstood him, and thus a personal friendship has been formed between the Minister and the people—a friendship which bade us give him our trust and look on fearlessly while he faithfully wielded the tremendous power which the nation places in the hands of her chosen representative.

We leave it to the biographer to tell the long and deeply interesting story of Lord Palmerston's life. He stands out, a figure of command, in the great picture of our time. But, for the moment, we think only of the true, brave, honest friend whom we have lost, and we have small inclination to balance failures against successes, or to point out that he might have been a statesman of a different order, if his antecedents had been other than they were, and his mind had been differently constituted. These commonplaces are well enough in their way, and they are part of the parade furnished by the literary undertaker when a great man departs. We believe that at this time they are less welcome to the myriads who sincerely mourn the loss of Viscount Palmerston than a simple and honest utterance of English feeling. We have lost a very wise and a very faithful friend, who has served us nobly and cheerfully. It would be folly to say that he has been unrewarded, for the honour of holding, for a single month, the most glorious office in the whole world, that of First Minister of Great Britain, might repay the best man of us all for the labour of a life; and Lord Palmerston felt that he was very proud of his position. But in no other sense has he received much reward for his services. The salaries of his places were as hardly earned as those of any of the clerks in the departments. He was overseverely before he left office, perhaps. He might, of course, have had a peerage at any moment, but he preferred to lead the Commons; and he never even sought a coronet for the amiable and devoted lady who—with us, all—we mourn him. He can now to say that Lord Palmerston cared for aught save the honour of serving his country and the conviction that she knew we served her well.

His name, to use the old phrase, is a household word. In our own households it is linked inseparably with the idea of an accomplished and kindly-hearted gentleman, who loved his countrymen, and could be as bold for them in time of trouble as he was generous in the days of prosperity. And no party feeling—he represented all the parties, for he represented all the people. In households abroad it may be that his name has another significance. There is no doubt that in most of the Cabinets where designs are principally laid there will be small grief at the death of one who was more than a match for diplomatic wile, and who had much scorn for tyrants and tricksters. In the homes of the people of the Continent there will be regret, few, little as they know of parliamentary statesmen, there is a widely-spread feeling that we are friends of free institutions, and that the great English Minister's counsels to foreign Kings were on the side of liberty. But he will not be very justly judged, abroad or at home, if he would love cared little for other judgment than that of his own people. That judgment was given when we gave him the premiership for life; and now that he has yielded up his trust, there are few hearts in our islands that do not sadden as we gather to rear his tomb.

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of Lord Palmerston, which occurred on Wednesday morning, at Brocket Hall, Herts. Although his health had long been failing, it was not until Thursday week that his condition became so serious as to cause any immediate alarm in the minds of his friends. On that day he was confined to his bed, suffering severely from a cold that had recently affected him, as well as from some painful symptoms of the gout. It was judged necessary to telegraph for medical assistance, and on Friday the physicians arrived at Brocket Hall. Telegrams were sent to her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, intimating the attack, and the Royal family were afterwards kept constantly informed of his condition. Only on Monday was it rumoured that he was dangerously ill, and the following bulletin was issued to reassure his Lordship's friends on Tuesday:—

In consequence of having taken cold, Lord Palmerston has been seriously affected by it, and although he has had the best medical advice, he has not been able to throw off the attack.

At a late hour the same day the following was the bulletin:—

Lord Palmerston's illness has become worse since the morning.

On Wednesday morning the statement was still more discouraging:—

Lord Palmerston's condition altered suddenly for the worse in the evening of yesterday, and he continues sinking.

Later in the day the melancholy tidings of the noble Viscount's decease were announced in the following terms:—

After the last report Lord Palmerston's strength continued to fail, and at a quarter before eleven o'clock this morning he expired, without suffering.

His Lordship's family were assembled at the bedside—Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Cowper, Lady Jocelyn, and Mr. Evelyn Ashley. He retained his consciousness to the end. His manner was natural and collected, and his death was entirely unattended by suffering. The medical gentlemen in attendance were Dr. Thomas Watson, Dr. Protheroe Smith, and Dr. Charles Deane.

On the receipt of the news in the city and at the various public offices, the Bank, and the Stock Exchange, the death of the noble Lord was the principal subject of discussion, and everyone seemed fully impressed by the great loss the country has sustained.

Many of the ships in the docks lowered their flags, and similar marks of regret were displayed in the dockyards.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council held, in the afternoon, in the Council-chamber, Guildhall, Charles Salt Meyer in the chair—Mr. Maynard moved the following resolution :—

That this court has received with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. That this court regards the decease of this eminent statesman as a severe loss to this nation not to the metropolis alone, and is convinced that in the high administration of his great talents, his manly bearing, and his great administrative capacity, which have so materially increased the power and dignity of this country, it desires to convey to Lady Palmerston its heartfelt and sincere sympathy with her on the occasion of her bereavement.

In moving that resolution, he would also suggest that it should not go although the Lord Mayor was being elected for a candidate, but that it should be sent to Lady Palmerston at once. Alderman Salomons, M.P., said it afforded him great satisfaction to second, and, on behalf of the Court of Aldermen, to second the motion. He was glad of their meeting to-day, as it afforded them the opportunity of being the first of the public corporations to speak what they all felt with regard to the great loss both they and the country had sustained by the death of Lord Palmerston. Mr. R. N. Phillips supported the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

From various parts of the country we receive accounts of the universal grief caused by the sad announcement. At Bristol flags were half-masted at some of the public buildings and at the Industrial Exhibition, which Lord Palmerston was to have opened last month. At Liverpool the flag on the Townhall was hoisted half-mast, and the rumours, we are informed, had a considerable effect on 'Changes, the markets being depressed.

A portrait, accompanied by a memoir, of Lord Palmerston will be given in this Journal.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

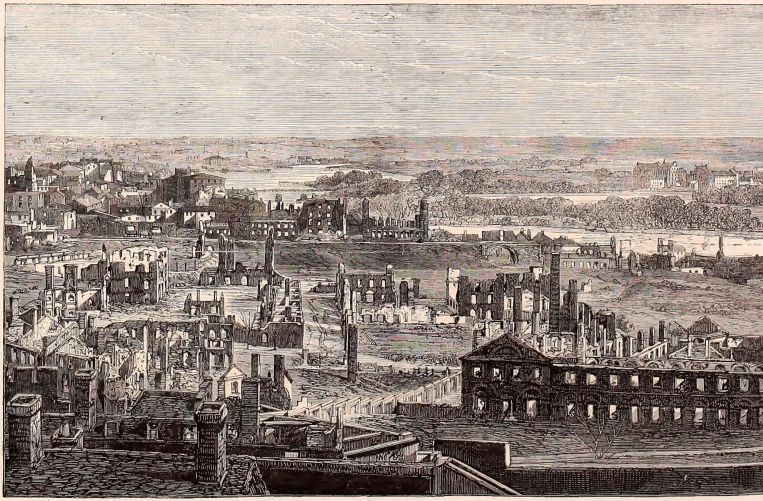
On Tuesday week her Majesty, during her stay at Dunkeld, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duchess Dowager of Atholl, visited her Grace's model farm at St. Colme, and afterwards inspected the byres at Dunkeld.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, the Duchess Dowager of Atholl, and Miss MacGregor drove round the Loch of the Lowes, through Dunkeld, to the Falls of the Braan, at the Bunrilling Bridge, and thence to the Hermitage, where the Royal party partook of ice, returning to Dunkeld by the same route by six o'clock.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duchess Dowager of Atholl, drove to Loch Ordie and had a sail upon the lake. On the landing of the Royal party Princess Helena presented carter-de-visite of her Majesty and of herself to the wife of the keeper of the lodge.

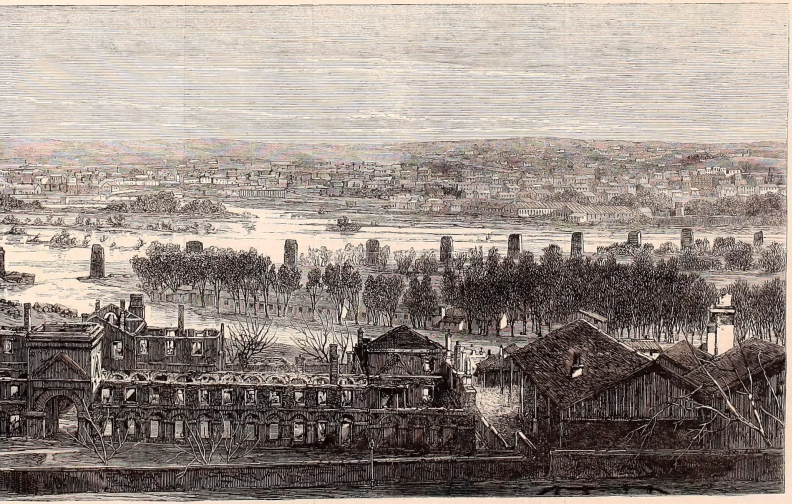
Yesterday week the Queen planted a tree (a cedar Atlantica) in the grounds of Dunkeld House in commemoration of her visit. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duchess Dowager of Atholl, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lieutenant-Colonel General the Hon. Charles Grey, left Dunkeld House at ten o'clock. By command of the Queen, an order had been previously issued that the widow of the inhabitant of Dunkeld would be admitted within the grounds to witness the departure of her Majesty. Nearly 3000 persons assembled to witness the departure, and the utmost decorum was preserved. The guard of eight men who had kept watch, two on each gate, and two on the lawn, in front, was drawn up at the door. Her Majesty graciously bowed to the men, and rewarded one named Williams, a stalwart Highlander, to approach her. The Queen remembered the veteran as one of the gamekeepers on her previous visit to Dunkeld with the late Prince Consort. Her Majesty conversed with the man a few minutes, and then proceeded to the carriage, a pair-horse phaeton, with the grey Highlanders to the footboard. The Queen, with Princess Helena, was attired in a riding-habit. Her Majesty very graciously acknowledged the silent though loyal demonstration of the people, and immediately after the carriage had passed the vast assemblage broke into cheers for the Queen and Princess Helena. For several miles along the route the people were assembled, and warmly greeted her Majesty, who kindly acknowledged the salutes. Upon arriving at Crieff on the horses were changed, and the journey was continued by the same route, at which place the Queen and the Atholl took leave of the Queen and returned to Dunkeld. Her Majesty and Princess Helena proceeded through Crieff, and overtook the Queen and Princess Helena, who had



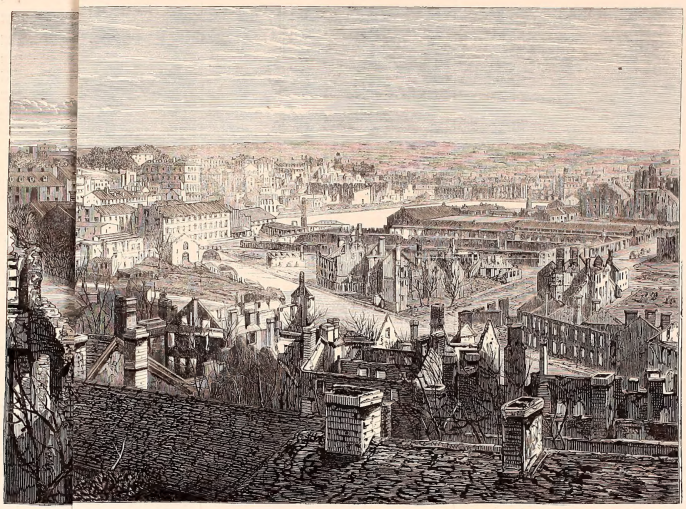


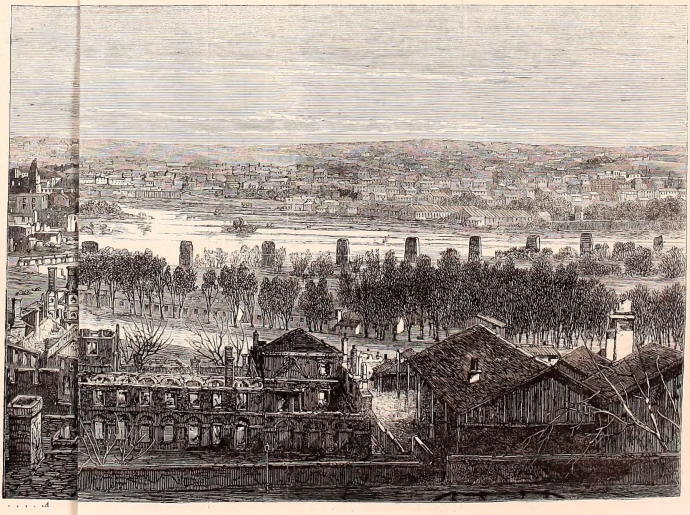
PANORAMA OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AF



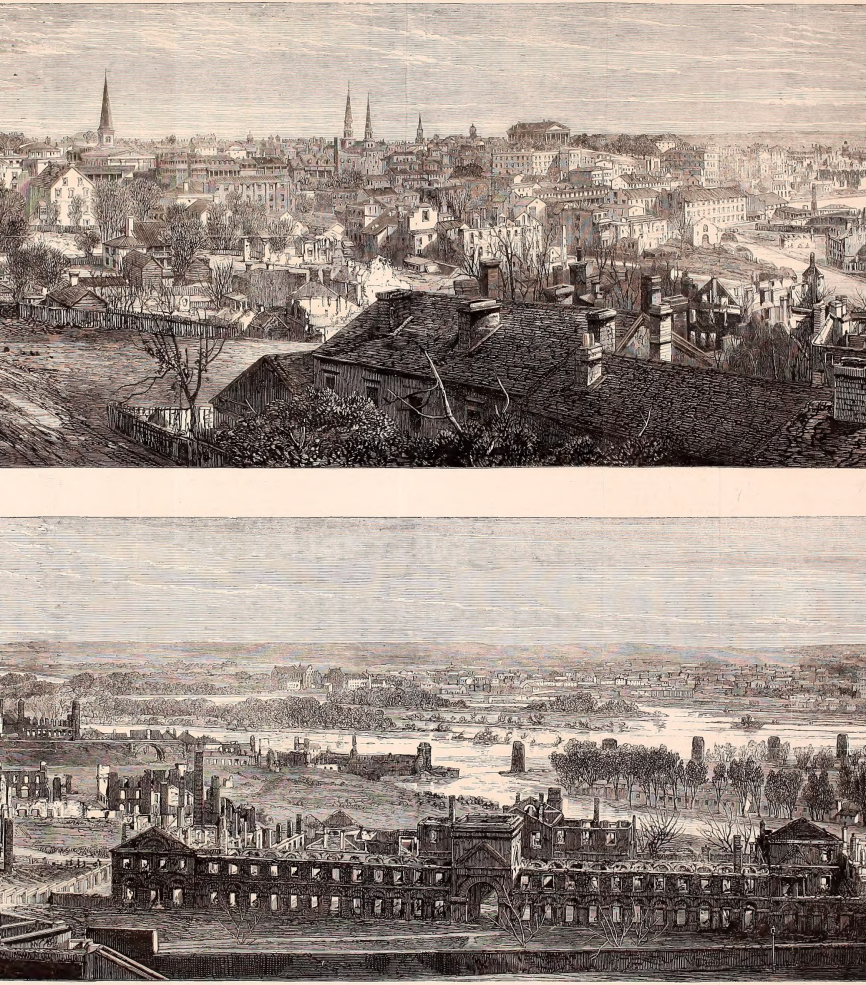


ITS CAPTURE BY THE FEDERALS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.





S.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PANORAMA OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE FEDERALS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is an old gentleman who keeps a bookstall under an archway close by the Bibliothèque Impériale, in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris; and who, in addition to rare old books and pamphlets, vends literary "curios." You may see there an autograph of Napoleon, a death-warrant signed by the members of the Committee of Public Safety, a commission made out by our Charles II. in favour of a Cavalier captain, and, in particular, a neat collection of *assignats*—the never-redeemed paper money of the Reign of Terror. These once notable "flimsies" have grown quite yellow now, but to me they always seem to possess a grim tinge. How terribly suggestive is the assignat of one of those "Le Los perds de mort le contrefacteur"—the law punishes the forger with death! The assignats were never worth much, for, like Dr. Guillotin himself, they were "short lived" (*bobsguerre guillotined*) say that he paid fifty francs (in paper) for a *petit verre* in the year '93. They are now cheaper now. You need not give more than fourpence for a promise of the Republic, One and Indivisible, to pay five hundred francs. Well, that old gentleman, with his successor, under the archway, may soon be enabled to add some fresh "curios" to the collection. At how small a discount, I wonder, will Bank of England notes five years hence? The *Times* correspondent in New York has sent home a most graphic *sensible* picture of the Federal Government during the In left-hand top corner is a harp, in the right a shamrock; then "61," and the figure of Hibernia in the centre. Then there is a big wet-thistle into cash "ninety days after the establishment of the Irish Republic" are redeemable by——one Blank. This is politician. In the left-hand bottom corner there is a "burst of sunbeams." Poor Fenians! Are they, indeed, the "*beetlebury bondsmen*" whom Daniel O'Connell bade us to feel sympathy with?

It is worth noting that these shadowy shin-plasters are said to be engraved by the American Continental Bank Note Company, a very wealthy corporation, doing an immense business. They have in their employ some of the very finest line engravers living, and their skill and proofs, which I have seen, contains some really magnificent specimens of chalcography. But the subjects on which the Bank Note Co. has employed form a most wonderful salmagundi. The banks in the United States may be counted by thousands; every bank is ambitious to have a decorative and original form of note for its issue, and the result is a perfect chaos of ships in full sail, steam-engines, bonkives, "banks of industry," star-spangled banners, continents, cornucopias, mermaids and faces, and allegories of commerce, confidence, and Columbia. Sometimes the president of the bank appears on the note, and has to be engraved on the face of the note (as Messrs. Lincoln and Chase had them on their greenbacks); sometimes a view of the bank premises, and has *her* effigy inscribed on the document. For the rest, the Continental Bank Note Company seems quite equal to the execution of any engrave notes for Canada, New Brunswick, Mexico, or the empire of Brazil, as blithely as for their own republic.

A monument to one of the most illustrious captains of our great Napoleonic wars is to be unveiled at Chester on the 25th of this month. On that day the ancient city will be crowded with an equestrian statue, executed by Baron Marochetti, of the late Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Governor of Ireland, Constable of the Tower, and Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in the Tyrol, with the Masonic body of the province over which the gallant veteran presided as Grand Master of Cheshire, are to be present at the ceremony; and an appropriate address is to be delivered by General Sir Edward Cust. It is the last accomplished Peninsular of our campaigns should aid in the inauguration of a memorial to the valiant commander now gone to rest with the brave.

In the admirable letters written by Mdme. Calderon de la Barca from Mexico during the embassy of her husband to that wildest republic, and published at the instance of the late Mr. Prescott, the historian, you may read that when Mdme. Calderon was at Puebla de los Angelos she went to a concert, given by a renowned guitarist and violinist, the Senor Vicente Wallace. That concert took place nearly a quarter of a century since, and to-night I heard that poor Vincent Wallace is dead. Yesterday! Why, it seems but the day before yesterday that I went to the pit of Drury Lane to hear the first performances of "Maritana," and listened with all a stripling's delight to its delicious melodies. A great artist, full of learning as well as genius, was Vincent Wallace. He has died like Wilkie, "too young for friendship, not for fame. He leaves a widow and two children, who, it is to be feared, not too well provided for. If need there be, the family of this gifted British composer should have a strong claim on the generosity of the public—ay, and of the State. Long may it be ere we put grandsons, canteens of *in devious arte*, come and impotune the Government for a pension to those whom Wallace has left to mourn his loss. Had he been a Frenchman, a German, or an Italian he would have died decorated, pensioned, and satisfied. Literature gets up to grandsons, and with good cause, when, out of the twelve hundred annual pounds flung at their heads by Parliament, a big slice is appointed as a loisture for the widow of a late Consul at the Dry Tortugas, or as a provision for the nieces of a defunct Registrar-General; but no voice would be raised in complaint. I fancy, were a place found in the literary pension list for the widow and children of Vincent Wallace.

Coming back to London I found another death to record—that of Dudley Costello. I am tardy in throwing my humble wreath on his tomb; but I cannot let the passing away of this pleasant, clever, kindly gentleman I knew ever since I was a child occur without word of mine. He was one of the men who always seemed to be there; a man who had no enemies, who had no vanishing ambition or lord-voiced pretension; one who laboured assiduously, wrote many, and sought in his honourable vocation. In newspapers and magazines Dudley Costello had been writing almost incessantly for at least thirty years. Younger and more demonstrative men passed him on the road; but he went on writing, contentedly and unpretendingly. Mr. Costello was originally a commission in the Army, and was the brother of Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, well known as a novelist, when novels were not precisely of the description of which Miss Braddon is Queen.

Do you remember a little story I told you some weeks since about an old lady who kept a bookshop in Maiden Lane, and was annoyed her fears that the plague or the cholera would be the result of the architectural demolitions and improvements which are now making up of old foundations? It is strange—very strange—that the two cities in France which have been most severely visited by cholera this summer and autumn are Paris and Marseilles, where architectural demolitions have been carried on with the greatest activity. I don't want to theorize; especially at this moment, when everybody is theorizing to his neighbour manure, sheet anchors and the Times. And while we are quaking in apprehension of the coming of this dismal scourge, the October sun has been smiling as though we were in mid-May. Lord Mr. Titus Lewis must be a happy man once more, and with his compliments a punnet of strawberries, grown in the open air, at St. Quentin, Cowleigh, Cowleigh, and Wales. That cottage is to be South Wales; it must be in Arcadia. October, however, has now begun to weep in good earnest.

The King of Wirtemberg is very angry with the officers and soldiers of the garrison of Stuttgard because they occasionally neglect to salute him and the Princes and Princesses of the "direct line" when his "Egregious Transparency" attends the Opera. The officers and soldiers plead that they are sometimes unable to recognise his Majesty and the Royal family; and to obviate this, "the most Egregious representations" of the Egregious Transparencies are to be hung up, at the regimental halls to all the guardsmen. Does the King of Wirtemberg read English? If his Majesty is inclined that way, I beg to commend to his notice the subjoined stanza from a very old English poet:—

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings.
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the earth be equal laid
With the poor crooked spithe and spade.

And, as I close these Echoes, there comes one that has a trumpet sound. Royal in the earth "with the poor crooked scythe and spade" is now laid the portfolio of the Prime Minister of England. John Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., died at Brocket Hall on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. Was it not at this same Brocket Hall that Lord Melbourne closed his earthly career? It is not my province to descant on the public services and the personal worth of the illustrious statesman who, after a wonderfully vigorous and green old age, has paid the debt which you and I and all the world must pay. Elsewhere, a more eloquent and a more appropriate tribute will be paid to his memory.

PANORAMA OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION.

SEVERAL Illustrations have been published from time to time in this Journal showing the ruined condition of some of the public buildings in Richmond, Virginia, lately the capital of the Confederate States, as they appeared soon after the evacuation of that city by the fallen Government and its remnant of an army, whose retreat was accompanied by an act of wholesale incendiarism, causing the destruction of a great many offices, factories, shops, and dwelling-houses. It may still be worthy while, as a permanent memorial of one of the most terrible instances of the destructive fury of a civil war, to present our readers with the accompanying panoramic view engraved, which displays the whole extent of Richmond as it was in the first week of April last, when it was entered by the Federal troops, whom President Lincoln followed next day—but a week before his death by the assassin's hand.

The city of Richmond, which was, until the war of secession, one of the most beautiful in the United States, had a population in ordinary times of 40,000 persons, with a fair trade in tobacco, wheat, and flour, sent to New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, for exportation abroad. It is picturesquely situated, occupying the north bank of the James River, where the Lower Falls mark the limit of inland navigation. The streets, also, are laid out at right angles, and named after the letters of the alphabet, were rather neat than picturesque; but, on Shockoe Hill, West Side or fashionable quarter of the city, were several fine buildings, of which the Capitol, shown in our Illustration, is the most conspicuous, and has fortunately escaped destruction. This edifice, which stands on a square of eight acres, is adorned with a portico of columns in imitation of a fine marble statue of Washington, and other works of art. The official residence of the Government is a large mansion at the north-west corner of the Capitol Square, standing facing the river, in the same part of the city, is seen not far beyond. The good, the excellent Mr. Ellmaker, whose will was made to point asylum, and the armoury (shown in one of our former Illustrations), with several colleges, and about thirty churches, were the other public buildings of Richmond, not to reckon three or four banks, insurance offices, four-mills, iron-factories, and other establishments of industry or commerce. The revival of its trade may be expected, from its great advantages of water-power above the city for manufacturing purposes and the navigable river below. On the south side, connected with Richmond by three bridges, are the suburban villages of Manchester and Spring Hill. The Capitol of Petersburg, so stoutly defended by General Lee, is twenty-two miles to the south. It is to be hoped that the peace and prosperity of Richmond will not again be disturbed, for this unfortunate place has nearly suffered enough.

THE SPOT ON THE SUN.

THE attention of our astronomical observers has been much directed to a very remarkable spot which has been visible during the last fortnight on the surface of the sun; and, as it is expected to remain in sight (weather permitting) two or three days longer, we present an Illustration of it, drawn expressly for us by Mr. James R. Christie, Arundel-gardens, Notting-hill. Another gentleman, Mr. F. Brodie, of Uckfield, Sussex, writes on the subject as follows, under the date of the 30th inst.:—

"The apparent shape of this spot this morning was somewhat of an oval, but as it is situated on a sphere, and is not very far from the edge of the disc, it is seen much foreshortened. On calculating the amount of this foreshortening in connection with other micrometrical measurements, I found that the true shape of this great solar crater was tolerably circular, the upper end of the crater (or of the penumbra) had a mean diameter of 36,000 miles, and the lower 28,000 (or the umbra) about 16,000 miles. Two long promontories of luminous matter projected from opposite points in the penumbra across the umbra; one was about 4200 miles in length, the other about 3200 miles; in about three hours' time the whole of this latter promontory was separated, and moved away from the penumbra, breaking up into detached portions. Clouds prevented further observation of the wonderful forces in active operation in this solar crater, but no observer then with advantages of good telescope is required. The telescope used in these observations is an equatorial of 8½ in. aperture, and 11½ ft. focal length."

The town of Taschkend (in Turkistan) has been taken by the Emir of Bokhara, with the Russians' consent.

Mr. W. C. Burder, the well-known meteorologist, died on Wednesday, at his residence at Clifton, aged forty-three. He was the director of the meteorological stations established in April, 1861, and one of the large centres of Zone and Day, 1861.

Mr. George Brown, photographic artist, of Greenwich, has published a series of photographs of various groups of the old sailors and their friends, assembled at the Greenwich Hospital on the Saturday evening within the precincts, on the day of their departure, which is the subject of one of the Illustrations of last week. The photographs are remarkably characteristic portraits of some of those familiar figures.

It is proposed to add to the exhibition of the works of the industrial classes of both town and country during next year at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The special features of the exhibition will be the encouragement of skilled workmanship, amateur productions, facilities for the sale of articles exhibited, lectures on manufactures, lectures on popular subjects, manufacturing processes in operation, prize essays, conversations of masters and workmen, free admission of schools, free training, prizes for evergreens, &c., in pots, and a small garden.

At the meeting of the Board of Works, yesterday week, a report was read from Dr. Letheby disclosing a new danger to health from the overcrowding of the burial-grounds in the metropolis. In consequence of a question at an increase of salary to the engineers of the Board was again brought up, and, after a good deal of discussion and the rejection of several amendments, it was agreed to increase Mr. Bazalgette's salary from £1200 to £1500, and the salaries of the three assistant engineers from £300 to £400 a year, with £200 for additional services.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

An Excursion in the Peloponnesus. By the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B. Edited by his Niece, Winifreda M. Wyse. (Day and Son.) Two fine volumes, finely illustrated. The illustrations, which are numerous, "have been etched by Mr. A. Severn, from drawings by Signor V. Lanza and by Sir Thomas Wyse." It may seem to many persons that we have had enough of travels in the Morea, successive in the Peloponnesus, researches in Greece, and similar works; but they will probably alter their opinion when they know the circumstances under which the valuable journal under consideration was composed. The late Sir Thomas Wyse was H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens from 1849 to 1852; and in 1858 he returned, as a special object, to visit to the Peloponnese. For, after the occupation of Athens during the Crimean War, there was appointed a Financial Commission to "inquire into the Resources of Greece," of which Sir Thomas was president. Hence the tour and the journal. Sir Thomas found that the latter necessarily touched upon many subjects of general interest, and he therefore resolved on the task of publishing it. His death delayed the publication; for the author died before he had completed the preparation of the work for the press. The editorial task, therefore, devolved upon his niece, who found the duty no difficult one. She has not only anticipated, and done, with, as it seems to us, but little reason, claims indulgence on the score of inadequate performance. She has, at any rate, contributed some very useful notes. The object of the commission already mentioned "was to examine whether the resources of the country sufficed for payment of interest of the loan guaranteed by the three protecting Powers—a question always desired by the Greek Government, and, up to that period, advanced a century a year by those who were in search for work of fulfilling their engagements." The point of view, then, from which Sir Thomas must have regarded the Peloponnesus in his tour will be manifest, for he had in his eye a special purpose; and the advantages of his official position, as well as his service gave him the best opportunities as few can command for giving trustworthy information upon general matters. The consequence is that his niece has been able to give to the world two volumes which the theme may not be every one's novel; but in which the treatment of the theme has some touch of novelty, which is full of information, and without labour; and which should therefore receive more than ordinary attention.

Rural Rhymes, Odes, and Ballads. (John Russell and Co.) Whether there was in literature a gap to be appropriately filled by these two books, the public will be decided in the course of a very short time; but, however, it is always attractive, though it may not be always profitable, to take a lesson to readers. Such a work must from the nature of the case be a compilation; but the compiler of a work of this class is one of those to whom sometimes inclined to wish that in the present case he had been given to John-sonian sententiousness and inflation. No doubt the poesie is a great boon, and Sir Walter Scott would have a sad time without one; but a bad king should; but why should the useful root be spoken of peripharastically, as the Greeks would have veiled it? The compiler must have been puzzled to make up his mind at what date he should commence, and he has therefore evidently pitched upon a point that it is difficult to say upon what plan he proceeded; it might have taken up how much time he pleased with Joseph and Benjamin, or even with Solomon and the strange women, and so work round by the road of profane history to the point where he begins his lesson, as he styled at Mrs. Jordan; at any rate, he seems to have acted somewhat arbitrarily, and to have violated the principle of selection for the inquirer will find in the index neither the names of Fair Rosamond, nor of Jane Shore, nor of Cardinal Wolsey, nor of innumerable other Royal favourites who fall under the volume. The volume, by contain memoirs of only a few of the gorgeous moths and gay butterflies who have ringed their names on the historical round Royal Constellation, we been chased and captured whilst fluttering in Royal gardens. The volumes are not unpleasantly handsome novelties, and the latter is at the beginning of the first volume, instead of, as is usual, at the end of the second.

Meditations. By Henry Alford, D.D. (Alexander Strahan.) The Dean of Canterbury has acquired a name as a poet, essayist, translator, and critic; and though one may not be justified in saying of him that "he has left nothing undone which he has attempted," still he has enlisted on his side so many admirers that this collection of sermons preached by him in Canterbury Cathedral is not likely to go unread. The subjects are "Advent," "Lent," "Easter Eve," and to "Providence;" and have, at least, the recommendation of being tolerably free from prolixity. Some may sometimes deem them pearls for so great a dignitary; and one cannot help thinking that the custom of the Church of England to read from the pulpit when he wrote, "our clothing is not only for shelter and decorum, but it is also for ornament." Whether the statement be in accordance with the teaching of Scripture and (in the case of dress) with the canons of true art, we think many may be left to the theologians, tailors, hatters, and artists in general.

A Selection from the Works of Robert Browning. (Edward Moxon and Co.) Another volume in the series of Moxon's Miniature Poets. There is no need to praise the interior, and the exterior will tell its own tale to those interested in the eyes of those who admire shop-windows. Those, however, who like plenty for their money will be glad to learn that there are no less than sixty-two pieces.

Readings in English Prose. (William and Robert Chambers.) This volume is one of Chambers's Educational Course, and a few specimens of English writers, in verse as well as prose, from the earliest times to A.D. 1558, pieces of prose and poetry from the writings of authors as early as Sir Philip Sidney and as late as William Makepeace Thackeray. The volume appears to be admirably adapted for its purposes, which is to introduce into the upper classes of schools a reading-book which will what the appetites of the readers and incline them to desire more than the mere task-work.

Verses by the Way. By John Page Hoppe. (Whitfield, Green, and Son.) The author is a gentleman noticeable for more than verse than the spirit of poesy; lowfelt there flashes forth now and then a ray which proves that he is occasionally a philosopher, possibly as of the wind which "in the leafy month of June" keeps vigil and "to the woods doth merry company invite."

Faith Gartney's Girlhood. By the Author of "The Gayworthys." (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) A one-volume novel by a new novelist of the author. It deals with scenes from the New World; its tone is fresh and wholesome; it wears a pleasant, domestic air; and it contains a style of writing which promises to be unpretentious, but withal quaint and vigorous. There is, moreover, evidence of thoughtfulness, and there is a healthy tone throughout which is pleasant. If there be familiarities with and strange adaptations of Scripture, the writer is believed to be a lady, and merely follows the fashion of custom of the country.

Lord Kepel's Tenant. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." (John Maxwell and Co.) The author has seldom or never written with more power and clever, readable, to a certain class of minds, irresistible; and "Sir Jasper's Tenant" teaches, in three volumes, many of the tricks and evil points for which its predecessors have been remarkable. Its plot rests mainly upon an impersonation of one person by another; and the idea, that a by impersonation of one person by another; and the idea, that a by the means employed, is a clever observation be confined to the author's own novels, is carried out certainly not with consummate art. There is the old story of the heir-at-law and the lower born her knowledge, a mean spirit, whilst failing to plentiful a story, would make small jokes about small details or condemned to pitiful pleasantries. Bobb and his friends are probably painted to the life, but they are simply nauseous; and as for the lieutenant of marines, whom Bobb calls his "friend in the space," it must be concluded that he belonged to the horse-marines. The best character in the book is, as is not uncommonly the case in this author's novels, the worst. The tricks to which recourse is had sometimes for creating a sensation may be imagined from the following sentence (vol. i. p. 11): "*Sir Jasper's* daughter fell pretty upon the spot, whereon the country people were wont to point triumphantly to the blood-bespattered traces of the murdered cavalier." She might just as well, for all that comes of it, have fallen into the dustbin. On the whole, the novel must be pronounced clever, but most unpleasant.

FINE ARTS.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

OUR active, last week, of the mosaic decorative paintings in course of execution for the South Court of this museum having received our unwilling, we were compelled to postpone mentioning (as promised) the accession to the various courts and galleries since our last enumeration. Before doing so now, we would remark that in the review of the paintings we were represented, by an error of the press, to say of one of them what, besides being highly unmeaning, might be understood as unjust—namely, that "there is a sense of grandeur in the 'Della Robbia,' by Mr. Moody, which, *examined well*;" instead of which we wrote "which promises well." The "promise" was founded upon something still existing, for we had not seen the work long before; and, last any doubt should arise from our elliptical expression, we would add that we regard it as affording the amplest evidence in the work itself that Mr. Moody possesses a sense or conception of grandeur which, being one of the prime qualifications of genius in mural painting, necessarily promises well, although at present (in the painting in question) attended by, as it appears to us, drawbacks, which we, without any hesitation, point out to remedy.

And now let us commence our specification of the more recent, or not by previously-mentioned, additions to the museum, with the casts from celebrated sculptures—placed for the most part in the spacious North Court. Among the most interesting of these are casts from the following:—The panels in high relief by Giovanni Pisano from the lost sides of the original pulpit in the Cathedral of Pisa, which we learn were damaged but not destroyed in the great fire of 1595, and are preserved in the vestry of the Cathedral, where they are generally seen by tourists. This fact should be mentioned in Murray's "Handbook for Northern Italy," for, though we have not read it, we confess we were unacquainted with the existence of these most interesting sculptures till we learnt that casts were being taken from them for the Department of Art. Our readers may see in these small scale portions of Giovanni's masterpiece are preserved in the present pulpit. There is a cast, also, of the fine bronze door of the Baptistery, which escaped the fire: it contains numerous archaic and rude reliefs. The famous pulpit, or engaged pulpit-ambo—of the Church of Ambrogio, at Pisa, resting on mystical lions and decorated with the elaborate reliefs of Nicolo Pisano. Each subject is treated in a manner that is remarkable for lifelike energy. The antique colossal statue of Antigonus in the Louvre. "St. George and the Dragon," in a court-yard of the palace of the Kings of Bohemia at Prague—showing a version, if not interview, pleasant to see. The gold altar-frontal of Aix-la-Chapelle, as restored, containing some of the small mediæval religious subjects on the very ancient panels. The well-known monument of Sir John Hawkwood, in the Duomo at Florence, with four kneeling knights supporting the angles of the canopy over the sarcophagus effigy, which is supported on the mantle of the deceased—a design said to have been borrowed from one at Beda, and which occasion used in the Middle Ages to bear the effigies of one or two-horse chariot, in that hall of the Vatican to which it gives its name. Five of the bronze doors of the Basilica of Constantine to the Archduke Charles of Austria. Stone carvings of the Minstrels' Gallery, Exeter Cathedral. Fragments of the Rood Screen, with additions to the instructive collection (in the "cloisters" of the North Court), illustrative of Early Italian sculpture. Several of these are new to us, but we content ourselves with a mere notice of the fine bas-relief of "Christ in the Sepulchre," ascribed to Donatello. There has been noted a series, numbering upwards of twenty, of Italian and Spanish architectural decoration in carved wood, lent by the Office of Works. Considerable additions have also been made to the Spanish ecclesiastical section, and particularly to the series of casts of Gothic ornaments from various churches in Norfolk and Suffolk—namely, Cawston, Aylsham, Sherborne, Lanceaster, Nantwich, Orcott College, Boston, and other places. Many of these casts are from screens, and from the stalls and misereres, under the schools of art, where are also a number of cases, with new or newly-arranged specimens of the diverse kinds. Numerous modern Italian and other terra-cottas, ivory carvings, bronzes, medals, and bronzes, have likewise been added. The outcome of the competition of models for the new Government buildings on the Victoria Embankment, which we have also noticed, is also exhibited—i.e., Mr. Birch's "Wood Nymph." We regret to say that this design is not to be found in the position of "elevated character than some of the preceding works by the sculptor." The forms are too conventionalised, and the drapery is "wiry." The models also afford a "pretty" drawing-room statuette, when reduced, to parian; and little more can be said in its favour.

The miscellaneous additions are far too numerous to particularise. Suffice it to say that they comprise many new examples of the beautiful illustrations of ceramic art of various kinds, including Dresden, Chelsea, and Oriental china; another piece of Henri-Deux ware; Limoges enamels; Palissy, Majolica, Persian, Rhodian, Hispano-Moresque, and other wares; Greek earthenware and Japanese vases; church and other furniture; jewellery; specimens of the finest modern ornamental work in the base and precious metals, and casts of the same; watches, coffers, Venetian and other glass, specimens of Oriental enamels on many kinds, Indian embroidered fabrics, lace of various countries and dates, specimens of stained glass, and a most interesting and a large number of objects presented by the Rev. R. Brooks, of Selby (in addition to those previously presented), as ivory figures, carvings, and an astronomical clock, both presented by Mr. R. Goff; a model in cork of the museum, presented by Captain Scott, and a few specimens from the Fortnallis sale. Among the more recent contributors of objects on loan are Sir H. Edwards, the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, Sir Thomas Neville, Count Lichtenberg, Mr. Gambart, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Messer, A. Barker, C. W. Reynolds, G. A. Morland, Heywood Hawkins, and T. C. Lucas.

Mr. Winston's drawings from ancient stained glass are still on view. In addition to the stained glass contributed by the Royal and Architectural work in the base and precious metals, and casts of the same; watches, coffers, Venetian and other glass, specimens of Oriental enamels on many kinds, Indian embroidered fabrics, lace of various countries and dates, specimens of stained glass, and a most interesting and a large number of objects presented by the Rev. R. Brooks, of Selby (in addition to those previously presented), as ivory figures, carvings, and an astronomical clock, both presented by Mr. R. Goff; a model in cork of the museum, presented by Captain Scott, and a few specimens from the Fortnallis sale. Among the more recent contributors of objects on loan are Sir H. Edwards, the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, Sir Thomas Neville, Count Lichtenberg, Mr. Gambart, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Messer, A. Barker, C. W. Reynolds, G. A. Morland, Heywood Hawkins, and T. C. Lucas.

Mr. Winston's drawings from ancient stained glass are still on view. In addition to the stained glass contributed by the Royal and Architectural Museum, we have noticed a fine example of the modern German glass-painting so extensively introduced in the cathedral of Cologne, the rage for which is now unfortunately declining before the improving English manufacture, and as the decorative qualities which should be sought in glass for the mere material are better understood. The example to which we refer is a memorial window recorded for presentation to Gloucester Cathedral, at present inserted in the large aperture on the first landing of the main stairs leading to the picture-galleries. The design, by M. Max Ainmuller, has propriety of composition and harmony of colour—distinguishable—evidences of art-training we would be the last to underrate; yet those excellent qualities have given place to a more comprehensive, academic rigidity, of a character, in short, at variance with the free, romantic genius of Gothic architecture, and inconsistent with the playful effects proper to stained glass. Then the effort at expressing relief is unquestionably carried too far, and consequently rather than leading us to forget the deficiencies as regards admitting the rendering of modelling, of the light transmitted through the glass, makes the artist can do in that direction will only excite a feeling of curious pleasure, as an unexpected illusion, but will not satisfy, which is unlike the noble pleasure which it is the object of all good art to convey. Moreover, the thin superficial enamelling of the glass will almost constantly last comparatively but a few years, while it is in colour that M. Ainmuller, with the whole Munich school of glass-painters, is so strong. Very far more to our taste are the glass-manufacturers from rivalling the lustrous ruby, glowing amethyst and crysoloite, and deep, mellow sapphire blue of the old glass in the interiors of some of our English minsters. And it is not too much to say that there is not one passage of colour in the whole of the magnificent thirty large window which will satisfy an eye familiar with the colour qualities, the gorgeous splendour, of the old mediæval cathedral glass windows of the Mediæval and Early Renaissance periods.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Bell, by his munificent Bell's bequest to the nation, the replica of Ross Bonheur's "Horse Fair," has found its way to the portion of the National Gallery at South Kensington; and that the fine portrait of Sir David Brewster, by the late Sir Watson Gordon (the painter's last work) presented by the artist's brother, has likewise been hung. The reader may, perhaps, need to be reminded that the exhibition of miniature portraits will close on the 31st inst. We trust that the experience gained in this exhibition will not be lost in organising the forthcoming National Portrait Exhibition, to open early in April of next year. We hope the collection will prove carefully selected and thoroughly representative, rather indiscriminate in quality and comprehensive in scope; and that the catalogue will be something more than a costly, cumbrous, and almost useless compilation. Let it be steadily kept in view that an obviously very bad, and therefore probably not trustworthy, portrait of a great man will be of little interest or value; and that, on the other hand, none but more than ordinarily fine portraits by the greatest masters can judiciously be considered entitled to admission if the person represented is of little consequence or some great unknown.

That most valuable and admirably conducted institution, the Art-Library, attached to the museum, is growing rapidly both as regards its contents and in public estimation, though still hardly so widely known and appreciated as it deserves to be. The accessions to the books, pamphlets, and periodicals relating more or less directly to the fine and industrial arts have been numerous, and the list of readers and visitors was upwards of 10,000, exceeding by 2000 the number of the preceding year, a fact which is regarded as highly satisfactory by the special character in the country. The art-library of the Royal Academy's Academy, though possessing a valuable collection, is only to the exclusive policy of the Academy in this as in other matters it in which the public can obtain any access to it, except by the Academicians, members, and associates. The art-portion of the otherwise most excellent London Library, St. James's-square, is perhaps its poorest section. Even the British Museum is inferior in art-literature to the South Kensington library, by reason of its not receiving the numerous important foreign works, especially German and French, which the authorities of the Art-Department make it a special object to acquire. The number and excellence of the foreign, as compared with British, art-publications, afford a strong proof of our continued backwardness in general art-education. The growth of the art-library at South Kensington library is so rapid that increased accommodation for the books and readers will soon be required. The want is already felt. The liberal regulation which allows a single admission (at the trifling charge of 6d.) to the whole of the museum, including the library, on any day, Sundays excepted, is surely worthy of imitation by other public non-lending libraries.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Juan Richardson Francis as Vice-Consul at Swansea for the Emperor of Mexico.

Mr. George Hudson, once so well known as the "Railway King," is now in the Queen's Bench Prison. The growth of the amount for debt since the general election.

Lord Carlisle has presented to Viscount Monck on his return, temporarily, from Canada, on Tuesday, as his seat near Ruuskerry, and in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Lord.

Mr. Montagu Chambers, who was defeated at the recent election for Hull, has been appointed Recorder of Hull on Tuesday by the Liberal electors of that place.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have unanimously resolved to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce in memorialising her Majesty's Government to appoint a commission on the subject of telegraphic communication with the north of Scotland.

Yesterday week many of the citizens of Edinburgh presented the Lord Provost with a handsome testimonial, in the form of a marble bust, in commemoration of "the distinguished manner in which his Lordship has discharged the duties of chief magistrate of the city for three years."

Magee College, at Londonderry, an institution which has been established for the education of young gentlemen for connexion with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, was formally opened on Tuesday week.

On Tuesday, the commencing of sittings in the Court of Session, and Dr. Russell, the Historian of the General Assembly, delivered an address.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Lindsay, has issued a circular to the public last Saturday, on which day the number of persons admitted was 1,500. The Lord Provost has appointed a committee for the building presented a very cheerful and animated appearance. On Thursday the closing ceremonial took place.

The Weymouth and Portland Railway, a line belonging to the London and South-Western Railway, was opened on Monday for public traffic. This railway is constructed on the broad gauge, is 4 miles 70 chains four miles in length, and is provided with broad and narrow gauge rails.

On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Captain Hosking, late of the Macedo, from Liverpool, was presented with a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a chronometer by Dent, in recognition of Privy Council for Trade on account of his gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the ship Ann Hay, of Liverpool, on the 27th of July. Mr. Hosking, when that vessel was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, on March 26, 1864.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone has addressed a letter to the Earl of Clarendon, in which he states that he has received a letter from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, to another effect, that Livingstone was alive and well on the 1st of May last, at Nyangwe, on the Lualaba River, which flows into the Tanganyika Lake.

The Duke of Northumberland has presented to the Northumberland Militia the trade was held last Saturday, when seventeen men, deputed from the different trades of the city, met in the Guildhall, and appointed a committee for the conference, which lasted three hours. Masters and men, at the close of the conference, which lasted three hours. Masters and men, at the close of the conference, which lasted three hours. Masters and men, at the close of

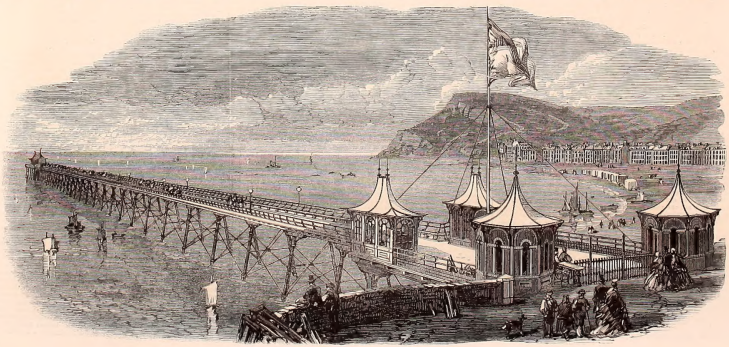


OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT AYLESBURY.

on each side. The space between the buttresses is incised to form private offices for business, to the number of twenty, and both the interior and exterior walls of these offices are substantially built, so as to carry the weight required. At the end nearest the archway, there is, as before stated, a gallery, approached by a back entrance, and a suitable staircase, and it is intended to place in this an organ adequate to the dimensions of the building. Ample provision has been made for ventilation, lightning, and warming. Under a portion of the building is a store-room. Between the Corn Exchange and the general market is a kitchen, scullery, and butler's pantry. There is an office let with the wine cellars under the market, and a tap for the sale of beer or liquors. The general market, in the rear of the building, extends along the side of the new road, 46 ft. wide, already mentioned. This building is 112 ft. by 61 ft., and is covered in with slate and glass. The roof, consisting of three spans, is supported by iron columns 14 ft. high, with ornamental brackets, the clear height being 22 ft. Three pairs of ornamental iron gates afford an entrance from the road. Along the side nearest the road are ranged four blocks of stalls for vegetables, forty in number, and behind these an equal number of butchers' stalls. There are two gangways extending the length of the building, and four transversely. Under the general market spacious vaults have been constructed, which are all let.

THE NEW PROMENADE PIER AT ABERYSTWITH.

The new pier at Aberystwith, built by a limited liability company, was opened with a simple ceremony, performed by Mrs. Dawson, on the 16th ult. This pier has been constructed from the designs of Mr. Birch C.E., the engineer of the Brighton, Margate, Blackpool and



THE NEW PIER AT ABERYSTWITH.



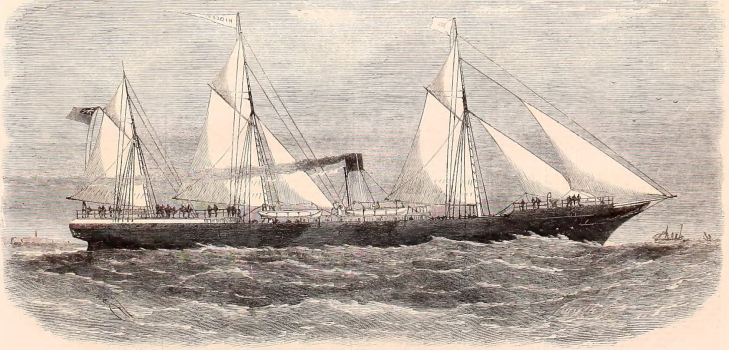
THE ALGUADA REEF LIGHTHOUSE, CAPE NEGRAIS, ON THE COAST OF PEGU.—SEE PAGE 390.

other piers; the contractor being Mr. Dawson, of London. It is 800 ft. in length, by 20 ft. wide, except at the entrance and at the head, which are 120 ft. in width, so as to afford space for fancy bazaars and a refreshment saloon. Along the entire length of promenade seats are contracted, capable of accommodating 2000 people, whilst handsome and durable lamps, to the number of sixteen, are erected at short intervals, giving a cheerful and graceful effect to the whole. The pier is supported on cast-iron pillars, as our Illustration shows, braced diagonally, longitudinally, and transversely with wrought-iron rods. The columns at the circular head are strongly braced with wrought iron in every direction. There will be three landing-stages at the head for pleasure-boats and steamers, so as to suit all states of the tide. The entrance to the pier, which is in a line with the principal street of the town (Pier-street), is protected by gates. The pier is one of the greatest improvements that the town has yet known.

THE SCREW-STEAMER HIBERNIA.

THE screw-steamer Hibernia, of which we give an Illustration, is the last vessel that the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company have added to their fleet. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length over all, 235 ft.; keel and forerake, 216 ft.; breadth, moulded, 28 ft.; depth, 17 ft. 6 in.; horse-power, 180. Full poop and forecastle, the former handsomely fitted up for forty first-class passengers. This vessel has made the most rapid voyages between Dundee and London that ever have been made; running from Dundee to Gravesend in thirty-one hours and from Gravesend to Dundee in thirty-one hours and a half. This vessel, like all her sister ships—the Anglia, Scotia, and London—was built, and furnished with her engines, by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers and Co., of Dundee. One of these vessels is occasionally employed to bring the earliest fruit of the season from Patras to London, and, when so employed, has generally succeeded in making the most rapid voyage of the season. It is now about twelve years since the Dundee Shipping Company introduced screw-steamers to carry on their trade, and the above-named vessels have taken the place of the paddle-steamers, the London, the Dundee, and the Perth, so long and so favourably known on the east coast. The last survivor of these vessels—viz., the Dundee, is upwards of thirty years old, and is still plying at Marseilles. These paddle-vessels were supplied by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, and gave great satisfaction to all concerned. The company's screw-vessels appear to be worthy successors, for they have run over stormy coasts in all weathers for the last twelve years, and never had a single accident to their machinery.

There are vessels plying to many places built from the same lines as the Hibernia, and they have all obtained a reputation for great speed.



THE DUNDEE SCREW-STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

THE FENIAN PROSECUTIONS.

Seven more Fenians were brought before the magistrate at Dublin yesterday week, and were committed for trial. The prisoners were mostly from Clonmel and the neighbourhood, and a new informer appeared on the scene—a man named Power, who had been among the number of the arrested, and afterwards offered to give evidence.

Some prisoners brought up for examination at Cork and Queenstown were also committed for trial.

On Saturday last six additional prisoners were brought before the magistracy, at Dublin, charged with being implicated in the late Fenian conspiracy—viz., Maurice J. Magrath, described as a clerk, residing at 3, Lower Gardiner-street; Mortimer Moynahan, described as a *Irish People* office; Joseph Deasy, tailor; James O'Connor, James Byrne, and Daniel F. Gleeson, labourers. Gleeson was identified as having received £50 cash for a bill of exchange at the European Bank in Cork-street on the 15th in his favour on Messrs. Rothschild, of London, by their New York agent. In his lodgings were found a shell-bit, two revolvers, a bowie knife, and a photograph of Colonel Kelly, which he admitted was his own property. Byrne was found in communication as Captain in the American army and other documents. Deasy, who was also identified in the house occupied by James and Daniel O'Connor, and Daniel F. Gleeson, there were discovered concealed in a chimney two bayonets, and in another part of the dwelling was found a drill-book. Mr. Strange committed Magrath, Moynahan, and Deasy for trial, and, as to the other three prisoners, on whose part an application to admit them to bail was made, he said there was a *prima facie* case against them, though not a strong one. He would remand them for the present, and any application to admit the Attorney-General to have them allowed to stand out on bail.

On Saturday, the prisoners charged with Fenianism at Queenstown, Mr. O'Driscoll, the Town Councillor, whose "call taking" it was said, alone got him into trouble; Mr. J. Mooney, of Limerick; John Murray, and Thomas Rhoades, were brought up before the magistracy and remanded. The three latter were allowed at liberty on entering into their own recognizances in £100 each, and on giving bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to appear when called upon.

On Monday, at the Cork police-court, which on the previous day was charged with illegal marching, and otherwise inciting the crowd to attempt a rescue, they were remanded.

Further arrests have been made in Clare, Limerick, and other counties.

On Friday evening the gun-boat Nightingale stopped the United Kingdom, a large vessel trading between Glasgow and New York, in Lough Foyle, in order to search the passengers and their luggage. Fenian papers were found on one person only, a lady, who was travelling in company by the police to Glasgow.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, in a prominent place on one of the Dublin bridges, lately addressed a Fenian, and attracted some attention. It ran:—"As the chiefess—that goddess of the amiable greatness, Hibernia—with crowned heads who wish to get rid in a quiet way of the surplus, or money, or inconvenient people of their subjects—is now close upon us, to behove Irish Nationalists to be extremely watchful. The British Government, no doubt, chuckles at the idea of its effect in this country, presuming that it would be conducted exclusively to the lower orders, or, in other words, to those having more elegance, manners, and refinement. She would set up a Government on the model of the grand Government of Ireland, and, when all was ready, be burned up in the fold and the wool, and the sheep and the pourhouse, and made away with on the shortest notice, unless the Government—assisted plague in question—by burning plenty of gunpowder and a few towns or cities to clear the atmosphere, and hanging a few dozen Nationalist rascals, and those respectable scoundrels who stick in the mortality of the house, industrious, and loyalists, at present citizens of the Irish people.

A standard is current in Dublin, and generally believed, that two votes of £1000 in gold have arrived from the United States to keep bodies of the prisoners in the hands of the Queen's counsel—Messrs. Brett, Bowe, and Sidney, who are among the leaders of the Irish bar. Neither, however, have actually been retained by the prisoners against whom the major charge is preferred.

Two men were brought before the Dublin police-court on Monday for using seditious language in the streets. One swore at the police, declaring "he had come from Fenian, had seven revolvers, and would blow their brains out;" another witnessed a crowd, said "he did not like to have a fine rebellion, and we are the boys will make them run;" another witness was under the impression that he had been remanded.

The last of the Dublin Fenian cases were disposed of on Wednesday. George Hopper was sent to prison for three months for connecting him with the *Irish People*, and also with the receipt of money from America. Hopper, a member of the Fenian, and alleged that his connection with the *Irish People* arose out of friendship for those confined, and to keep from their trade dealings with him. Writes, a fire-brigade man, accused of drilling, and Thomas Rhoades, of Callagan, said to have enlisted many members, were also sent for trial.

A meeting of the National Association took place on Wednesday evening, Mr. Gray in the chair, when a letter spoke highly concerning the intentions of the Government in respect of education, and of the Protestant Church. The Bishops took immediate the Fenian conspiracy.

A NOBLE LIFE-BOAT.—The following is an account of the most important services rendered in a period of wind by the Ramsgate life-boat, in conjunction with the lesser steam-tugs, in saving life and property from the Goodwin and the neighbouring sandbanks, during the past eleven months:—The brig Wilhelmina and her crew saved; the barque Queen of the Tripe and her crew saved; Prussian brig from her steamer; the barque Mercator and her crew saved; six lives saved from the Swedish barque Ceres; eight lives saved from the Swedish barque Ceres; eight lives saved from the Swedish barque George Forster; sixteen lives saved from the barque Liberty; the brig Bishop Auckland and her three crews saved; eighteen lives rescued from a Portuguese brig; the schooner Wave and her crew saved; the schooner Sultana, ditto; barque Martha, ditto; brig Quickstep, ditto; four lives rescued from a boat; the brig Sea Boy; seventeen lives saved from the Spanish brig Rumbitaire; the schooner Omnibus and her crew saved; the schooner Jane, ditto; nine lives rescued from the Swedish barque Ceres; seven lives saved from the barque Alert; the brig Brazilian and her crew saved; the barque Cereal, ditto; the brig Shooting Star and her rescued from the ketch Mary; the brig Maria and her crew saved; 120 lives saved from the ship Faulcon; nineteen lives rescued from the brig Amazon; seven lives saved from the brig Royal Theirle; five lives rescued from the brig Cyrus; the barque Clayton and her crew saved; and eleven lives saved from the brig La Tres Hermanos. All this, that, in addition to the many lives rescued from actual destruction, this valuable life-boat has, in consequence of her presence, been the means of the Royal National Institution, and was invented and built by Mr. James Beeching, of Great Yarmouth. She was bought of him by the Harbour Commissioners of Ramsgate, and transferred by them along with the harbour to the control of the Trinity Board. The Trinity Board have now further service fund in the to be replaced by a magnificent life-boat, the gift of the people of Ramsgate, the National Life-boat Institution having undertaken, by the Messrs. Forrests, and is expected to be on her station about Christmas. Much of the success under Providence, of the Ramsgate life-boat is undoubtedly due to her gallant and devoted crew, who have never faltered for a moment, during the fiercest midnight storms, in going about in the boat—when the huge waves were rolling like mountains over the sands, and when they could not see a yard before them—to the assistance of the vessels in the whirlpool. It is a remarkable fact that the coxswain has never been from the life-boat. Pilot John Captain Martin, acting under the Harbour Commissioners, and Captain Walker, H.C.G., of the Board of Trade, and Captain Shore, the present harbour-master at Ramsgate, have always been indefatigable in their efforts in making the Ramsgate life-boat establishment complete.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the quantity of stock afloat is still very moderate, and prices are well sustained, the business has been less active than in the previous week, and additional fluctuations have not been realised, and prices have not been generally improved upon. The cessation of the settlement has tended to the inactivity which has so long prevailed in this department of the Stock Exchange. The Unfunded Debt has undergone no change.

The supply of money at the Bank of England Discount Market is large.

The imports of the previous weeks have been very moderate, but the exports have been on a very extensive scale. The returns for this week are not yet published.

The Bullion Market is quiet, but steady. The demand for gold is moderate, and prices are well supported. Gold is still on the move from the Continent to the East. Gold to the value of £1,000,000 has been sent to Egypt, and £1,000,000 to Constantinople, and £1,000,000 to Alexandria.

On Monday Consols gave way 1 per cent, with a heavy demand. Bank Stock, 215 to 217; Reduced, 90½ to ¾; New 3 per Cents, 90½ to ¾; Consols for Account, 90½ to ¾; New 3 per Cents, 90½ to ¾; India Stock, 216 to 218; India Five per Cents, 104 to 106; India Bonds, 1865-66, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1866-67, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1867-68, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1868-69, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Annuities, to 1874, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Annuities, to 1875, 1 to 3 pm; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Long Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 1 to 3 pm; Bank Stock, 215 to 217; Reduced, 90½ to ¾; New 3 per Cents, 90½ to ¾; Consols for Money, closed at 90½; Ditto, for Account, 90½ to ¾; New 3 per Cents, 90½ to ¾; India Stock, 216 to 218; India Five per Cents, 104 to 106; India Bonds, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1866-67, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1867-68, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1868-69, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Annuities, to 1874, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Annuities, to 1875, 1 to 3 pm; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Long Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 1 to 3 pm.

On Tuesday Consols were dull, and prices in a very moderate extent. Agra and Masterman's Bank, 31 to 33; Australasia, 87 to 89; Bank of Egypt, 12 to 14; Bank of London, 30 to 32; Bank of New South Wales, 18 to 20; Bank of South Australia, 20 to 22; Chartered, Hong-Kong, 10 to 12; Colonial, 84 to 86; Commercial of India, 30 to 32; Commercial of London, 12 to 14; Imperial Ottoman, 12 to 14; Mercantile of Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23; Metropolitan, 122; Metropolitan of Canada, 10 to 12; National of India, 10 to 12; National Provincial, 40 to 42; New South Wales, 18 to 20; North Borneo, 2½; North Western, 20; South Australian, 20 to 22; Union of Australia, 31 to 33; Union, South-Eastern, 70 to 72; Union of London, 30 to 32.

On Wednesday Consols were dull, and prices in a very moderate extent. Agra and Masterman's Bank, 31 to 33; Australasia, 87 to 89; Bank of Egypt, 12 to 14; Bank of London, 30 to 32; Bank of New South Wales, 18 to 20; Bank of South Australia, 20 to 22; Chartered, Hong-Kong, 10 to 12; Colonial, 84 to 86; Commercial of India, 30 to 32; Commercial of London, 12 to 14; Imperial Ottoman, 12 to 14; Mercantile of Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23; Metropolitan, 122; Metropolitan of Canada, 10 to 12; National of India, 10 to 12; National Provincial, 40 to 42; New South Wales, 18 to 20; North Borneo, 2½; North Western, 20; South Australian, 20 to 22; Union of Australia, 31 to 33; Union, South-Eastern, 70 to 72; Union of London, 30 to 32.

On Thursday Consols were dull, and prices in a very moderate extent. Agra and Masterman's Bank, 31 to 33; Australasia, 87 to 89; Bank of Egypt, 12 to 14; Bank of London, 30 to 32; Bank of New South Wales, 18 to 20; Bank of South Australia, 20 to 22; Chartered, Hong-Kong, 10 to 12; Colonial, 84 to 86; Commercial of India, 30 to 32; Commercial of London, 12 to 14; Imperial Ottoman, 12 to 14; Mercantile of Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23; Metropolitan, 122; Metropolitan of Canada, 10 to 12; National of India, 10 to 12; National Provincial, 40 to 42; New South Wales, 18 to 20; North Borneo, 2½; North Western, 20; South Australian, 20 to 22; Union of Australia, 31 to 33; Union, South-Eastern, 70 to 72; Union of London, 30 to 32.

On Friday Consols were dull, and prices in a very moderate extent. Agra and Masterman's Bank, 31 to 33; Australasia, 87 to 89; Bank of Egypt, 12 to 14; Bank of London, 30 to 32; Bank of New South Wales, 18 to 20; Bank of South Australia, 20 to 22; Chartered, Hong-Kong, 10 to 12; Colonial, 84 to 86; Commercial of India, 30 to 32; Commercial of London, 12 to 14; Imperial Ottoman, 12 to 14; Mercantile of Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23; Metropolitan, 122; Metropolitan of Canada, 10 to 12; National of India, 10 to 12; National Provincial, 40 to 42; New South Wales, 18 to 20; North Borneo, 2½; North Western, 20; South Australian, 20 to 22; Union of Australia, 31 to 33; Union, South-Eastern, 70 to 72; Union of London, 30 to 32.

On Saturday Consols were dull, and prices in a very moderate extent. Agra and Masterman's Bank, 31 to 33; Australasia, 87 to 89; Bank of Egypt, 12 to 14; Bank of London, 30 to 32; Bank of New South Wales, 18 to 20; Bank of South Australia, 20 to 22; Chartered, Hong-Kong, 10 to 12; Colonial, 84 to 86; Commercial of India, 30 to 32; Commercial of London, 12 to 14; Imperial Ottoman, 12 to 14; Mercantile of Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23; Metropolitan, 122; Metropolitan of Canada, 10 to 12; National of India, 10 to 12; National Provincial, 40 to 42; New South Wales, 18 to 20; North Borneo, 2½; North Western, 20; South Australian, 20 to 22; Union of Australia, 31 to 33; Union, South-Eastern, 70 to 72; Union of London, 30 to 32.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 16.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, receipts and by rail-carriage; but the demand ruled dull, and prices were 1s per qr lower. Foreign wheat was in fair request, but only equal to last week. There was a fair demand for fine foreign barley, at last week's prices. Malt was in good request, and prices were fully supported. Oats were in full supply, and buyers at extreme quotations. Rattling barley changed hands freely, at 1s per qr advance. Beans and peas were in moderate request, at 1s per qr advance. Flour was in fair demand, at last week's prices. Wheat, per qr: English Green Gold last week—Wheat, 39s 11d; barley, 40s 10d; oats, 26s 8d.

Ireland.—Our next table the demand rules steady, and late rates are well supported.

Scotland.—Our market is quiet, but steady, at late rates. Oats were scarce, and were mostly 1s per qr dearer.

Wales.—Our market is quiet, but steady, at late rates. Oats were scarce, and were mostly 1s per qr dearer.

Cattle.—The transactions are on a moderate scale, at about previous rates. Beasts, 13,370 coast wise, 4,310 from last year. Sheep.—Very little change has taken place to-day, and the demand is steady, at late rates. Sheep, 29,200 coast wise, 2,200 from last year. Calves, 200 coast wise, 200 from last year.

Provisions.—The butter market is steady, as last week's quotations. Pork is in fair request, at late rates. Bacon is in moderate demand, at barely late rates. Hams are in fair request, at late rates. Lard is in good request, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The supply is moderate, and the demand is steady, at late rates. Potatoes, per ton: Yorkshire Regents, 110s to 120s; Scotch Regents, 110s to 120s; Scotch Champions, 110s to 120s; Scotch Cups, 110s to 120s; Scotch Rocks, 110s to 120s; Scotch Whites, 110s to 120s; Scotch Reds, 110s to 120s; Lincolnshire Regents, 110s to 120s; Lincolnshire Champions, 110s to 120s; Lincolnshire Cups, 110s to 120s; Lincolnshire Rocks, 110s to 120s; Lincolnshire Whites, 110s to 120s; Lincolnshire Reds, 110s to 120s; Kent Regents, 110s to 120s; Kent Champions, 110s to 120s; Kent Cups, 110s to 120s; Kent Rocks, 110s to 120s; Kent Whites, 110s to 120s; Kent Reds, 110s to 120s; Essex Regents, 110s to 120s; Essex Champions, 110s to 120s; Essex Cups, 110s to 120s; Essex Rocks, 110s to 120s; Essex Whites, 110s to 120s; Essex Reds, 110s to 120s; Irish Regents, 110s to 120s; Irish Champions, 110s to 120s; Irish Cups, 110s to 120s; Irish Rocks, 110s to 120s; Irish Whites, 110s to 120s; Irish Reds, 110s to 120s; Scotch Regents, 110s to 120s; Scotch Champions, 110s to 120s; Scotch Cups, 110s to 120s; Scotch Rocks, 110s to 120s; Scotch Whites, 110s to 120s; Scotch

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ASCENT OF MR. COXWELL'S GREAT BALLOON.



ASCENT OF MR. COXWELL'S GREAT BALLOON FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS.

MR. COXWELL'S great balloon, named the Research, having been restored or reconstructed since the perilous adventure of July 4, when it carried off Mr. Rouge, a passenger from Belfast, who had a narrow escape of being drowned in the open Atlantic or dashed upon the rocks of the Irish coast, made a successful ascent from the Crystal Palace on Monday week. It carried ten persons in the car, and ballast equal to the weight of twelve persons more; Captain T. Leslie, of the Guards; Captain Woodgate, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Dumas and friend, Mr. C. Spencer, and Mr. Dale being among the party. It had rained heavily during the afternoon; and at half-past four, when the balloon rose, Mr. Coxwell remarks, "the lower cloud, one widespread mass, hung heavily over the Crystal Palace, and the tops of the towers were partially obscured before we left the grounds. In less than one minute we were lost to sight. The balloon rose slowly until it entered a stratum of leaden-looking vapour, which was visibly darker than that which we had passed through. No sooner did the top of the Research enter this nimbus than water poured downwards in a circular sheet, and from its apparent distance from the car it was just the semi-diameter of the balloon. Previously the rain ran down the sides of the balloon and covered us by shooting down the neck; so that here, in one of the darkest clouds I had ever passed through, it was evident we had entered the very fountain of rainfall. Knowing that the weight of the balloon would be increased a hundredweight or two, I requested six gentlemen to be prepared with ballast-bags; but before taking a turn we struggled upwards 500 ft., according to two excellent aneroid barometers, and during that passage the temperature decreased 4 deg. We soon began to descend rapidly. The visitors in the palace grounds could perceive the balloon before we obtained a glimpse of the earth, and they feared we should come down to the ground; but after Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 had respectively delivered their sand, the tremendous weight of water encountered was equipoised to a nicety, and we were brought to a standstill. I found that we were now only 200 ft. from the earth, and that the balloon had performed a complete circle from the place of starting. The North Tower appeared to be the axis upon which we had turned. Again we rose, and, on entering the line of dark cloud, I requested the passengers to be motionless, as I observed a peculiar vibratory motion of the balloon and car, such as accompanies its passage from still air to an aerial wave of wind and storm. I inferred that we were either entering a fresh current or moving upwards with a spiral motion; and, when we again descended and found that we had made another sweep round the North Tower, it was clear that a miniature cyclone prevailed, and that we were wearing away in circles, and not in the customary straight course of movement. The first gyration took us in a north-westerly direction—at least, we found ourselves in that line when we sighted the earth, as we were going in the lower current towards the West-End. On making the second descent, we were over Forest-hill, moving to the north-east. We again charged the drenching cloud and broke through it at 1700 ft. high, where a greyish uniform fog prevailed, which shed minute drops of rain. On getting 3000 ft. elevation we decided that, as there was little enjoyment to be had, it was better to cast about for a landing-place. When we dipped again into the dense rain-cloud and received bucketsful of water, no one was sorry when the falling water, like falling sand, dissipated itself into those moderate-sized particles such as surrounded us before starting. I have frequently noticed that under opposite states of cloud-formation rain begins high up in fine drops, and a coalition appears to take place before it reaches the ground; but on Oct. 9 we were deluged at 1500 ft. high, and at 500 ft. over Sydenham hills it altered to small by degrees, and then beautifully less. We alighted very gently on the grounds of Mr. Peter H. Dewrigtus, at Lewisham." That gentleman, it appears, gave Mr. Coxwell and his companions a most hospitable and kindly welcome. Our illustration shows the ascent of the balloon from the Crystal Palace grounds in front of the centre transept.

It may be recollected that when, after the disaster of last July, the Island of Islay, it seemed to have been almost cut to pieces; the sea and the sand had found an entrance through its severed sides; and, as the tide ebbed, the remnants were collected, and it was soon known to whom the property belonged. On being returned to Mr. Coxwell, at Tottenham, the pieces, amounting to more than two hundred, completely covered a field of two acres near the aeronaut's residence; but, as it had been very beautifully decorated, and embellished, moreover, with stars of gold, Mr. Coxwell determined to attempt the work of reconstruction. After two months' laborious exertion, the balloon was re-made, and, during its recent exhibition in the concert-room of the Crystal Palace very few traces could be detected either of the work of destruction or of restoration. The Research is composed of fifty gores, each gore being 44 in. wide at the centre and 105 ft. long. It contains about 112,000 cubic feet of gas.



FUNERAL, ON SUNDAY LAST, OF SERGEANT DRANSFIELD, R.E., INSTRUCTOR TO THE 1ST TOWER HAMLETS ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNERAL OF SERGEANT DRANSFIELD, INSTRUCTOR TO THE 1ST TOWER HAMLETS ENGINEERS.

THE melancholy accident, a few days ago, in Victoria Park, where Sergeant Dransfield, of the Royal Engineers, while performing his duties as instructor to the 1st Tower Hamlets Volunteer Engineers, was killed by the premature explosion of a mine, has been duly noticed. His funeral, last Sunday, in the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Bow, was attended with military honours. The corps assembled on parade at the militia barracks, Globe-street, Mile-end, in full-dress uniform, with their band—the drums muffled. Every member of the corps wore a band of crape on the left arm, midway between the shoulder and the elbow; the grenade on the busby and the ornament in front of the crossbelt were also covered with crape. The officers wore a black sash, a band with a rose of crape round the busby, black gloves, and the grenade and sword-knot covered with crape. The arrangements were carried out under the direction of Lieutenant John A. Coffee, Commandant; and Captain and Acting Adjutant Thomas R. Conyn. The coffin was conveyed to the grave on a gun-carriage, drawn by four black horses. It bore the inscription, "William Lewis Dransfield. Died Oct. 6, 1865. Aged years." On being removed from the armoury and placed on the carriage the coffin was covered with a black pall edged with white; over this was spread the union jack. The regulars were represented at the funeral by detachments of the Royal Engineers quartered at Chatham and Woolwich, under the command of Colonel M'Cloud, and by the recruiting staff of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Dragoon Guards; the 10th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Hussars; the 12th Lancers, and the 4th Carabiniers. The militia was represented by the recruiting staff of the Middlesex militia. As might have been expected, the volunteer force was very strongly represented, almost every metropolitan corps sending its complement. The procession wended its way through Peel-grove, Bethnal-green, to the Mile End Gate, thence down the Mile End-road, and to the cemetery, a distance of nearly three miles. The route was lined by thousands of spectators. On arriving at the cemetery the procession was met by the Rev. G. M. M'Gill, M.A., of Christ Church, Watney-street, Chaplain to the corps, who led the way to the grave. The body was immediately lowered into it, and, the friends of the deceased having alighted from the mourning-coaches, a circle was formed, and the Rev. Mr. M'Gill read the burial service. A military salute was fired by a company of deceased's comrades, and a brief but impressive address from the clergyman ended the funeral proceedings.

H.M.S. TERPSICHORE, AS DAMAGED BY THE AMERICAN TORPEDOES.

Two illustrations of the very striking experiments with Mr. Beardsley's submarine torpedoes, or explosive shells, exhibited on Wednesday, the 4th inst., in the River Medway, before the Duke of Somerset and other Lords of the Admiralty, were given in our last Number. By favour of the naval authorities, we are now permitted to give a reduced copy of the official drawings, made for their information by Mr. P. Thornton, Master Shipwright of Chatham Dockyard, showing the exact amount of damage that was inflicted upon the hull of the old 18-gun frigate Terpsichore by the explosion of the two 75-pounders, of which only one was so placed that its effect could reach the vessel.

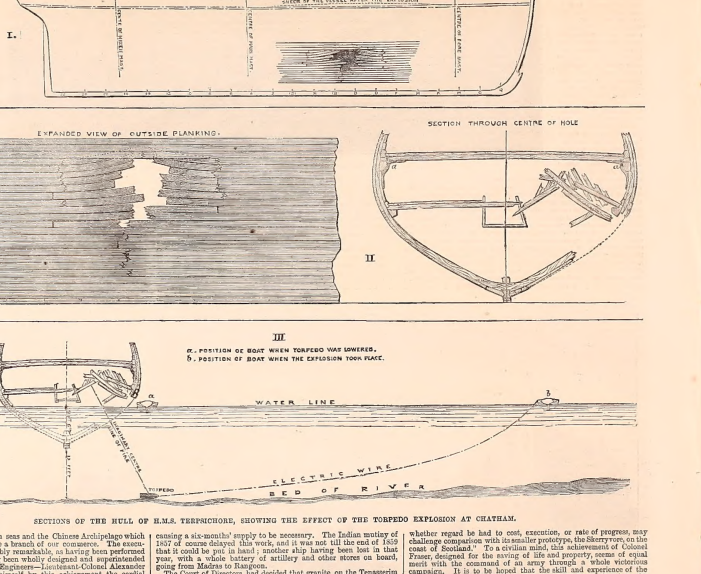
The Engraving No. 3 on this page shows the relative positions of the ship, the torpedo, and the boat from which it was fired by an electric wire: the figure 4 representing the place where the boat lay when the torpedo was lowered from its side; while the figure 5 shows the place to which the boat had been removed before the signal for firing the torpedo was given. The depth of water beneath the keel of the ship was a few inches more than 12 ft.

The Engraving No. 1 shows the general longitudinal lines of the ship, with the hole made by the explosion of the torpedo, as it appeared on the 11th inst., when the Terpsichore, having been floated and hauled into dock at Chatham, was carefully examined by the officers appointed for that purpose. An enlarged view of a portion of the outside planking around this hole is given in No. 2.

The Engraving No. 2 presents a cross section of the vessel, showing very minutely how her timbers were shivered. In the parts marked *i* the knees are seen as broken through the throat—viz., two on the starboard and four on the port side.

THE ALGUADA REEF LIGHTHOUSE, ON THE COAST OF PEGU.

THE building of the lighthouse just completed on the Alguada Reef, a few miles to the southward of Negrais, the south-west promontory of Pegu, near the Bassein entrance of the great Irrawaddy River, is one of the most important works ever projected for the benefit of



SECTIONS OF THE HULL OF H.M.S. TERPSICHORE, SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION AT CHATHAM.

that navigation in the Indian seas and the Chinese Archipelago which is now becoming so lucrative a branch of our commerce. The execution also of this work is doubly remarkable, as having been performed by coolie labour, and having been wholly designed and superintended by an officer of the Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fraser—who has won for himself by this achievement the cordial thanks and congratulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, and who certainly deserves a special token of commendation, likewise, from the military authorities for having performed, with extraordinary promptitude and ability, a kind of service never before intrusted to a member of the scientific corps of her Majesty's land forces. The illustration which we publish, from a photograph taken by Lieutenant J. M. M'Neile, R.E., gives an excellent view of the lighthouse, which stands, a few miles from shore, on a spot most dangerous and difficult of access, the rise and fall of the tide being about 9 ft. The Alguada Reef is two miles in length, with the Phaston Shoal and Diamond Island to the north of it, extending some nine miles altogether, and the tides setting directly across it. Except in the very calmest weather, the sea is always breaking over these rocks, and it is certain destruction for a vessel to be cast upon them. Being situated right in the track of vessels proceeding from Calcutta to the chief ports of British Burmah, Rangoon and Moulmein, as well as those passing on some occasions to or from China by the Strait of Singapore, the establishment of a warning beacon at this dreaded locality had long been most earnestly desired. Lord Dalhousie visited the place in 1853, just after the last Burmese War, landed on the reef, and determined that a lighthouse should be built; but no officer could be found at that time to undertake the work. In 1856 Lord Canning was induced, by the loss of an emigrant-ship with 200 passengers, of whom fourteen only were saved, to take up the matter; and Lieutenant Alexander Fraser, then stationed at Prome, was sent to make a survey, in consequence of which he was instructed to come to Europe, in order to make himself acquainted with the construction of lighthouses in analogous positions on the coasts of England and Scotland. He did so, and then returned to India, fully convinced that he could not adopt a better model than the celebrated lighthouse, the Skerryvore, off the coast of Argyleshire, in a very similar position. The Alguada Reef Lighthouse has, therefore, been built on this model, with alterations to suit the site. It was necessary to have it of great height, in order to warn ships in time, and also to allow of room for the large establishment which the climate requires, with sufficient space for stores and provisions within the lighthouse; the difficulty of approach and landing in the south-west monsoon causing a six-months' supply to be necessary. The Indian mutiny of 1857 of course delayed this work, and it was not till the end of 1859 that it could be put in hand. Another ship having been lost in that year, with a whole battery of artillery and other stores on board, going from Madras to Rangoon.

The Court of Directors had decided that granite on the Tenasserim coast, reported of good quality, should be used for the building; and the quarry for the work was formed at Callagouk, an island about thirty miles below Amherst and 200 miles from the reef itself. The stone, however, was found to work very badly, though the material was in itself good; while the great difficulty in obtaining skilled labourers, who had to be brought from China and Madras, rendered it still more expensive; and to such an extent did this become manifest that it was decided to abandon Callagouk and get the remainder of the stones from Pulo Obin, near Singapore, which is distant no less than 1200 miles from the site of the building. In January, 1863, the work of cutting out the foundation was commenced, and was completed during that season, the rocks being unapproachable, in the south-west monsoon, for work or landing materials. On Feb. 14, 1861, the first stone was laid, and, with inconceivable difficulties in regard to labour, the building steadily arose, till, on April 23, 1865, a first-class revolving bivalvular light, by Messrs. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, brothers of Alan Stevenson, builder of the Skerryvore Lighthouse, was kindled aloft in the lighthouse of the Alguada Reef, 144 ft. above high-water mark, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of twenty nautical miles. The work is now done in spite of the difficulties of every kind, the foundations of the intended lighthouse being cut in the solid rock to a depth of 2 ft. below high water at spring tides, with the sea breaking over and filling the pit, and a very little wind being enough to stop the work. Materials, workmen, provisions, fresh water, all had to be brought from a distance, and each landing on the reef was a battle to be fought with the elements; yet not a life was lost. Only two Europeans—viz., Colonel Fraser and his assistant, Lieutenant M'Neile, and only two of the natives, stuck to this hard job from beginning to end, the working establishment being usually composed of new men at the beginning of each season. The minute of the Governor-General in Council, dated Simla, June 12, commends, in the highest possible terms, "the zeal and judgment, the forethought, resource, energy, and perseverance" of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser in this work; remarking, "it is seldom that it falls to the lot of any individual, in India especially, to carry through a work of such magnitude, extending over so long a period. The work itself is unique, certainly in the East, and, whether regard be had to cost, execution, or rate of progress, may challenge comparison with its smaller prototype, the Skerryvore, on the coast of Scotland." To a civilian mind, this achievement of Colonel Fraser, designed for the saving of life and property, seems of equal merit with the command of an army through a white victorious campaign. It is to be hoped that the skill and experience of the Engineer officers concerned in this matter will be employed for the construction of other lighthouses much wanted in that part of the world. The lighthouse on Double Island is now completed, and that on Cocon Island will be ready next year; but the Oyster Reef of Akyab, and the Khrishna shoal at the mouth of the Rangoon River, demand a similar provision. It is likewise a matter of regret that no steps have yet been taken to erect a lighthouse on the Banca, off Ceylon, which is an object claiming the immediate attention of the Peninsular and Oriental and other great steam-boat companies interested in the safe navigation of the Indian Seas.

The *Bombay Times* of Sept. 15 states:—"Among the passengers from England who arrived in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bonaira, on the 11th inst., was Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller. The Doctor is about to engage in another exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, and, as usual, he is going entirely alone. The object of his explorations will making some preliminary preparations. The scene of his explorations will be the country between the region which he has already explored and that discovered by Captain Speke. He will commence his travels by following the course of the River Rovuma, which is in about 10 degrees of north latitude, and ascend to the Lake Nyassa, and then towards the south to the Tanganyika. Dr. Livingstone has already explored the Rovuma for about 150 miles; but from that point towards the west the country is totally unknown. The object of the Doctor's expedition is partly to open up the country for the purposes of commerce, and partly to carry out the wishes of the Geographical Society of London by exploring the watershed of Zambesi and the Rovuma, and thereby aiding in the solution of the geographical problem, the estimation of the geographers at home, and the information of the public entertaining whether the lakes discovered by Speke, Grant, and Baker are not supplied by water flowing still further from the south than from any sources yet discovered. The party composing the expedition will be a small one, and in all probability will be composed almost entirely of natives. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the Doctor may select a few of the natives of this country to accompany him, but this will be determined by circumstances. It is expected that the party will start about the end of October. Dr. Livingstone had an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay; and, although the nature of it has, of course, not transpired, yet there is little doubt that every facility will be offered to the Doctor to carry out his project to a successful issue. The Doctor, who is the guest of R. L. Tracy, Esq., proceeds to Mumbai in the course of a day or two, and afterwards to Poonah, where he will stay for some time."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

A RESULT of the late election is, that when one speaks of members out of Parliament one often finds it necessary to use that phrase in a double sense. In the few political and numerous agricultural gatherings of classes which are prevalent just now, many a gentleman tours up in a private, though, perhaps, not undistinguished, character, who this time last year was a servant of the State and of a certain number of existing passages called electors. An ex-M.P. does not, like the proletarianical faculty attributed to the donkey on the eve of its dissolution, of disappearing from human ken, and we augure no little pluck when one of these deposed functionaries takes a place, which is not the place, in the midst of an assemblage of his friends and foes and doing what he did, when the character in which it had been allotted to him had melted away, we hope for he said that he had been sold (at the election) with his engagements—the taking the chair on this occasion being one of them. There was a tinge of pleasant malice in the advice which he gave to the new member for the C. Russell and Colonel Lindsay; for, though he spoke jocularly, he made out the very worst case for the electors that ever a disappointed neophyte—talking about drudgery and hard work, and self-denial, and the hauling of visions of glory in a way many a candidate would alarm the fire-gentlemen members whom he was patronising. There was a very fair response to his address from the new member, who was affectable, and Mr. Benyon, the former member, and Sir C. Russell both took care to make it appear that they had always been the right-hon. elected Mr. Walter's qualifications for representing the county, and seemed to imply a little wonder how it was that they succeeded in putting him out—a thing which, of course, they never had the least idea of. Indeed, it is more than probable that there was no such expectation, but that the force of the Conservative feeling was directed against the other Liberal candidate, Viscount Ullington and Mr. Somerset, who never had any chance, and who were simply throwing their own pretensions too far, to injure Mr. Walter in the discomforts which finally overtook the latter three, as the results of the return for Berks one of the few Conservative triumphs of the general election, if one might judge from the cheering at the close of this meeting, supposing he is inclined again to sit in the Lower House, and does not, as the phrase runneth, "go abroad" for a change of air instead of Mr. Walter being again returned on the first opportunity.

There are now two Colonels Fane in Parliament. One of them is, of course, the lusty, very competitive gentleman-member for Oxfordshire, who has kept in the palpable obscure of the house, and who at county gatherings appears to be quite unaware that there is such a proceedings by indirectly saying ditto to Mr. Henley, in a clumsy and inconsequent manner. The other is the very well-known and respectable South Hants, in the place of Mr. Ralph Dutton. It was the fortune, if, as the good, of this gallant officer, to be present at this festive occasion not long ago at Portsmouth, where he had to return thanks for the county members; and very well he seemed to know how to be watched when they are ringing their wings before they begin to fly in Parliament, one could not but see that he was the right man selected for South Hants. Although only a Colonel of Militia, he has been a Major of Dragoons, and his talk was especially homely; but if he rides as well as he talked, it might have been said of him that no member of his may have been called to lead when he was in the service. To be sure, there has never been any adequate reason for the Parliamentary captain of horse was not a good trooper; and, as the description of the soldier is that he has been killing people all his life, and that he has had of the gallant member for South Hants, perhaps injustice may be done to the party by any insinuation that he is not equally good at making and his military qualities. Any way, contrasted with the latter-day list of Francis Burdett, it would be a pleasant thing to know a man, who came to bid his old constituents farewell, and the glib, confident talk of Serjeant Gaselee, who, on the occasion of his first appearance, the Colonel shewed with an originality the merit of which no one is inclined to dispute with him.

If it be true, as is reported, that the Lord Lord Enfield will exchange the under-secretaryship to the Poor-Law Board for the more dignified post of Civil Lord of the Admiralty, he will be sure of the suffrages of the electors of Middlesex anew; and his recent appearance amongst them, in connection with the Hendon and Hanbury, was in a manner the beginning of a fresh canvass. To be sure, he said not much outside of his subject of the Poor-Law Board; but those who know how Lord Enfield utters commonplaces will understand the reputation for wisdom which he has earned amongst people who do not care to look beneath the surface of a face which, young in features, is always serious in its expression, and which had of the gallant member for South Hants, perhaps injustice may be done to the party by any insinuation that he is not equally good at making and his military qualities. Any way, contrasted with the latter-day list of Francis Burdett, it would be a pleasant thing to know a man, who came to bid his old constituents farewell, and the glib, confident talk of Serjeant Gaselee, who, on the occasion of his first appearance, the Colonel shewed with an originality the merit of which no one is inclined to dispute with him.

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It might, perhaps, not be injudicious in some of the members of the Conservative party who contemplate with a certain degree of appearance of the famous reaction by protulatory meetings, if they would follow the example of Mr. Disraeli, and occasionally speak on political talk, when he is obliged to talk in public. Why, at Aberdeen, the other day, he could not refrain from saying a word. Mechi used to bestow on his visitors at Tiptree Hall; and one could not help observe a certain amount of affability, between the leader of the Opposition and the agricultural Alderman, one seemingly being as deeply imbued with knowledge of the subject as the other; and this by saying a good deal. Then there has been another leader developing himself, for the second time in a fortnight or so, before his enemy the public, and speaking rather on bullocks and such like, except that this time Sir Bulwer Lytton evidently much prepared for an effort, and the consequence was some sentences even when he was talking practical protests against Lord Clarendon's and Professor Gamgee's "cure" for the contagious disease of cattle suffering from the pestilence. It may be remarked of Sir Bulwer Lytton's speech that it was remarkable for nothing, or anything, it ever head in the way of defence of the existing purse laws, yet it might be suggested to him that he is late in the day if precautions are taken to ensure a good supply of partridges and pheasants, and who is a determined angler, that in order to preserve that section of sport in which fishing is included it is sometimes necessary to preserve streams, and that an illegitimate catcher of trout is designated a poacher as much as an emissary of those birds, which lawyers still call "*fere naturæ*."

The Leichhardt search expedition was at the latest dates far advanced into the interior of Australia, being not far from Mantuble. Dr. Murray, the officer in charge, in a late letter transmitted to Melbourne announces in a sanguine manner, and not for the first time, his company vie with each other in the discharge of their respective duties.

MUSIC.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of William Vincent Wallace. After suffering many months in Paris, under a lingering disease, he went, by the advice of his medical attendants, to the south of France, and died, on the 12th inst., at the Château de Bagen, in the Pyrenees. He leaves a widow and two young sons. He was a native of Waterford, and was born in 1813. His brilliant musical career is well known. The author of "Maritana," "Matilda of Hungary," and "Lurline" will hold a high place in the annals of English dramatic music. As a man, he will be sincerely lamented by those who have known him.

The musical world has sustained another heavy loss in the death of the celebrated violinist, Ernst, who died, on the 8th of this month, at Nice. He was born at Brunn, many years ago, in a family which entirely dissented him from the exercise of his profession. Ernst held the very highest position as a violinist, and his character in private life made him the object of general love and esteem.

The first of Mr. Aguilar's interesting and instructive performances of chamber music took place last week at his residence in Westbourne-square, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The following was the programme:—Trio in E flat (Op. 1), Beethoven; Quartet, Aguilar; seventeen Variations Sérieuses—Mendelssohn; "Evening" and "Last Look," two romances—Aguilar; "Variations pour la Danse"—Weber; Sonata, quasi Fantasia, in C sharp minor—Beethoven; Lieder ohne Worte—Mendelssohn; Barcarola on "Last Look"—Aguilar; "La Résolution" and "Frolic"—Alfred Holmes; "Dream Dance" (Op. 6), Aguilar; Song without Words—Aguilar. Mr. Aguilar's sonata and his fantasia on "Lucia," as well as his two romances ("Evening" and "Last Look") were warmly applauded. The rooms were quite full. The next performance of this interesting series will take place on the 8th of November and 6th of December.

Mdme. Adelaide Kemble has arranged a series of pianoforte recitals in the provinces, the first of which is to take place at Leamington on Monday next. The accompaniments of the tour are under the management of Mr. George Dolby.

We read the following in the *Worcester Chronicle* of the 11th instant:—

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the maintenance of our triennial festivals was held at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Tuesday last. The Bishop in the chair: A. R. Reyds, Esq. (High Sheriff); J. D. Perrens, Esq., Mayor; the Rev. T. Lea; Messrs. Cooke, R. Padmore, W. Done, W. Amphlett, Thomas Southall, Esq. (Sheriff of the city); the Rev. John Fenner; and J. Whitehead, Esq., Jun., were appointed a committee, with the chairman, "That this meeting, desirous that the necessary steps be adopted for forthwith securing the Worcester Festival for next year, resolves itself into a committee for that object, and at an essential preliminary declares its opinion that the committee should be empowered to engage the use of their cathedral and college hall for that purpose, and join the committee." Prior to the Rev. J. Fenner's departure, which prevented his committee on the consent of the Dean and Chapter to the use of the cathedral for the festival, and the college hall for the band. The Rev. J. Fenner's letter was read, and the meeting adjourned.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, in a notice of the recent concert of the Philharmonic Society, says:—

Mr. Sims Reeves achieved a triumph in Bishop Richards's ballad "The Chieftain's Wife," the song is founded on a tragic and deeply-affecting incident in the Highlands of Scotland, where a chieftain's wife loses her beloved wife Anita and a few faithful followers. His little band scattered, himself wounded and his wife dead, he is discovered by Donald Roy, from whom Anita died from exhaustion. Garibaldi could not stay to perform the last sad office of burying his wife, and Donald Roy undertook the duty, which was cared for by the rude peasantry of the district, who scarcely recognised in the poor stranger the great warrior of the age. Mr. Sims Reeves made he sang this pretty ditty could scarcely fail to gratify those who could appreciate a refined melody, and the singer was encored in the last verse of the ballad, with which Mr. Reeves readily complied.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, in a letter to Lady Tamberlik, the celebrated tenor, a Knight of the Order of Charles III.

The suspension-bridge over the Wien, at Vienna, has just received the name of the Stadion Bridge, in honour of the well-known theatrical manager who introduced Mozart's "Zauberflöte" to the Viennese public. Stadion, however, was also, in his younger days a needy and unprincipled adventurer, who, having obtained from Mozart the libretto of the "Zauberflöte," sold it, altered by its performances, while the composer never received a farthing.

Mozart's opera, the "Entführung aus dem Serail" (known on the Italian stage as "Il Seraglio"), which was produced in Vienna with the most brilliant success, the characters of the hero and heroine being performed by Adamberger and Mdme. Hofer, Mozart's sister. It is strange that this charming opera should be so utterly neglected by our London managers.

Mdme. Rudersdorff is engaged by the Musical Society of Cologne to sing in Handel's oratorio "Semele," next month.

A new organ, built by Messrs. Foster and Andrews, has been erected in the Kinsaird Hall, Dundee. Its opening was inaugurated by a concert, on the 5th inst., wherein its powers were developed by the able performances of M. Lemmens, the celebrated Belgian organist. It is probably the most comprehensive instrument in Scotland. Its compass is from CCC to A, with all the most recent improvements in the construction of the instrument. An excellent selection of music was performed on the occasion, the principal performers (in addition to M. Lemmens) being Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thomas. There was a crowded assemblage, and the concert went off with great éclat.

THE THEATRES.

The reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews at the Haymarket Theatre, on Monday last, was welcomed. The piece selected is "Used Up," a version of "L'Homme Blasé," in which Mr. Mathews has recently made a Parisian reputation, and obtained a new and original character. Mr. Mathews is the original representative of the character, Sir Charles Coldstream accordingly, on Thursday week, appeared as an entirely new personage, and was received with enthusiasm; and Mr. Charles Mathews came before a London audience as an actor who had won a reputation elsewhere. He was received with renewed spirit and vigour, and with an additional *verve* which surprised even his most sanguine friends.

A new novel by Miss Braddon has been dramatised for the St. James's, under the title of "Caught in the Toils." The adaptation has been made by Mr. Augustus Dubourg, the subject is to be found in the story of "Only a Clod." Mr. Broughton has chosen to select his subjects from the works of Miss Braddon, Miss Mulock, and Miss Herbert has undertaken to interpret all the mysteries of Mrs. Henry Wood's novels. It is to be hoped that in this accomplished actress throws into the character all the resources of her art; and that she will not, through a vain effort to render an essentially repulsive rôle attractive. Miss Herbert, indeed, does wisely, in contenting herself with the present project adapting the novel to the stage, but not transcribing it, for Mrs. Henry Wood's language is more descriptive than dramatic. Mr. Walter Lacy has migrated to this house, and here sustains the part of "The Toils," a character which, in the hands of Mr. Lacy, is invested with those points which make the character so interesting in Miss Braddon's pages. Mr. Lacy is the part of Sebastian Trent better, and received from Mr. Frank Matthews such copious illustration that it will form the chief feature in the performance.

The fortunes of Sadler's Wells and the legitimate drama are looking up. The tragedy of "Macbeth," with Locke's music, was originally acted on Monday; and Mr. James Bennett gave such an impression of the ambitious Thane as we have seldom witnessed. He seemed thoroughly to understand the superstitious and poetic character of the man, and brought both out with such effect that the audience responded in a manner that proved they had been electrically moved. We have since seen his "Richard the Third," which was remarkably good, being carefully elaborated and powerfully sustained.

A new piece at the Prince of Wales, entitled "Dinner for Nothing," is founded on an odd idea—that of bringing together a number of foreigners, on gratuitous invitations, to an Englishman's table, who can speak nothing but bad French. We can imagine the confusion and perplexity; but the dramatic value of the situation is not very great. A number of the burlesque of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is strong enough of itself to attract crowded houses.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Creswick is drawing good houses at the Standard. On Monday "Othello" was performed. Mr. Ryder sustained the part of Iago.

Mr. Elliot Galer, the vocalist, has made his debut as a dramatist at the Grecian, in a piece called "The Folly Fete; or, The Days of Dragons," which contains the usual amount of fun. The burlesque is elegant and the plot ingenious, though not in a novel degree. The drama is exceedingly well acted and much applauded.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE hard-won victory of Salpiniere in the Cesarewitch was, like the meeting in general, very disastrous to the ring. His owner is said to have won over £20,000 by the event, who has "pocketed" a very "good thing" from Lyttleton are, according to all accounts, Sir Frederick Johnstone and Mr. Swindells. The result will give a lift to Trumpeter, two lucre of Wines stock, Pistol and Hero, were runners in the course of the week. It is rather remarkable that the two own sisters, Gratitude and Lancelina, should have been placed second for the Cesarewitch, the one in 1864-5 and the other in 1863. The Duke had nothing but bad luck at Doncaster, and Buccaneer pulled up in the earlier mild snatch in which he was to give 70 lb. to Saffron of the same race. A match between Mr. Merry's Jim Bludyer and Mr. Rowley Mile would be a very sporting affair. Owing to Breadalbane's penalty, they are now equally handicapped in the Two Thousand and Cambridgeshire; but the hope of Breadalbane's stable seem to rest entirely on Fitzroiver. The Troy Stakes was rather a remarkable one for Troy, as they fairly ran themselves to bed. The Primate, who was on 4 lb. worse terms with Mr. Fitt than when he had him at Newmarket, ran the latter to a neck for second place; while King Hal, the favourite, could only get third. Primate's sire beaten a head from The Primate; and Robin Hood, the summer conqueror of Doncaster, was unplaced. Mr. Merry's Jim Bludyer, Lord Lyon, and Rustic at the top of the Derby poll, we are likely to have a lively victory. The Autumn Handicap has been won by Mr. Robert Liddington and Chattanooga as between Chatham and Attila two-year-olds, the latter having the best of the difference but will not actually face each other at the post and then compromise. Mr. Merry has won the Great Yorkshire Stakes with "Chas"; Mr. Pearce walked over for the £400 forfeits, and Mr. Naylor's horse returned to the stable of Mr. Merry's half-sister Lucy, while the Bretby Stakes very easily the same afternoon; and, although Klarinska could not quite give Gomera 7 lb., the Nor Nerumscket Oaks, she easily repulsed the challenge of Mr. Merry's Lucy Glitters. The Great Yorkshire Derby 30 to 1 was laid on Gladiateur, who frightened the Duke out of the field, and Mr. Merry's Jim Bludyer, ridden by Jeffy, by Lord Lyon's Longdown a dead heat with his conqueror for third place in the Prendergast. Mr. Merry's Rustic suffered a severe contusion into something new and strange." A more indefatigable St. Leger than Mr. Merry has not been known for many years. His lot has fallen in a bad year, but he has been twice crowned in the Leger and the Derby, and although there are some sceptics, it would seem from the betting that he is certain to have the Cambridgeshire with Fitzroiver. Mr. Merry's more than any three-year-old ever carried in that race before; Subjectes carries 6st. 10 lb. for that race, or 3 lb. more than he did for the Derby, which, and John Scott's Cambridgeshire with 8 lb. less, while the Derby winner gives the Oaks winner 20 lb.! It is said that Thalestris, the winner of the Oaks, has gone amiss, and broke down at exercise, but the weights were published this autumn.

Lord Derby's decision, announced from the turf is announced on authority, but it is good hearing that his Lordship keeps his brood mares, of which he has a considerable number, at Knowsley. His son is declared, it is said, a confederacy with Captain Machell, and their joint stock will be kept at Knowsley. Mr. Merry's Jim Bludyer, by Mr. J. G. Fott, late of the 11th Hussars, who raced under the title of Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Merry's Lucy Glitters, by Lord Lyon, out of sister of his friend Mr. Sharpe, of Ruckhill.

Mr. Blenkiron's Derby candidate number nearly a hundred, or only a short stone of what the late Sir Tatton Sykes kept at Sledmere, has just purchased eleven. Blue Ribbon and Al each fetched 700 gs., at Newmarket last week, while the Marquis of Hastings sent to the other for Sir Joseph Hawley. King Arthur has gradually dropped from 3000 gs. to 1000 gs., and Jim Bludyer, who is by Lord Lyon, and to Gemany, Gazza, a 200-guinea Royal yearling of 1864 only made 600 gs.; and Mr. Merry's Rustic, notwithstanding his fall in the sale, was brought in at 500gs. A curious story is told of May Bell, the dam of Salpiniere. She had a very high bill at one time, and fractured her leg severely on pulling up. As her trainer could not preserve her, he had to shoot her as well as he could, and thus put her till she grew better. Among her produce is a two-year-old sister to Spectator, Fille de L'Air will, it is rumoured, go to the stud next season, at Dungo.

Ground so hard that it was impossible to ride, heavy rains, fogs, frost, rains succeeding each other, and, in short, every unusual accent, were the successive characteristics of the last hunting season at Melton. Even the Quorn country, generally in the most equal order, and very few lodgings are valet in the town. Mr. Bolter-Johnstone, M.P., and Mr. Chaplin, M.P., have taken two of the new comers; Sir Frederick Johnstone and Mr. Chaplin have taken Coventry Grange; and Mr. Bolter-Johnstone has taken Mr. Wilson's house, at the Harbors' Arms. Lord Wilton has built ten additional boxes at the Leeches, where he has been shooting for about four years. The late Mr. Callander had not been a regular Melcombian for two or three seasons past. He was a fine horseman, and a good sort of man. He always considered a very judicious and forward rider, especially when he was on the black, Belvoir, which was the best of his lot. He was a thorough sportsman in every work; and Mr. Meadowcroft, of Shoreham, went right away from Mr. Sharpe, on Swinhtail, and their walk a few days after the death of their host. Mr. Sharpe's masters, without a check. They found at Breeding Chalk Pits, across Another Bottom, Bramber Common, Jenny Farm to Pond Brow, thence to Thunden Barrow and Southwick, and killed, on Mr. Gardner's farm, near Southwick.

Thirty-five puppies were put in the slips for the Scottish National St. Leger, which took place on the 5th inst., on Mr. Lamb's Dean's ground, near Abington. Mr. Gibson, who ran half a dozen, won with Rosanna by Mr. Lamb's ticked dog Cæsar, but sustained no light loss in the accident to his dramatic Master, who had got a bye and was two courses before the others began. The contest, in consequence, was made a match for Mr. J. L. Ewing (who is quite a Lord George Bentinck of the Scottish leash as regards entries) ran eight puppies, but none of them were in the first course. Mr. Wilkinson's Dr. Burke by Carbrachoe who won the third prize, is an own brother to Tom. Mr. W. Grahm's dog Cæsar, by Mr. Lamb's ticked dog Cæsar, and the Douglas Cup, and was third in the latter with Analogon. Owing to the difficulties of the ground, there were no open cup ticket, and Lord Binning's Black Lead won; Marshal Forward, who is now in his third season, running up.

A series of sheeks of earthquake has been experienced in the Val Pusina, near Botzen, Tyrol.

Mr. Richard Wood, our Consul-General in Tunis, and Mr. Donham, Consul-General at Algiers, have been made companions of the Bath.

The *New York Tribune* of Sept. 29 states that 500 post offices had been reopened in the southern States since May last.

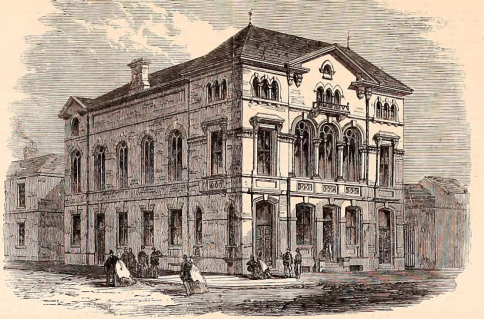
The Director of the Science and Art Department in Pekin has reported favourably on the proposal to introduce railways in China.

A cheese 4000 lb., in weight, and said to be excellent in quality, was lately shown at an agricultural exhibition in New York. The cheese came from a Canadian dairy.

It is generally understood that the new Parliament will not meet till the third week in January, when the first business will be the election of a Speaker. A week will be allowed for the swearing in of members.

THE WORKMEN'S HALL, BIRKENHEAD.

THE Birkenhead Workmen's Hall, which was opened by Lord Stanley, on Thursday, Aug. 3, is situated in Claughton-road, a leading thoroughfare, near its junction with Conway-street, in the immediate vicinity of the General Post Office—a most central although not prominent position, having streets on three sides of it. The building is large and imposing, the design of the company being to provide such a one as would create a desire on the part of the working men to frequent it in lieu of the public-house, and which would give them all the comforts of the clubs now in the metropolis in use by the upper classes, comparatively speaking. The company also desired to provide accommodation for the various clubs and friendly societies who might choose to remove from the various public-houses where they now hold their meetings. It was thought that many of them would be glad of the accommodation, and that many additional members would join the different societies, knowing that they could attend their meetings without the necessity of the temptation of the public-house. The building is most substantial, being brick and stone, no cement in imitation of stone being used. The accommodation consists of a well lighted and ventilated coffee and reading room, 34½ ft. by 21 ft.; a smoking-room, which will also be used for chess draughts, bagatelle, and other games, the same size; two club-rooms for ordinary meetings; one lecture-room, which is so arranged as to be used as a room for extraordinary club-meetings; a lavatory; a bar, or attendants' room, from which the members will be served with refreshments; a spacious kitchen, with apparatus sufficient to cook a public dinner; pantries, larders, and apartments for the hall-keeper. On the upper floor is a large, lofty, well lighted and ventilated room, intended for concerts, public meetings, lectures, soirées, and other entertainments, having seating-room for from 500 to 1000 persons; spacious orchestra to accommodate about 100 artistes, retiring-rooms, and every convenience, with suitable approaches easy of ingress and egress. A lift is provided from the kitchen department to this room, for the purpose of public dinner or tea parties, or soirées. The directors propose to provide tea, coffee, cold meats, and other provisions at the very lowest possible cost, on the same charges as in similar establishments now existing in other towns in England and Scotland. The building has its principal front to Claughton-road, with a side elevation to Kendal-street, and rises to a height of 50 ft. to the top of the main cornice, the style adopted being Italian, freely treated by the architect. The ground floor is entirely appropriated to the purposes of a workmen's hall or club, and is made as compact and suitable to the object intended as possible, the architect having visited and examined several buildings of a like nature already in existence in other towns. The entrance to this portion of the building is in the centre of the façade to Claughton-road. The entrance to the lecture-room is from a side door in Kendal-street, which door is also the approach to the ecclesiastical retiring-rooms. The entrances to the upper rooms are from the front, on the right and left of the façade, so that any entertainment, either in the upper hall or lecture-room, can be effectually conducted without in any way affecting the workmen's club. The architect was Mr. James Fisher, of Duncan-street, Birkenhead; the contractor for the building, Mr. Thomas Laud, of Tranmere; the contractor for the gas-fittings, Mr. Hinson, of Argyle-street; and for the internal fittings, Mr. Wright, of Tranmere. The total cost, exclusive of land, was about £2850.



THE WORKMEN'S HALL, BIRKENHEAD.

SCENE FROM "NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."

THAT interesting drama of modern social life founded upon Mr. Charles Reade's popular story of "Never Too Late to Mend" is likely to engage for a long time the sympathies of the crowded audiences nightly gathered in the Princess's Theatre. We have already criticised the merits of the composition and performance of the leading actors. Our Illustration gives a view of one of the most effective pieces of the appropriate scenery designed and painted by Mr. Lloyd for this play; it is the night scene in the ravine, somewhere in the Australian gold-fields, where, by the light of a torch, the party of diggers are engaged in sifting the sands of the river in search of some grains of the precious ore.

SURREY COUNTY SCHOOL, CRANLEY, NEAR GUILDFORD.

WITHIN the last few years more than one successful attempt has been made to found schools which will supply a very general want, and which, as everyone seems agreed, should have been supplied long ago,



SCENE FROM "NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Parents of the "middle class," or, to express ourselves more intelligibly, persons of moderate incomes, whatever may be their station in life, can no longer send their sons to reap the benefits of the old educational endowments. Those endowed schools are many of them exceedingly expensive, and even where, as at Winchester, the cost is defrayed out of the school property, the whole system of education is adapted exclusively to youths who will continue their studies till they are grown up, and will probably complete them at one of the Universities. But such an education as this is a luxury which can be enjoyed only by the rich. The professional man or tradesman of but moderate income cannot afford to keep his sons on his hands longer than is absolutely necessary, and he wishes for them such a training as may fit them, at the age of sixteen or seventeen at the latest, for the duties of active life. What is required for such lads is a school in which the expenses shall be moderate, the teaching not occupied chiefly with Latin and Greek, and the system and spirit as much as possible those of the old public schools, whose influence is often shown in the strong character and habits of self-dependence and self-control which are among the best gifts education has to bestow. As we have remarked, several attempts have lately been made to secure such advantages as these for the sons of the middle classes. The rich, who now enjoy the benefits of endowments which were not intended for them, have shown, by liberal contributions, that they think themselves bound to do something in this matter for the class whom they have disinherited. The latest effort of the kind was brought to a successful issue by the opening, on Thursday week, of the Surrey County School, at Cranley, near Guildford. We are informed that the very natural inference which has been drawn from the title—that this school is intended mainly, if not exclusively, for the county of Surrey—is, nevertheless, erroneous. The large sum which has already been raised for the buildings, has, indeed, been contributed chiefly by landowners and other gentlemen of the county; but until the number of applicants for admission exceeds the accommodation provided, Surrey boys will have no special advantages. Experience has already shown that a school of this kind may be entirely self-supporting where the buildings and furniture are provided gratuitously and the charge for board and instruction is fixed at the moderate sum of £30 a year. The council have accordingly appointed this rate of payment, and are making great exertions to raise the remainder of the amount required for the buildings and furniture. Of the necessary £11,000, about £7700 has already been subscribed; and a gentleman, who withholds his name, has promised the munificent donation of £2000, if the remaining £1300 be forthcoming by Christmas.

The school will now accommodate 150 boys; but it is intended hereafter to complete the architect's design, and to render it capable of containing 300. The gentleman appointed Head Master—the Rev. J. Merriman, M.A.—is a man of University distinction and a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He brings with him great experience in the work of education, having been for some years Second Master of St. Andrew's College, at Bradfield, in Berkshire. The Second Master is also a clergyman and a Cambridge M.A.; and we believe it is intended, as far as funds will permit, to secure the services of other graduates from the Universities. In the course of instruction a prominent place is given to the English language and literature, Latin and French, drawing, and vocal music are also taught. Provision is made for giving lessons in Greek, German, and instrumental music; but these are optional, and involve an additional charge.

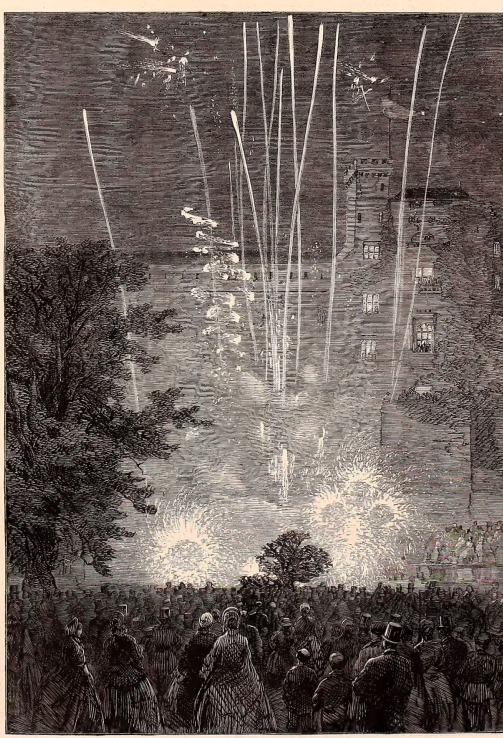


THE SURREY COUNTY SCHOOL, CRANLEY, NEAR GUILDFORD.

The proceedings on the opening day commenced with Divine worship at Cranley Church, followed by a special service in the chapel of the school, where the Bishop of Winchester preached an appropriate sermon. At half-past one a public breakfast was served in the dining-hall; the company, which numbered about 200 ladies and gentlemen, being presided over by Mr. J. Bradshaw, High Sheriff of the county. Among the guests were the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Wantage, the Hon. Mr. Brodrick, and other persons of distinction. The toast of "Prosperity to the Surrey County School" was proposed by the Earl of Carnarvon and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Brodrick; the health of the Council was proposed by Mr. C. Buxton and seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon of Surrey. All the speakers expressed their cordial appreciation of the objects and plans of the new institution, and their confidence that, with the present judicious management, it would achieve the best results.

FESTIVITIES AT KILKENNY CASTLE.

THE coming of age of the young Marquis of Ormonde, on Thursday, the 5th inst., was celebrated in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny by a series of festive entertainments, which seem worthy of a particular record, the Dowager Marchioness, who resides much at Kilkenny Castle, and who is greatly esteemed, having made preparations on the handsomest scale for signalising this event. On the previous Tuesday, his Lordship had visited his estate and mansion of Dunmore, not many miles distant, and there met a number of the local tenantry, with whom he dined, receiving their hearty congratulations on the prospects of his opening manhood. On the Wednesday, a grand dinner took place at Kilkenny Castle; the Mayor and Corporation of Kilkenny, who came just before dinner to present an address to his Lordship, being among the invited guests, with the Lord Lieutenant of the county; the High Sheriff, Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe; the Earl of Enniskillen, who has been trustee of the Ormonde property during the minority; the county and city members of Parliament, and other persons of note; the whole company numbering about one hundred. The dinner, provided by Messrs. Gunter, of London, was laid in the picture-gallery, which was very beautifully arranged for the occasion, the lighting in particular being admirable. This was produced from the gas manufactured in the new private gas-works in the castle grounds, lately erected by Mr. Alexander Keith. A most striking feature of the dinner ornamentation was the grand service of gold plate, worth many thousands of pounds, which was very attractively displayed. The eye, however, rested with greatest interest on the paintings which adorn the magnificent apartment, and especially on the portraits of many illustrious men belonging to the House of Ormonde in times past. The Marquis, presiding as host, gave the health of the Mayor and Corporation next to the loyal toasts, and expressed his own strong attachment to his native city. The Mayor (Mr. Smithwick) and the city High Sheriff (Alderman Potter) returned thanks, and the health of the Marchioness, as well as that of her son, was duly proposed and responded to. Lord Enniskillen, Colonel Tighe, Lord Tyrone, and Sir John Gray, M.P., were among the speakers; while the Marchioness, with other ladies, sat in the room to listen. On the next day, which was the young Lord's twenty-first birthday, the streets of Kil-



FESTIVITIES AT KILKENNY CASTLE ON THE COMING OF AGE OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

kenny were gaily decorated with banners and evergreens; the church bells rang merrily in the morning, and many parts of the city, especially St. John's Bridge and the streets leading to the castle, were illuminated. There was a grand display of fireworks on the castle lawn, provided for the Marchioness by Mr. Kirby, pyrotechnist, of Dublin; but the subject of our Illustration is another exhibition of the same kind, which took place next evening in the college-lawn, by arrangement of a committee of the citizens. It was supplied by Mr. J. Lawrence, of Dublin, and consisted of various water-rockets, fire-fountains, and other devices; also a beautiful horizontal wheel, displaying coloured stars in every direction. The whole was placed on a raft in the river, with wonderful effect. The aerial fireworks included jackets of every possible description, shells, rockets, and coloured stars. The whole concluded with a magnificent monument displaying the words, "Long live the Marchioness," formed by large letters of fire, which changed colours as if by magic. Our Illustration shows the effect of the fireworks in the college-lawn, with the castle in the background and the river in the middle distance.

We understand that the Marchioness of Ormonde gave an order for the distribution of £5. and 8 lb. of beef to every labourer on the Ormonde property. Her Ladyship also sent a gratuity of £1 each to the inmates of the Ormonde Hospitals.

LORD HOUGHTON ON ART-EDUCATION.

LORD HOUGHTON, on Monday evening, addressed the students at the assembly of pupils of the Government Scotch District School of Art at Liverpool. The ceremony took place in the theatre of the Liverpool Institution, which was filled in the presence of a large audience.

A vote of the condition of the school having been made by the secretary, Lord Houghton said he supposed he had been honoured by the request to address them because he was known to be a lover of art, and especially of the pictorial element in all the arts; and he had been asked to say what was said on one of them, they probably thought he might naturally take an interest in the others. He had always felt that the cultivation of a nation was that which most of all developed the higher and purer portion of the soul of man—and it was done away from the difficulties, the struggles, and conflicts of daily life, and gave him a certain religion of art to which he might betake himself in times when other emotional resources failed him. He supposed to direct his observations more particular to pictures. One of the wisest men who lived—the great Goethe—had said that the best way he should like every man, if possible, every day of his life, to see some good picture, some good piece of music, and to read some good verses, or to say some wise things. The first part of the advice was the most difficult when it was expressed, very vital and impracticable, and yet it might almost be realised by every citizen of any large British town in the midst of which he then stood. Having traced the rise of popular art-exhibitions since 1830, and glanced at their influence upon the taste of the country, he said that the schools of design instituted some years ago, and their comparative failure, and observed that he knew no instance in which the love of design had ever retained great eminence apart from a general notion of art. He thought the best way of schools of art should be to connect themselves with the study of the natural talent of the pupil bride away from design, and shovel their study ready to rise to higher value of art, in which the love of design and the love should receive all the instruction that could be given to it. Art, and the love of art, was a thing which, in the midst of the hurry and the excitement of a people who had not yet who were not yet sufficiently conscious of nature, or made those great deductions from the glories of nature which formed so high a part of the culture and the delight of modern life. He would not speak of the religious influences and relations of art, which came more within the province of the preacher; but the pupils of that school to would say a few words. Let these who had studied design not think that study unimportant; but they might find it, through practice, that it was a very good step to something higher—pure art. He drew attention to the value of design in the commerce, as a means of giving employment and producing wealth, and liberty. He discouraged all who were not possessed by an overmastering love of art; for its own sake, from entering the profession. In design, in the hope of becoming great artists. He advised the pursuit of art, and especially of painting, as a profession that required a great deal of money, a great deal of time, and a great deal of patience. He urged the importance of competition among buyers, not out of merit in artists and their pictures. More good would be done by distributing money in the general encouragement of the cultivation of art in the country.

His Lordship then delivered the prizes.

SALUTES IN WURTEMBERG.

An order has been issued in Stuttgart for the guidance of compelling military officers and men to pay proper respect to Royalty by formally saluting the King whenever they meet or thought to be. The following are the principal rules:—

1. It has been observed with displeasure that when his Majesty enters the box in the Court Theatre the officers generally salute him with the left upon one side later than upon the other.

2. Officers are reminded that when the Queen enters the Royal box after the King, her Majesty is to be saluted separately.

3. As salutes have occurred in the theatre during the absence of their Highness Prince Frederick, attention is directed to the fact that the salutes prescribed for the Royal Personages of the Royal House of Wurtemberg are to be delivered not before Prince Frederick only, but wherever his Royal Highness and your gentlemen accompanying him, or Her Highness Princess Princess Catharine. To avoid error, in case their Royal Highnesses should arrive post-haste together in a closed carriage, the salute is to be given if the noise is seen to the nearest by raising his arm.

4. A salute to a soldier has established in the prescribed salute from ignorance of the King's person will no longer be allowed.

5. Officers and men are to salute in his Majesty's person. For this purpose, exact descriptions of his Majesty are to be distributed to the regiments, and hung up in the barrack-rooms.

6. The excuse that the prescribed salutes to their Majesties were omitted because, being in a close carriage, they were not recognised by the passers by, cannot be admitted. Soldiers are advised, in cases of doubt, to deliver the prescribed salute before every closed Court carriage.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has authorised an increase of capital, the amount not to exceed £2,000,000, in the shape of 100,000 new shares of £5 each, each new shares to be entitled to a preferential dividend, at the rate of £12 per cent per annum.

In the course of the recent civil war, which lasted for the space of four years, the town of Winchester, Virginia, was occupied forty-eight times by union troops, and twenty-seven times by confederates. The town was also occupied by both sides in battle, making seventy-six times in all.

The Royal Mint have been fraternising with the Merseyside men of Bergen. At a recent banquet in that town, on the occasion of an industrial exhibition, the Icelanders joined with their hosts in an enthusiastic demonstration in favour of a united Scandinavia.

The Commission of Public Education at Warsaw has prohibited the transfer of the subjects and objects of public instruction from one to the streets except their books. Some of them have been seen carrying packets which aroused the suspicion of the police, and consequently the breaks the new rule will be expelled from his seminary.

The pilgrims of Geneva have lately been excited, by means of a piece of velvet offered for sale to several private persons, a clue which has unfolded their long hands on a whole load of Bibles, which, on examination, found a trunk containing 120,000f. The man named Bocca, who destroyed himself at Versailles, is supposed to have been the depositary.

A new political element has appeared in America in the efforts made by the working men to establish what is now called a co-operative work. They are holding mass conventions in all parts of the country, and in many places have announced that they will vote for no candidates for office who do not faithfully labour for the eight-hour system.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Fearless, 1064 tons, belonging to Messrs. Dixon and Wynne, Liverpool, for the conveyance of emigrants to Adelaide, South Australia, from the Victoria station adult. The Fearless is appointed to receive her passengers at Birkenhead on the 15th of November next.

Some doubt having arisen as to the precise scope of Earl Russell's proposal that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the means by which the English and American Governments should agree to refer to it, a semi-official statement has been made explaining that the scheme has been put by the Alabama and other vessels of the same character would be excluded from the jurisdiction of such a commission.

Sir George Bowyer takes advantage of an opportunity which had been afforded him to contradict in the *Times* the commonly-believed statement that Archbishop Cullen "distinguished himself by writing against the carding creation." Archbishop Cullen, he says, never wrote anything of the sort. The only foundation for this often-repeated error is that some foolish person dedicated to the Archbishop a book attacking the Copernican system. The Papal champion adds that the Roman Observatory, directed by the learned Jesuit Professor Secchi (well known for his observations of double stars and his photograph of the moon), is not surpassed in any way by any observatory in Europe. In this observatory astronomical observations according to the most recent discoveries and the most advanced data and principles of the science.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

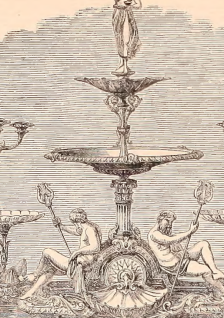
11th Hussars: Cornet A. E. S. Brooke to be Lieutenant, vice Hodges, 2.D. H. Stewart to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Major-Gen. T. O. Hingeston to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Cols. E. Price and J. W. Donnellan to be Colonels; Capts. H. A. Smyth, R. S. Sandford, and F. W. Hingeston to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Lieut. and Capt. C. E. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. and Capt. the Captain Lindo, C.B., A.D.C., R. G. Fletcher, and H. Adderley to be Second Captains; Lieut. F. Brudley to be Lieutenant; Second Capt. F. G. Brownlow to be Lieut. and Capt.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet F. Lettsom-Sclater to be Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards: Ensigns and Lieut. the Hon. E. A. Hamilton, Bart., to be Lieutenant and Captain; Lieut. and Capt. Hon. E. Stanley to be Captain and Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: Paymaster C. Craig to be Paymaster, 10th: Lieut. T. W. Carlton to be Captain, vice Hon. A. Gough, who exchanges; Lieut. C. Hamil



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. JACKSON, OF BIRKENHEAD, FROM THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE AND PISTOIA RAILWAY.

A MAGNIFICENT silver dessert service, of the value of 2000 guineas, has been manufactured by Mr. Joseph Mayer, of London-street, Liverpool, for presentation to Mr. William Jackson, of Birkenhead, M.P. for South Derbyshire. It is the result of a subscription among the shareholders of the Florence and Pistoja Railway, an undertaking to which Mr. Jackson has rendered some important services. The gift consists of a plateau 8 ft. long with borders of classic design, and ornamented at intervals with wreaths of laurel; on this stands a very beautiful centrepiece, with six fruit-stands and two flower-stands. The centrepiece acts as a rose-water fountain, and, by a mechanical contrivance in the body of the piece, the water is made to flow from the jug into the cup held by a figure of Hebe, and thence into the two basins beneath, producing an effect at once pleasing and novel. At the base are seated two male figures, or river gods, emblematic of the Po and the Arno, rivers of North Italy. The fruit- and flower stands are formed of richly-chased scrolls, supporting engraved and cut-glass dishes; and on the base of each are several beautifully-modelled figures—Psyche, Venus, and Ceres—copied from the works of some of the most eminent Italian sculptors, thus giving an artistic and local interest to the entire composition. Accompanying the above pieces are two candelabra of nine branches each richly chased in scrolls, and with figures to harmonise with the rest of the plate. On the plateau are engraved the arms and crest of Mr. Jackson and the inscription, which is as follows:—"Presented to William Jackson, Esq., M.P., by the English shareholders of the Maria Antonia Railway (Florence to Pistoja), as an enduring acknowledgment of their appreciation of his long and valuable services as chairman of the company.—J. M. Wright, Chas. Morrison, members of London Committee; T. S. Cuthill, secretary."

Another ascension of Mont Blanc, being the thirty-fifth this year, has been accomplished by a young English lady named Brevoet.

Earl Russell has published in the *Gazette* an alleged cure for the cattle plague. It has been sent from St. Petersburg by our Ambassador, who received it from a farmer in the interior of Russia. Briefly stated, the cure consists in putting the affected animal into a vapour bath and then wrapping it up most carefully.

Don Prospero Barberini Colonna di Sciarra, Prince of Rovlano, a distinguished member of the Roman aristocracy, recently died in the Papal city. He leaves £400 to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith at Lyons, and the remainder of his fortune, which amounts to £12,000, to a similar association at Rome. The deceased was the proprietor of the famous gallery which numbers among its treasures Raphael's "Violin Player."

Some time ago the shopkeepers of Warsaw were ordered to hang out signboards in the Russian language, in addition to the Polish ones, which they might retain if they chose. They have now been informed by a decree of the General in command of the police that the many orthographical mistakes occurring in the spelling of their trade in Russ must be amended, or they will be liable to be fined. The police are ordered to submit to the inspection of the authorities an exact copy of all boards offending against the Russian Murray.

The German Shakspeare Society met at Weimer on Sunday, Dr. Ulrici, the president, read a report of its proceedings during the past year, from which it appears that the efforts of the society to promote the cultivation of the English language and literature in German universities and colleges have been very successful. The number of the members is 415, and the funds have been considerably increased by contributions from the Grand Duchess of Saxony, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the King of Saxony. A Shakspeare library is being formed, and the first part of a Shakspeare annual has been issued. The second part, which is in preparation, contains articles on "Shakspeare in Germany," "Shakspeare's Sonnets," "Hamlet in Shakspeare," "Shakspeare and Spenser," "Shakspeare and Calderon."

A special commission, chosen from amongst the members of the episcopal synod of Comnil, is engaged in investigating the charges recently effected in the Constitution of the Helvetic Republic. Letters from Berne give an idea of the proportions addressed to that body from different quarters. The Society Helvetia has drawn up its own, which are generally approved of, in which it demands that the Jesuits be driven out of the country, and that the completely independent of any religious confession. No constraint to be put on anyone in matters of religion. The registers of the Civil State shall be drawn up in by officers throughout the country, and not by ecclesiastics. Equality of rights and liberties is guaranteed amongst citizens of all the cantons. The Federal exercise of their functions is maintained throughout the whole extent of the Confederation. Patents to that effect, valid in all the cantons, will be delivered by the Federal authority. 2nd. Every citizen of a canton is a Swiss citizen, and exercises, under that title, his rights and political duties in Federal and cantonal matters in the canton where he resides. 3rd. The affairs of the commune, he exercises his rights in the canton where he resides, are regulated by the commune, without, however, being admitted to participate in the communal resources nor affected to enterprises of public utility, 4th. The punishment of banishment is abolished. 5th. The right to marry is guaranteed. 6th. At all times, when 20,000 Swiss citizens or six cantonal governments shall demand it, the question of the rejection of a law or of a Federal decree shall be submitted to the voting of the people. The same disposition is applicable to international treaties which the delay to be fixed by the Federal authority."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. LAURET, Paris.—A reply to the communication made to you on the subject of "Le Palamède Français," a few days since, will be thought a decoy.

T. B. W., New York.—Two letters have been forwarded to your club within the last three months. Your other of them remitted you.

C. BUTLER, Dublin.—The Honorary Secretaries of the Dublin Chess Congress, we have received a number of the most interesting games contested in the tournaments, and the best of these we purpose publishing as opportunity serves.

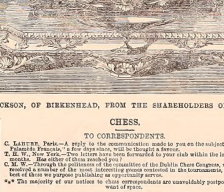
*** The majority of our notices to chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed for want of space.

PROBLEM No. 1130

BY MR. C. BURNS.

One of the competitors to which the second prize was adjudged at the late Pyrshire Journey in Force.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE DUBLIN CHESS CONGRESS.

Almost at the moment of going to press with this portion of our Paper we are informed that the first prize of the chief tournament in the International Chess Gathering of Ireland has been gained by Mr. Steinitz, and the second prize in the same tournament by the Rev. G. Macdonnell. The contest between these two gentlemen was a most interesting one, and some of their games will be drawn and the other, which we have the pleasure of appending, was scored by Mr. Steinitz.

DECISIVE GAME FOR THE FIRST PRIZE.

(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P takes P	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	28. B to Q 4th	R to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to K 2nd	29. B to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	30. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	31. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
6. Castles	B to K 3rd	32. Q to K R 2nd	Q to K 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	33. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to R 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	34. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	35. Q to K 6th	P to K B 4th
10. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 4th	36. P to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
11. B to Q B 2nd	Kt to K 3rd	37. B to K B 6th	R to Q 2nd
12. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	38. B to K 4th	B to K 5th
13. P to B 4th	K Kt to K sq	39. Q to K B 2nd	B to Q 6th
14. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd	40. Q to K 2nd	P to K 5th
15. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	41. B to Q 6th	R to Q 3rd
16. P to K 5th	P to K B 2nd	42. B to Q 4th	K to Q 2nd
17. P to K 6th	P to K B 3rd	43. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
18. P to K 4th	P to K Kt 4th	44. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
19. Kt takes Kt P	P to K sq	45. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
20. R to R sq	K Kt to R 2nd	46. Q to K 2nd	B to Q 5th
21. Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to Q 2nd	47. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 6th
22. B to K 3rd	R to Q 3rd	48. R to K B 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
23. B to K 4th	B to K 2nd	49. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
24. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	50. P to Q B 5th	B to K 4th
25. Q to K Kt sq	K B to K 2nd	51. P to Q B 6th, and White wins.	

A pleasant Game between the Rev. W. WAYTE and another Member of the Ex. George's Chess Club.—(*Le Arte Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. K to B sq	K to B sq
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	14. P to B 4th	Kt to K 5th
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. R to K Kt sq	R to K Kt sq
5. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd	16. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
6. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	17. B to B 4th	P takes P
7. P to Q 6th	Castles	18. R takes P	P to K Kt 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd		19. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q sq
(To preserve his centre Pawns unbroken.)		20. Q to K Q sq	Q to Q 4th
		21. P to K B 4th	Q to Kt 4th
9.	B to K Kt 5th	22. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to K Kt sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	23. Q R to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
11. P takes B	Kt takes B	24. Q to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
	B takes Kt	25. Q to K R 3rd	B to K B sq
	and White mates in two moves.		

Game played at Bath between Mr. THOROLD and the Rev. W. WAYTE.

(*Lewis's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q to K B sq	P to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23.	B takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(By giving up the Rook for the two Pawns	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	Black has obtained a very strong position,	
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	but he would have lost more than an equi-	
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	valent as at	
7. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	23. Kt takes P	P takes R
8. P takes P	P takes P	24. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
9. P to Q 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd	25. R to K 3rd	B takes P
10. P to K 5th	Kt to K 4th	26. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Q to R 4th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	27. R to K 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
12. Q takes Kt	P takes Kt	28. R to K 3rd	B takes R
13. Q to her 2nd	P to K B 3rd	and Black has the better game.)	
14. B to Q R 3rd	B to K B 4th	29.	R takes P
15. Q to K 3rd	B takes Q Kt	30. R takes R	P takes R
		31. Q takes P	K to R 2nd
(Necessary before castling, as White		32. Q to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
should play Kt to Q B 3rd, and Black		33. Q to K B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
should reply Kt to Q B 4th, as in previous		34. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to R 2nd (ch)
move, instead of attacking the Queen.)		35. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
		(It would have been better to play the Q	
16. Q R takes B	Castles	to Kt 3rd.)	
17. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 3rd	36. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
18. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd	37. Q to K 4th	Q to K 5th
19. P to K B 5th	Kt P takes Kt	38. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 6th
20. P takes P	P to K 4th	39. Q to Q Kt sq	Q to K 5th
21. R takes P	Q to her 2nd	and Black mates in four moves.	

CHESS IN BERLIN.

An instructive Game between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and NEUMANN.

(*Muzio Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P to K 6th	Kt to K sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. B takes R	B takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. P to K 6th	
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Kt 5th	(This is very subtle.)	
5. Castles	P takes Kt	16.	Q to K 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	(If Black had ventured to take the Pawn	
(The canonical move everybody knows is		with his Queen on very natural move, and	
to play to K B 3rd, but this variation has		then played Kt to Q 2nd, he would have	
been played without danger.)		lost the game.)	
7. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt to K 4th	B takes P
8. Q takes P		18. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
(The natural move everybody knows is		19. Kt to K 5th (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
to play to K B 3rd, but this variation has		20. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
been played without danger.)		21.	B to K 3rd
7.	P to Q 3rd	22. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K 2nd
8. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
9. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	24. Kt to K B 6th	P to K Kt 4th, and
10. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	wins.	
11. Q to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
12. B to K 2nd	B takes B		
13. Q takes B	P to K B 4th		

Some highly satisfactory experiments have lately been made at Stockholm with a new ordnance, invented by M. Hagström. It fires ten shots in a minute, the barrel even perfectly clean after one hundred shots. It is to be introduced into the Swedish army.

Mr. Harrison Weir, of whom mention was made in the memoir of the late Mr. Herring in our last Number, is a member of the Institute of Water Colours, and his paintings of animals, birds, and fruit are held in high estimation.

A committee has been appointed by the Russian Government to inquire into the agricultural and mineral products of the regions in the Caucasus lately acquired by Russia, and likewise into the various metals, an extensive coal-field, and a magnificent forest of fir-trees, have already been reported.

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DEAFNESS.—THE SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE DUPLEX CONDUCTOR, the only effectual remedy for deafness, noises in the head, and defective hearing, however bad or long standing. Can be worn in the head, and are perfectly invisible.—Of 443, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

MAGIC LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS. The Best and Cheapest Assortment in the Trade, from 10s. 6d. to 50 guineas. Illustrated catalogue, 1s. Sent for 14 stamps. Lists gratis and post-free.—H. and D. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 23, Aldersgate-st., Finsbury.

NOSOITIS'S LOOKING-GLASSES and Gilt Decorative Articles in endless variety. Decoration for drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom, and hall. Illustrated manufacturers' catalogues, Upholstery and Decorative Furnishing, Chimney Glasses, Pier Glasses, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Console Tables, Girandoles, Candelabra, Vases, &c. J. G. and C. Nosoitis, Chapel-street; and Newman-street. Established 1809.

HEAL and SON, of TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, have greatly enlarged their premises, for the purpose of exhibiting a large and varied assortment of BEDSTEADS. They have also added to their Stock a large Variety of Bedding, with a different Suite of Bed-room Furniture; these multiplying Stocks enable them to offer the Public a greater Choice than can be elsewhere submitted for inspection. Catalogue (with prices) free by post. Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

DEAL BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
HEAL and SON, of TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, have always in Stock Deal Bedsteads, Deal Bed-room Furniture, each set apart in a separate room, and fitted with Locks and Keys.
Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

GOTHIC BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
HEAL and SON, of TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, having Carpenters' Shops and Steam Power for Bed-room Furniture, have applied it to Designs in the Mediæval and Gothic Styles, and have now on Show a Variety of Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, and Dressing Tables, in Pollard Oak, Pine, and Mahogany, which they invite the attention of the clergy and gentlemen furnishing Parsonages, Vicarages, Rectories, and Halls to inspect before purchasing elsewhere.
Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS.
HEAL and SON have on Show 130 different patterns of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, ready fixed for inspection in their counter Showrooms. They have also introduced a new Bedstead, so that they can be sent through the Parcel Post in separate pieces, and put together by any person. Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing 300 Illustrations, with prices of their Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Furniture, and Feather Beds, sent free by post on application to Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

CONVERTIBLE OTTOMANS for centre of room, in three sizes and two easy-chairs, on a principle convenient.—T. H. FILMER and SON'S, 31, 32, and 34, Bernard-street, Russell-square, and 31, Foley-place, Portland-place.

CHALET CHAIRS.—HOWARD and SONS, of 25, Berners-street, London, W., beg to call the inspection of new Chalet Chairs, varied in form, and adapted to all reception-rooms. An indispensable article for every lady's boudoir.

NEW and SECONDHAND FURNITURE. SALES, FURNISH, and 100, Old Oxford-street, have always for Sale a large Assortment of serviceable Furniture, Carpets, matted in plain figures. Furniture purchased or exchanged.

GROVER and BAKER'S, 150, Regent-street, London, W., 59, Jermyn-street, Liverpool, patentees of the celebrated LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, are the best and simplest ever offered. For Family Use or Trade and Manufacturing they are positively unrivalled, doing plain and ornamental work with equal facility. They stitch, hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, cord, bind, and embroider; range from £5 5s. to £20. Prospectus, with testimonials from hundred thousand users, free to all parts of the world. Every machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and samples of work sent free on application.
Grover and Baker, 150, Regent-street, W.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.

Under the Special Patronage of her Majesty THE QUEEN.
Open daily, and in the Evenings on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
Admission, One Shilling.
The Exhibition will close on the 7th of November next.
RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.
Return-tickets will be issued from all stations on the principal Railways in England and Scotland at considerably reduced rates.
Excursion-trains run frequently, at very low prices.
For full particulars see Railway Companies' Announcements.
HENRY FARRINGTON, Secretary and Comptroller.

THE EXHIBITION of PORTRAIT MINIATURES NOW OPEN EXCEPTION NOVEMBER, at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.
By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, South Kensington-street, WESTERN ENTRANCE.—Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten to Four.
The Gallery will be closed from Nov. 1 for cleaning and repairs, on Monday, Nov. 6, and Reopen on Monday, Dec. 4.
By Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, K.C.B., Secretary and Keeper.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.—In 1866.—The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education propose to open an Exhibition of National Portraits, at South Kensington, in the Arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Gardens, on Monday, May 7, and to close it on Saturday, June 30. Applications for the loan of pictures for the engravable scale by the Lord of Derby, in a letter dated May 6, 1865, from which the following words have been taken:
"The very long interval between the National Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest, bringing together portraits of the most eminent men and temporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress of Art in this country. Many portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, and other painters of the highest merit, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by artists of merit, but not known to the present generation, are the property of persons, particularly of the aristocracy, possessing a number of such portraits which may exist in the country; but I am persuaded that, if collected, they would be found to be of great interest, not only to the families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would undoubtedly spare them for a few months for a public object."
The Lords have appointed a Committee of Advice, consisting of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery and other influential gentlemen.
The Lords Ripon, to whom valuable letters the successful Exhibition of 1857 was mainly due, have undertaken the special charge of directing the Exhibition; and Mr. Sheridan Muspratt is assistant secretary.

ARRANGEMENTS APPROVED FOR THE EXHIBITION.
1. The Exhibition will be limited to Portraits of Illustrious English History, and the progress of Art in England. It may be divided into Three Classes—Portraits of Royal Personages, Portraits of Persons who have died before the year 1760, of which no perfectly true and well-executed and the copies available for their proper exhibition.
2. Portraits of Persons who have died since the year 1760 may be admitted in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the time of the Reformation to the present time, whether natives of this country or not, and Portraits of Foreigners of eminence who have visited this country.
3. With respect to Art, the works of inferior painters representing persons of eminence will be admitted, while the acknowledged works of eminent artists will be received, through the portrait is unknown, or does not represent a person of eminence.
4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in their own country will be admitted, if they have visited England, and their portraits are painted by artists of distinguished merit.
5. The Exhibition will be held at South Kensington, in the spacious Arcades which overlook the Horticultural Gardens, and which are now completed. The Arcades, which are perfectly fire, will be fitted up especially for the Exhibition, and will be lighted from the roof.
6. All charges for the conveyance of pictures accepted for exhibition will be defrayed by the Committee of Council on Education, Science, and Art.
7. The Exhibition will be opened early in April, 1866. The precise day will be announced in the Government Gazette, and in the Public Journals. Pictures accepted for exhibition will be received or returned at the end of August at the latest; but, though the Exhibition will be open for a short time only, every care will be taken in the return of his contributions at the end of July will have been completed.
8. The Committee of Advice will, as a matter of practice, the Science and Art Department, select the owners objects, will take photographs of such pictures as they may think desirable to be engraved for the Art Journal, and will make arrangements for the engraving of such pictures as may private person to photograph, without the owner's consent, any picture lent for exhibition, but photographs will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.
9. The Catalogue of the Exhibition will be published 1866 (and as is the case with the Catalogue of the Exhibition of 1857) the Committee must not be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of the pictures, and they will be packed with the greatest attention. No exhibition in 1857 were collected and returned by the same agency as will now be employed, free from any charge to the owners.
10. All correspondence, marked on the cover "National Portrait Exhibition," should be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council of Education.

QUADRANT EXCHANGE BANK, 69, Regent-street, W.—Silkmercers', upholsterers', and other bills discounted. Advances made on deposits of plate, jewels, &c.

EDUCATION.—GERMANY.—The British and Foreign Educational Institution is recommended as a first-class LADIES' SCHOOL. It can unexceptionally be so. References of a high character. Terms, 50 guineas per annum. Address for prospectuses address the Lady Principal, Miss VALENTINE, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The VACATION TERM will begin on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, and the School will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1866. Apply to the Rev. C. Evans, Head Master; the Rev. Arthur H. L. Bevan, Master in the Rev. Charles M'Donnell, M.A., and the Rev. F. B. Bowles, M.A., Boarding-house Masters; or to Henry Ashton, Esq., Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY, 6, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, W. Established 1837, under Royal Patronage. 17, Waterloo-place, London, S.W. A limited number of Pupils are BOARDED in the house. The grounds warmed and well-ventilated playground.

NOTICE.—NORTH-WESTERN and NORTH LONDON RAILWAY CITY EXTENSION will SHORTLY OPEN, with Stations Euston Square, Farringdon-street, Ludgate-hill, Cannon-street.—For Advertisements, apply to the Contractors, J. WILLIAMS and CO., Contractors for Advertisements on the above, also on the Metropolitan, City North-side and South-Western Junction, Hammersmith and Ealing, City North-side and South-Western Junction, Hammersmith and Ealing, Loudon and Blackwall, London and South-Western, Great Western, and Great Northern Railways; Contractors for Advertisements on Street Stations, Omnibuses, Cabs, Hoardings, Walls, Gas Lamps, Bridges, Arches, Tunnels, Pavements, Wharfs, Yards, and Sea Coast, 162, Strand, W.C., and 3, Tavistock-street, Strand, W.C.

MONEY ADVANCED, at 5 per cent., on Reversionary property or delay, on freehold, reversionary, or Chancery property, and on personal security, for short or long periods, in town or country. Apply to Mr. Lewis, 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS and CASES.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.S TRAVELLING BAGS and CASES. Bind with their unrivalled safety and every article of luxury and convenience of the toilet.

	French Polished Mahogany.	Solid Leather.	Leather.	Opening.
Lady's Travelling Bag ...	£1 10 0	£2 10 0	£3 15 0	£2 0 0
Gentleman's Travelling Bag ...	1 5 0	2 5 0	3 5 0	1 15 0
Gentleman's Travelling Bag ...	1 2 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	2 15 0
Polished Dressing Case ...	...	4 5 0	6 5 0	3 0 0
Ditto, ...	...	5 5 0	8 0 0	4 4 0

Registered Oxford Travelling-bag, fitted in the most complete manner.
The prices of Dressing-cases replaced are regulated by quality and completeness.

Lady's Work Dressing Case ...	£1 1 0	£1 14 0	£2 10 0	£3 0 0
Gentleman's Travelling Leather Ditto ...	0 16 0	0 14 6	1 5 0	1 10 0
Ditto, better quality, and more completely fitted ...	1 15 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	3 5 0

Address only 77 and 78, Oxford-street; and 71 and 72, Cornhill, London. Manufactory—the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 224 and 225, Regent-street, and 10, King's-road, Brighton. Carte de Visite and every other style of Photographic Portrait taken daily. Copies, reproductions, &c. Specimens on view.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE of LYONS SILKS.
NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard, have just completed a very extensive purchase of Lyons Silks, which they are now selling at unprecedentedly low prices.
The following few advertisements detail the particulars of this very important parcel.
Purchased originally to import the value of £30,000 purpose, representing £20,000 worth of Silks, next to their cost-price, viz., £20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS, Moire Antiques, Corded Silks, Checked Glacés, Striped Glacés, Plain Glacés, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS, Checked, Striped, Figured, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons, Drap de Paris, Plain Glacés, Rich Satins, Plain Poult de Soie, and will be forwarded on application, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SHAWLS, SILKS, and MANTLES, Wholesale and Retail.—PETER ROBINSON, 103, 104, 105, 106, Oxford-street, begs to call the attention of the Nobility of the Queen, together with several cases of French and English Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, &c., which have been selected by Mr. Peter Robinson, during his recent visit to the Continental marts. Indian Shawl Warehouse, 10 and 11, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, within 30 minutes by omnibus from any part of London.

BLACK LYONS SILKS.—SEWELL and CO. are now offering Specially Purchased Black Lyons Glacé Silks—rich, firm as to be per yard. Patterns post-free.—Compton-house, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80, Oxford-street, London.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SEWELL and CO., Holborn's Bay Sale.
Having made a large and successful purchase in upwards of 500 Sealskins, purchased under most favourable circumstances, they have picked, choice skins have been made up into the most fashionable-shaped Jackets, and will be sold at the following low prices:
Regular House, Old Compton-street and Frith-street, Soho-square.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Wellington-street North, Strand.
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Wedding and Bridesmaids' Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Lace, Veils, Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, and Hose. Scarfs, Fine Tweeds, and Linsey Woolseys, for Ladies' Travelling and Morning Costumes.

INDIA SHAWLS.—Large Consignments, FALMER and BOGERS request attention to a magnificent Assortment of SHAWLS, just received from their Agents in India; amongst them are some beautiful specimens, suitable for Wedding Presents.—Falmer and Bogers, 76, Strand.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the finest that can be had from native growers, 24s. per gallon; by the wine-glass. One gallons per dozen. A genuine fine old Port, 30s. per gallon; Sherry, 30s. per gallon. Terms, cash. Sole Agent for Mr. Gladstone's Wines, 26, Great Russell-street (corner of Bloomsbury-square), opposite W.G. Museum.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—Pure Pot-still Whisky, 16s. per gallon, at the Great French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Observe the Seal, Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Sold by Wine Merchants, Grocers, &c., and wholesale at 20, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Cheques the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOP'S PALE ALES.—The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and Casks, by the Proprietors, Burton-on-Trent; and at their Stores, 61, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Terms: Bass and Allsop's Pale Ale supplied Wine and Spirit Stores, Retail Exchanges, E.C., and from their Branch Stores, 61, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
Many genuine without the Name of Lea and Perrins on Wrapper, Label, and Stopper, Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, and by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

HORNIMAN'S TEAS are Eighpence per lb. CHEAPER. Consumers are assured that the Quality delivered to them is the same as that supplied to the Grocers and Co., and that the Advantage of Cheapness is Theirs.
Horniman's Tea Establishment, 90, Fleet-street, E.C.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The MEDAL has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, for Cocoa Manufactured by them at Bristol.
The Jury report that the Cocoa is "Pure and Good, and is a very pure substance."
J. S. FRY and SONS, Cocoa Manufacturers, Makers to the Queen and Royal Family.

Medals—London, 1851 and 1862; New York, Paris, and Dublin.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
the purest, strongest, and most economical.
and nutritious preparation of this Cocoa, as well as the Essence and Cake, may be had of all Grocers, Chemists, and Druggists.
A standard quality of pure Cocoa, always uniform.
Recommended for liveable and others.
It is highly approved and strongly recommended by medical men.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic Cocoa, prepared by James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, London. By a mechanical process the exercise of homœopathy was first introduced into this country. Their Cocoa is prepared by the same process, and is recommended to the invalid or acceptable to the thoroughly. See the words "Epps's Cocoa" on the label. Each packet is guaranteed to obtain the highest medal at the International Exhibition of 1862, and is sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in packets and tins, labelled "James Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle-street, London." Also, Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa, Manufactory, Euston-road.

BROWN and POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets, 6d., 12d., 1s.
Recommended for Children's Diet.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. CHURCHILL'S Successful Treatment of Consumption, Disease of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Use of Hypophosphites. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 6d. per bottle, of Homœopathic of Quinine and Manganese. Prepared by H. Burgess, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale and Retail agents, HOPKINSON and CO., Chemists, 77, Dean-street, Soho.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1340.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.

THE relative place in the catalogue of our eminent men which will be ultimately assigned to the name of the late noble Premier it will be the province of history to determine. Cold criticism ill suits the state of feeling which his somewhat sudden decease has occasioned, and a long time must elapse before it will be possible to take into view the whole area over which his influence extended, so as to be qualified to sum up its results. During his unusually protracted official career, what he said and did more or less affected an immense variety of interests, not in his own country merely, but in almost every country on the face of the earth. Perhaps there never was a name more widely known during the life-time of its possessor; or which, in some way or other, stirred the hopes and fears, or modified the condition and actions, of men in so many parts of the world, civilised and uncivilised. It has been his lot to direct the policy of this great Empire during a period when, owing to its multifarious and ever-increasing commerce, it has held relations, direct or indirect, with almost every known community and even tribe of the human race; and it may well have happened that, as the presiding chief of its councils, Lord Palmerston has made its power felt in ways which have left some impress upon the destiny of almost every considerable family of mankind. Not till after the lapse of many years, nor before the tendency of his decisions on innumerable points has revealed itself, will even the most impartial historian possess materials for pronouncing an entirely trustworthy judgment of his course as a whole. At any rate, just now, we are neither disposed, nor do we hold ourselves competent, to pass his statesmanship under searching review; but we do not deem it unfitting to venture upon the much easier and more congenial task of considering the chief elements of character which made Lord Palmerston the most popular Minister of modern times.

Previously to the Crimean War, the administrative industry, talent, enterprise, and success with which for a long series of years he had conducted the foreign affairs of the British people, had raised Lord Palmerston to a high place among his colleagues, and had sometimes extorted the admiration, sometimes excited the apprehensions, of the country; but up to that period the venerable statesman can hardly be said to have won his way to the public heart. The gallantry with which he



BROCKET HALL, HATFIELD, HERTS, WHERE LORD PALMERSTON DIED.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

stepped forward to take the helm when the violence of the storm seemed about to overwhelm the vessel of the state, and when divided counsels paralysed the hands of her chief officers: the energy with which, undeterred by the perils of the crisis and undismayed by the responsibility which the foremost statesmen of the day left him to bear alone, he held on his course; and, finally, the success with which, in alliance with the French Emperor, he brought the good ship into a secure haven, laid, in the gratitude of the nation, the basis upon which was subsequently erected a reciprocal affection and confidence many misunderstanding could overturn. It may have been the noble Lord's good fortune that he was not vested with the supreme command until after our obsolete military organisation had broken down, and that he reaped all the fruits of the remedial and reconstructive efforts which had already been initiated by his predecessors. But the country, without caring to try into official secrets, saw in his conduct of the war that which it specially needed in so awful a crisis—a courage that quails not, a cheerful confidence that despairs not, and a strength of purpose that betrays no wavering, in the darkest and most tempestuous hour of national adversity; and it recognised in his negotiations for peace a moderation, flexibility, and prudence which, without carelessly surrendering the fruits of victory, wisely retrained from heaping upon a baffled and powerful foe a heavier burden of humiliation than the necessity of the occasion required.

With the manifest elements of character, by the display of which at a time when they were deemed most serviceable Lord Palmerston gained the confidence of the public, and so be associated those of a more genial and winning nature, the exercise of which infused into that confidence a warmth of affection. The noble Lord possessed many qualities which go straight to the hearts of Englishmen, and, of course, the witchery of them was rendered irresistible by his exalted station.

Foremost amongst them must be placed his unaffected simplicity, gaiety, and kindliness of disposition. For a considerable term of years he held the highest post to which the ambition of an English subject can aspire; and, in the sphere of social relationships, no man has worn his honours more indifferently or unobtrusively. Lord Byron expressed a general characteristic of his countrymen when he said,

> I hate an author who's all author—follows
> In jealousy lives' tissue all he writes,

and the repugnance here so felicitously expressed applies to statesmen who can never forget that they are statesmen. The late Premier loved to substitute for the stiffer and grander costume of the Minister the undress of the Man. He enjoyed with keenest zest the pleasures of sympathy, and it cost him no effort to put himself, wherever the occasion permitted, on the level of those with whom he might chance to be brought into contact. His exuberance of spirits was constantly overflowed in kindly hilarity; and wherever he went, and whatever he did, he showed his proficiency in the happy art of putting his company in good humour with themselves. His delicate tact, the purity of his insight into character, and his all-pervading good-will, and partly to perpetual exercise, was so thoroughly developed as an art that it may well have passed for a faculty, and, save when on rare occasions he intended it, he never rendered against the tender place in a wound by a false position.

With all this simplicity and freedom from affectation the noble Lord blended a personal magnanimity and disinterestedness which, in some instances, assumed the character of chivalry. He was amongst the most generous of antagonists, and, after the heat of conflict was over, dropped his resentments, and never looked behind him to see where they might be picked up on a future opportunity. He could work with anybody who would work with him, and made no difficulty on the score of past quarrels. Still more commendable to English hearts, he never forsook a subordinate. In this respect his generosity sometimes outran his prudence, and he took upon himself the responsibility of other people's blunders, which not only impaired his own reputation but sometimes committed him to a doubtful policy. Fidelity to his colleagues was with him a kind of religious duty, and he invariably declined those ephemeral which were paid to him at their expense. This unselfishness was invaluable to his usefulness, both as a leader of the House of Commons and as chief of the Cabinet. It helped him to temper animosities, to manage divisions, and to give moral weight to authority when he was obliged to resort to it.

Pliability, within certain limits, was another of the elements of character which helped to make Lord Palmerston a popular favourite. His quick sagacity, his long experience, and his selfishness were mediums by means of which he gathered up leading opinions from all parts of the country, enabled him to see with almost unerring certainty the limits beyond which his persistence in any given course would endanger his position, and be very readily pushed beyond them. He was neither self-willed nor sensitive to such an extent as made it impossible for him to surrender with grace projects which he could not carry without serious damage to his party. He had no political theories in regard to the conduct of home affairs, and he was throughout life too much of a diplomatist to encumber himself with pledges which might prove inconvenient. Hence, his line of retreat was generally kept open: and when, as would occasionally happen, his Parliamentary enterprises were ascertained to be unmistakably distasteful to the majority, he gave them up before irreparable mischief was done. On points connected with commercial freedom, the suppression of the slave trade, and the defence of the country he was inexorable; but then these were matters on which, however formidable the opposition to be encountered from Parliament, he believed he had the predominant sympathy of the nation. In most other matters of internal policy he left it for the country to shape his ultimate decision. Happily, moreover, he had a brilliant financial administrator in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose completion of the free-trade system, and whose readjustment of fiscal burdens, promoted a degree of national prosperity which redounded to the credit of the Premier who had sanctioned his measures.

To the traits of character we have already specified, several minor features which were ancillary to Lord Palmerston's wide popularity must be added. He bore an English part in every active pursuit of them; his liberality as a landlord, and the kindly attention which he paid to the labourers on his estates; his wide and, for his means, munificent hospitality; the genuine sympathy with which he took part in the affairs of social life, and the exquisite *savoir faire* which he exhibited in his friendly intercourse with all classes; his temperate habits, his domestic tastes, and his consistent observance of all forms of greater or less significance in the estimate which his countrymen had formed of his worth. All these qualities carried into old age imparted to it a charm which was universally felt and appreciated. About the merits of the lamented Premier Englishmen might there might be differences of opinion, but about the singular fascination of the man all parties agreed. He was, perhaps, the only instance in modern times of a man holding the highest office in the State to the end of his own separate career, and by the willing assent of the great body of his opponents, and for this he was mainly indebted to his personal characteristics. The sensation which his death has excited proves the hold which he had obtained on the trust and the affections of his countrymen. There remains no other whose name will suffice for a policy, nor to whom England would be willing to give *carte blanche* as, on more than one occasion, she has done to him.

BROADLANDS, CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, AND BROCKET HALL.

The death of Lord Palmerston, his personal and political virtues we have promptly paid the due tribute of grateful and affectionate praise—for which the unanimous feeling of the British people—now calls upon us for some illustrations, which may remind our more distant readers of the familiar circumstances of that great and noble Englishman's life. A portrait, accompanied by a suitable memoir, is being engraved for next week's publication, along with our Artist's sketches of the Queen proceeding to Westminster Abbey; and a view of the small town of Tiverton, in Devonshire, which returned Lord Palmerston to Parliament. Meantime the views we now present will show the exterior of the three known residences of Broadlands, Cambridge House, and Brocket Hall—which were honoured and gladdened by his private abode in them during many years previous to his death.

Broadlands, his birthplace and the home of his fathers—the house where he liked best to enjoy such leisure as the cares and labours of public business would allow—first claims our notice. The Engraving on the front page of this Paper gives a view of this mansion, which was Lord Palmerston's favourite residence. It is surrounded a mile out of the Hampshire market town of Romsey, and about seven miles from Southampton. Romsey, a municipal borough with a population of 5000, is situated in the midst of a fertile agricultural country, surrounded by hills. The river Test flows on the west and head of Southampton Water, and merges at Southampton with the Itchen from Winchester. Romsey and even remoter districts benefit from the freshwater drainage of the whole county southwards of the chalk downs. The origin of Romsey dates from monasteries founded by Edgar, Queen of St. Barbe, one of whom represented this division of the county in Cromwell's Parliament, came into the possession of Lord Palmerston's grandfather about the middle of the last century. Its boundary approaches close to the town of Romsey, on the Southampton road, the park, which is partly wooded and partly pasture, is watered by wood and water, having many stately trees grouped with ancient taste and judgment over the whole of the river, which is here beautifully limpid and clear, abounding with trout, forms a most agreeable object. The house itself, as shown in our Illustration, is of simple but elegant architecture, with an Ionic portico fronting the west. It is built of fine white brick, designed by "Capability Brown," who laid out the park and pleasure grounds. The interior is said to be a model of substantial comfort and good taste in its arrangements and furniture. We shall describe some of the rooms and give one or more Illustrations of Romsey and Broadlands in a future Number.

Here, at Broadlands, Oct. 20, 1784, the late Prime Minister, Henry John Temple, was born. He was the third son of Lord Viscount Palmerston, of the younger branch of the Temple lineage, descendant of a Crown Solicitor at Dublin, whose eldest son, Attorney-General had been rewarded with an Irish peerage. The mother of our Lord Palmerston, Lady Mary Temple, was Miss Mary Mee, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Mee, who is believed to have been a respectable Dublin tradesman. The date of her marriage was 1783, the first wife, a daughter of Sir Francis Poole, of Cheshire, having died without children in 1763, a year or two after her marriage. Since we have mentioned Lady Mary Mee, who died at Broadlands, in the Red Walls, Bristol, it may be worth while to cite her epitaph in Romsey church, written by her husband, the father of our Lord Palmerston :—

> Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
> His heart's whole treasure to fair Beauty's sprtign;
> Whoe'er, like me, to soothe distress and pain,
> Shall court the Muse, and ransack all her stores,
> Condemned, like me, to hear the fatal reply—
> To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye;
> From the cold urne to wipe the damp of death,
> And watch, by watching, how to catch the breath;
> If chance should bring him to this artless line,
> Let him remember, and lament like mine.
> And to earth resigns her lovely charge,
> Whose virtue warmed me, and whose beauty blessed;
> Whose loss is paid by my life, by pride,
> Her duty friendship, and her friendship love.
>
> But yet remembering, that the parting sigh
> Appeals to Him who can alone relieve,
> The starting tear I checked—I kiss the rod,
> And wait the sentence of my God.

The author of these lines, which have been much admired, was never a public character, but was a Captain in the navy, and held office as a Lord of the Admiralty for a short time. He died in 1802, when his eldest son, the late Lord Palmerston, was a student at Cambridge, but eighteen years old; and the mother, she who had been simply "Mary Mee," survived many years.

Cambridge House, or rather, as Lord Palmerston, in dating his letters, preferred to style his residence, 94, Piccadilly, is well known to everybody who has seen London. It was occupied by the late Duke of Cambridge, who died there in 1850, and Lord Palmerston has lived there ever since. Here were the Saturday evening receptions, at which Lord and Lady Palmerston, with that winning courtesy and hospitality which they made an instrument of political and social power, so frequently entertained a large number of the members of both Houses of Parliament and other persons of influence or position.

The last of our three Illustrations represents the house where Lord Palmerston died, on Wednesday week. Brocket Hall, three miles northwest of Hatfield, Hertfordshire, was built about the middle of the last century for Sir Matthew Lamb, father of the first Viscount Melbourne, and grandfather of Lady Palmerston and of the late Lord Melbourne. It occupies the site of an old manor-house, formerly belonging to the family of the Brockets, from whom the place takes its name, but which had passed by marriage to the Heads, of Berkshire, and latterly was purchased by Sir Matthew Lamb. The park and grounds are spacious and very pleasant—one of their best features being supplied by a spacious sheet of water, an artificial expansion of the River Lea, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The mansion, of which Mr. James Paine was the architect, has a solid and dignified aspect, but its internal apartments, especially the great ballroom, are finely proportioned and decorated with great splendour. The gallery contains some very good portraits, one of which is a whole-length figure, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., taken when he was about nineteen years old, and was staying at Brocket Hall. Queen Victoria honoured the late Lord Melbourne with a visit at this delightful mansion in the early part of her reign, when he was at the head of the Whig Administration; and here Lord Melbourne breathed his last, in 1848, leaving the place, with his other estates at Melbourne, in Leicestershire, and elsewhere, to his sister, Lady Palmerston.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent).

PARIS, Oct. 26, 1865.

THE Emperor has given the Parisians another proof of his pluck, and has, of course, added largely to his popularity thereby. He went, on Friday last, to the cholera hospitals of the Rue Dieu, where he remained for upwards of an hour, conversing freely with the attendant physicians and nurses, and holding a few words of consolation to the unfortunate sufferers. It is said that when he drove up to the hospital in his phaeton, accompanied by only a single aide-de-camp, the porter, to whom he was unknown, hesitated at admitting him. News of the Imperial visit having quickly spread, a large crowd assembled outside the building, and cheered the Emperor most lustily as he drove away. On Monday and Tuesday, following the example of her consort, visited in succession the hospitals Beaujon, La Riboisière, and St. Antoine; went through the whole of the cholera wards, lingered at the bedside of the dying, and cheered and consoled sufferer after another with kind words of comfort. She too, you can well imagine, was greeted with the loud cheers as her carriage drove away from hospital after hospital. Their Majesties' next step was to set on foot a subscription for the destitute families of those who have died from the disease. The Emperor gave 25,000f., the Empress 15,000f., and the young Prince Imperial 10,000f. from his private purse. Instead of the brothers Perelire, with a joint subscription of 20,000f., and it is expected that their example will be widely followed. Spite of the present excessive wet weather, the disease is said to be on the decline. Precautionary measures have been taken, however, to prevent the typhus of the capital having been supplied with famine belts; each man, too, has an extra allowance of three centimes a day, to provide himself with a cup of hot coffee before going out to labour in the morning. The upper classes generally are terribly frightened. Many who had returned to Paris for the season have again fled to Versailles, which place is now enjoyed an immunity from cholera, and is looked upon as a charmed spot. Nevertheless, it has to deplore a few cases among its fallen victims to the disease, which has added somewhat to the general alarm. Among these is Mr. Arnold, secretary to Mr. Cobden, Prefect of the Seine, and Mdme. Donzé, wife of the French Ambassador at Berlin.

The Court is still at St. Cloud, where it is likely to remain some little time longer, and where councils of Ministers constantly assemble, under the presidency of the Emperor. The Comte de Morny, the Empress's mother, is on a visit at the palace. The Papal Nuncio was received in private audience the other day. It is now quite certain that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the immediate evacuation of Rome by the Papal troops, and that by the time this letter is in type Viterbo will, I expect, be delivered up to the Pontifical forces.

The Paris newspapers have published for the most part lengthy articles on the death of Lord Palmerston, and, as a rule, the French press may be said to have done the deceased Minister full justice. There is a general feeling of regret prevailing that his able, but *entente cordiale* is more than a mere phrase. On the graves that the Emperor and Empress paid to the English Minister the news of the Premier's death reaching Paris the Emperor sent a telegram to Viscount de la Guerronnière, who conveyed to Lady Palmerston, and a day or two afterwards M. Drouyn de Lhuys placed on record in the name of the Emperor a letter to the English Minister to be followed by the Government of which he is so able a member.

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne has quitted Paris to resume his diplomatic functions at the Court of St. James's. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are still at Arenenberg. It is now believed that they will not return to France till after the Imperial fêtes at Compiègne have ended in fêtes.

Contemporaneously with the appearance in Paris of Victor Hugo's new volume of "Les Misérables" comes the news from Brussels of the marriage of M. Charles Hugo, to Mdlle. Lehaene, M. Louis Blanc being one of the witnesses. A few days later afterwards comes the news again of the marriage in Brighton, of M. Louis Blanc.

The Prince de Montlaart, an old bridegroom of eighty, died here, the other day, during the night. He was a fine white-moustached ex-Austrian Ambassador, during a ball given in honour of the recent nuptials of the Emperor and Empress. Mdme. de Montlaart, then a young man, caught up the beautiful Duchess of Savoy-Carignan in his arms and carried her to a chair. At her husband's death the Duchess married him, it is said, out of gratitude. His second wife was the young Princess Lucien Murat, to whom he had also previously married three weeks when death overtook him.

The Paris public are in a state about the tour of the nave of Notre Dame without paying. Parisians were much in the habit of twitting us with our old practice of making St. Paul's and the Abbey paying institutions. Now, however, they have a new *La Fare-nave*—as it is proposed in the new churches, "which will be naturally filled with chief-deuvres, to pay at the door, or double pay to see doors."

Dumas's great men in their dressing-gowns were in the costume in which his countrymen fight them. He himself, as a matter of fact, served up slippers. The light pomatis are made up of gossip about "the great Dukes, Lagrange, Richelieu, Frioul, Fiveal, Feltre, and the rest. Their feasts at Bignon's, their sayings at Peters' tavern in the centre now named after Lafitte, their fallen; their mistresses to Baden, or Trouville, or Ritetat, are all food for the *chroniqueurs*. Their nurses as well as their pets are served up in the historical paragraphs. M. de Girardin having lost a daughter, his confrères describe the poor little creature, and we become familiar with her death-bed. This infidelity would be trying indeed to Englishmen; but I believe our neighbours love it. The actors are pleased as the spectators, or we should not be admitted to these exhibitions. Albert Vouletin, catering for the Parisian reader, has just served up "Blanc, Lepeau, Perrin, Regnier, Provost, Fival, Feydeau," and in one article matter that would have served a parsimonious *chroniqueur* for many weeks. Some of it has appeared before in old. We know about Haydn dressing in his best to compose; and Mozart's manner of working in familiar enough. But here are a few touches that will be new to many English readers. M. Vizentini is my authority. Meyerbeer composes every morning, in his dressing-gown, surrounded by Arabian music-stands, with a tin saucepan before each. Auber composes on horseback, or riding in a carriage. Clapisson composes over his dinner. Adolphe Adam composed upon his Lorely XIII. and is preparing his *pendant* to "Psyche." Gounod, in his "artistic cosin" of the Rue de la Rochefoucauld, writes the musical dialogues of "Romeo and Juliet." Offenbach whistles, here and there, the lively airs that are to be in every body's mouth next winter. And Hector Devrik, and his birds, his friends, and his flowers, meditates a companion work to "Jules Rookh !"

SPAIN.

The Queen has made a donation of 1,000,000 reals to meet the expenses of tending persons attacked with cholera. The epidemic is spreading in the southern quarters of Madrid.

ITALY.

The King returned to Florence yesterday week. On Sunday he received in private audience the Mexican Envoy, and also the new Minister from the Grand Duke of Baden.

Just Princess Napoleon and Princess Clotilde arrived at Turin on Wed-

nerday morning, and the King and Queen of Portugal arrived there in the evening. Their Majesties were received with enthusiasm.

The election of representatives to the Chamber of Deputies is proceeding. Garibaldi declined the nomination to Parliament offered to him by Turin, and recommended Signor Bottero to the electors.

A communication from Florence says :—"The halls of meeting for the two Chambers are completely restored. The Royal sitting will be held in the Palazzo Vecchio, the hall of the Senate not being so large as that of the Five Hundred. The preference has been given to the latter in consequence of its size, and from the glorious recollections which belong to it. Near the throne will be placed chairs for the King and Queen of Portugal, Princess Clotilde, Prince Napoleon, and Prince Humbert, who will stay at Florence for a few days while on his way from Milan to Naples, where he is to hold his court this winter.

The anniversary of the plebiscite by which the kingdom of Naples voted for annexation to Italy was celebrated on Sunday last. Many houses were decorated with flags, and in the evening the town was illuminated.

A telegram from Rome states that M. de Mérode, the Pope's Minister of War, has not resigned, but has merely been allowed leave of absence for three months.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council assembled at Berne on Monday and began its deliberations upon the revision of the Federal Constitution.

The Council of States has entered upon the discussion of the Budget for 1866.

GERMANY.

Austria and Prussia have both made diplomatic complaint at Frankfort of that "free town" being made the place of assembly for the delegates whose ambition is to form a great German Parliament. The tone of Count Bismarck's note is most overbearing. It distinctly intimates that, if the Frankfort Diet and the Federal Union are not compliied with, the two great Powers will intervene, "in order to prevent the further consequences of a movement which has already been carried too far." The Senate, to whom the remonstrance was addressed, show symptoms of warm indignation.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated from Vienna that it has been resolved to concede to Hungary a separate Ministry. The Hungarian Government is capable of arriving at an understanding with Hungary on the broadest possible basis. The Emperor is favourable to the project of a real dissociation, to a certain extent, of the administration of Hungary from that of the other provinces of the empire would be carried out.

PRUSSIA AND THE PRUSSIAN DUCHIES.

Baron Zedlitz, the Prussian Civil Commissioner for the duchy of Schleswig, has issued a circular order that the public functionaries and officials of the duchy in reference to the demonstration made in honour of the Duke of Augustenburg on his passage through the town of Rendsburg. He orders that any person who is guilty of a repetition of such an event, to call out the military, in order to restrain those who pay little heed to any person, but to him himself. Much must be reserved for the Sovereign of the country, and also to process against those who might commit such demonstrations. Public officials are ordered to declare within three days whether or not they are prepared to carry out these instructions.

UNITED STATES.

A delegation from South Carolina has had an interview with President Johnson. Governor Magrath addressed them on behalf of Mr. Davis. Mr. Johnson replied that pardons must be proceeded with gradually, and in effect would be granted as fast as the treason had been committed it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, even that of clemency should be unfortunate. There was neither malice nor prejudice in carrying out that duty, and no disposition existed for persecution or thirst for blood. Expressions of mutual confidence passed between the President and the delegation.

The President has pardoned the Confederate Vice-President Stephens and four leading Secessionists.

Mr. M'Culloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, had made a speech advocating a new circulating paper currency, declaring that if Congress would find the legal tender notes the return to a gold standard would quickly be effected without any commercial embarrassment.

Martial law has been withdrawn in Kentucky by order of the President.

General Grant has issued an order for the reorganisation of the army. A large number of troops in Mississippi are to be mustered out, and the whole of the coloured troops.

The North Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance abolishing slavery, and the 5th of November has been fixed for the election of State and members of Congress.

The Republicans have been successful in the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

The Fenian Council, after a week's session, issued a circular calling a congress of the whole order to assemble at Philadelphia on the 15th.

San Francisco was visited by an earthquake on the 8th, which shook the whole city, demolished some buildings, and left marks, in cracked walls and broken ceilings, on all the structures in the city.

INDIA.

Colonel Campbell has been removed from the service for mismanagement of the defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Major Lumsden has been allowed a major's pension.

Armedeen, an extensive rebel of 1857, has been found guilty at Cawnpore, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The cattle disease is reported to have broken out in the Neilgherries. A conflict has occurred between the Rajah of Coorg and the Rajah of Burgerine is officially reported by the mandarins to have been drowned along with all his followers.

Advices from Japan state that all was quiet at the different ports.

ITALY.

The colossal equestrian statue of Prince Eugène was unveiled at Vienna on the 18th. It is two and a half times the size of life, and is by the well-known sculptor Fremiet.

Blondin has been performing in Berlin, where, for the first time in his life, he has had to pay for the use of the ground on which he and the time, and escaped with a contusion which was not severe enough to prevent his going on with the performance at the appointed hour.

An American journal states that a Swiss invention has been introduced to aid in the formation of rain clouds. Powerful masses of ozone are imprinted by machinery so as exactly to represent the dividing wall of each between the cells. These strips are allowed to dry for a few minutes before the new steam is put in, thus enabling the bee to go immediately to work, and also "guiding them in the direction they should take to their hives."

Lord Malmesbury sends a letter to *La France* claiming for himself, and not for Lord Palmerston, the merit of having been foremost to recognise the establishment of the empire in 1852, and of having received the news of the Foreign Office on the 2nd of December. The Whigs only came into power two weeks after that event; and, if Lord Palmerston had known they would have taken the same cordial course of concurrence in the new empire which ensued.

The last public act in relation to the recent Tir National, at Brussels, was performed on Sunday, on which day the Count of Flanders distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. The distribution took place in the Temple des Augustins, a building which, having formerly been a church, is now used for public ceremonies. The proceedings occupied about three hours. The prizes, which were of plate, clocks, &c., were given away. The prizes won by English volunteers were as follow:—Lieutenant Martineau, six coverts, prize of the Government, for a double-barrel gun; Sergeant —, and a purse of 5*l.* for a good bull's-eye at the Chêne à volants. Captain Millican, 6th Leicester, and Lieutenant Remington, 5th Cumberland, each four coverts, a Government prize, for a good bull's-eye at the Chêne à volants. It will thus be seen that our men have only carried away prizes for good bull's-eye, and not for pocket.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Dragoon Guards : Cornet H. Bagshawe to be Captain ; Cornet J. F. Hallett to be Lieutenant.

5th Lancers : Cornet H. S. Gaskell to be Cornet. 13th : Cornet E. H. Maxwell to be Lieutenant. 17th : Cornet C. Hamilton to be Cornet.

Grenadier Guards : Capt. G. Gilmour to be Captain.

3rd Foot : Lieut. J. P. Jones to be Instructor of Musketry. 4th : Lieut. A. Fraser to be Instructor of Musketry. 5th : Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Instructor of Musketry. 7th : Lieut. T. C. Fitzmaurice to be Instructor of Musketry. 8th : Lieut. C. E. Hamilton to be Instructor of Musketry. 9th : Lieut. J. E. Price to be Instructor of Musketry. 10th : Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Instructor of Musketry. 11th : Lieut. G. A. Hall to be Instructor of Musketry. 12th : Lieut. C. Hall to be Instructor of Musketry. 13th : Lieut. A. Forte to be Instructor of Musketry. 14th : Lieut. C. Bowyer to be Instructor of Musketry. 15th : Lieut. C. Bell to be Instructor of Musketry. 16th : Lieut. T. Scott to be Instructor of Musketry. 17th : Lieut. H. Hall to be Instructor of Musketry. 18th : Lieut. J. Bagge to be Instructor of Musketry. 19th : Lieut. J. Bagge to be Instructor of Musketry. 20th : Lieut. C. Brown to be Instructor of Musketry. 21st : Lieut. F. Y. Bostock to be Regim. Sch.-Master. 22nd : Lieut. R. C. A. Davenport to be Instructor of Musketry. 23rd : Lieut. C. Brown to be Instructor of Musketry. 24th : Lieut. J. E. Bainbridge to be Instructor of Musketry.

Rifle Brigade : Quartermaster-Sergt. W. J. Smith to be Quartermaster.

Royal Engineers : Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dyce Sombre to be Lieutenant.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment : Lieut. F. J. A. Dunn to be Captain ; Ensign C. B. Mure to be Lieutenant ; Ensign J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant.

ROYAL ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dyce Sombre to be Assistant Commissariat Department.—Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. M. Winter to be Assistant Commissary-General.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Major-General J. Eyre, C.B., who has been appointed Commander of the Forces in the Island of Jersey, vice Lord Russell, C.B. : Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hall, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, to be Major-General.

ADMIRALTY.

Commander S. Pritchard to be Captain.—Lieut. Sch.-Master, A. P. Hastings, G. B. Wood, M.A., and C. L. Owen, M.A., to be Lieutenants.

Dr. J. W. Elliott to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Mr. T. Bowden, Mr. W. Great Rex, and Mr. Joseph Hall to be Assistant-Surgeons on the retired list.

Mr. T. Passmore to be Engineer, and Mr. H. G. Hayward, Mr. P. Colquhoun, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. J. Wilson, and Mr. J. Hutchinson to be Assistant-Engineers.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levee, at one o'clock, on Wednesday. About 150 officers attended.

The new examinations of candidates for direct commissions in the cavalry and infantry will begin on Monday next, at the rooms of the Civil Service Commissioners. Mr. H. Hamilton, C.B., Vice-President, and the members of the Council of Military Education.

Major-General J. St. George, C.B., and Colonel Sir D. B. Wood, K.C.B., have been appointed Commissioners to report on the by-death of Major-General W. C. Anderson. Major-General E. C. Warde, C.B., and Colonel C. Yorke, C.B., have been appointed Commissioners on the promotion of Major-General T. G. Higgins to Colonel-Commandant.

The annual inspection of the 21st Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, Cambridge, will begin on the 11th of December ; and that of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, on the 9th January. Both will be inspected for exhibition to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the 3rd of January.

The next examination for commissions in the regular army and militia will take place in February, and that for admission to the Royal Staff Corps in March.

The half-yearly inspection of the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards took place, on Monday, in the Horse Guards' Parade. The battalion, commanded by Colonel his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., marched on to the ground in the quarter-column, and formed line. Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., the Inspecting-General of Infantry, was present. The battalion, which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Rice, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards, and Major and Brevet Colonel the Hon. W. F. Beckville West, arrived shortly afterwards, and was received with a general salute. The Inspecting-General then proceeded to the front, and the battalion subsequently performed the ordered exercise, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Major Beckville West, and Captain and Brevet Major Hon. A. Gough. The Inspecting-General was afterwards formed into square and addressed by his Lordship. The troops then returned to their quarters in Wellington Barracks.

The Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel G. Gambier, by command of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal, has issued a general regimental order of the Royal Artillery, which contains the following notice of information that has been received from the Horse Guards. A second prize of 5*l.* by Colonel Sir Henry de la Pasture, Bart., M.P., and a third prize of 3*l.* by Colonel Sir Henry de Hoghton, for Sergeant Thorne. There were many other prizes given by officers of the regiment, which will be duly notified. The 1st Prize Shooting.

The annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex took place at Tottenham, last Saturday, when numerous prizes were competed for. The silver prize, open to marksmen, was won by Sergeant Thomas. The first marksman's prize was taken by Corporal Hennings. The exhibition prize, for the best shooting during the year, was awarded to Sergeant Bell, who had the use of the cup for exhibition without charge, fall to Mr. Amos. The challenge badge, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurney, was competed for on Monday last, and was won by Sergeant Bull.

On Saturday, the 14th, and Monday, the 16th inst., the annual prize meeting of the 19th Surrey took place at the butts, North Esher, when the following prizes were competed for :—

The following is a list of the company prizes, and the winners :—Sergeant-Major Bell, Sergeant Bull, Sergeant Bennett's prize, by Sergeant-Major Bell ; Sergeant Bennett Fairchild's prize, by Sergeant-Major Bell ; Sergeant Bennett's prize, by Sergeant-Major Bell ; Sergeant Bennett's prize, by Sergeant-Major Bell ; Corporal Childs' and the Ladies', by Private Tomlinson. No. 2 company—Captain Bell's prize, by Sergeant Bennett ; Sergeant Bennett's prize, and Private Holland ; Lieutenant Andrews's, by Private Marsh ; Ensign Haddon's, by Private Bennett ; Lieutenant Gurney Gurney's prize, by Private Bennett Burr ; Lieutenant Musgrave's, by Corporal Clegg ; Ensign White's, by Sergeant Bull. No. 3 company—Lieutenant Hall's prize, by Private Hudson ; Private Mrs. Alcog's, by Private Stokes ; Mr. James, Esq.'s, by Sergeant Burridge. No. 4 company—Captain Bell's prize, by Sergeant Bennett ; Sergeant Bennett's prize, by Sergeant Clarke ; T. Preston, Esq.'s, by Sergeant Wright ; and Mr. Pope's, by Sergeant Bennett. No. 5 company—Captain Bell's prize, by Sergeant Bennett ; Sergeant Bennett's prize, by Sergeant Bull ; the rifle not falling off to the required strength. The Queen's prize was won by Sergeant Bull, by the Duke of Cleveland's, by Lieutenant Allen's, by Captain Driver. Ensign Hardley's, by Corporal White. On Monday, the Indian prizes were won by Private Tomlinson ; Colonel Lubrey's prize, won by Private Rosenburg. For Adjutant Sidwell's, Sergeant Perrett ; and four additional prizes, won by Private Tomlinson. In the shooting off, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's, Captain Hotchkiss's, and Lieutenant Andrews's prizes, by Private Tomlinson. Lieutenant Andrews's prize, by Private Bennett. Captain Bell's prize, by Sergeant Perrett's prize, won by Private A. Hudson and Sergeant Burridge ; Lieutenant Andrews's prize, by Private Bennett. Mr. Pope's, by Sergeant Bull. Mr. Gurney's prize, won by Sergeant Sedgy, Dr. Lodd, and Captain Prewett. Mr. J. Bridger's prize, by Lieutenant Andrews. Mr. Pope's, by Sergeant Burridge.

The contest took place, on Wednesday week, at the Windsor butts, between eleven selected from one company of the Windsor volunteers and eleven selected from two companies of the Richmond and Metcalfe volunteers. After some excitement being felt by both parties, the Windsor men were victorious by 5 points.

A friendly contest has taken place between non-commissioned officers and volunteers of the 1st and 2nd rifle volunteer corps. Twenty-five on each side met at the Government rifle range, Pirbright Common, and fired four rounds each at 200 yards. The result, after total score being 1114, while the volunteers scored but 981 points. The commissioned officers engaged have been the adjutant, Captain Hall, and Major Marines and the three depot battalions stationed there. The volunteer party consisted of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 9th, 10th, and 40th Kent Rifles.

A match between the Wootton Bassett and Highworth rifle corps—ten men from each company—took place recently, on the range of the latter, and resulted in the Wootton Bassett men beating their antagonists by one point. This was a return match, the Highworth men having beaten their opponents upon their range by thirteen points.

We abridge from the *Manchester Guardian* an account of the doings of some of the Lancashire corps :—The 4th Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers was inspected, at Preston, last Saturday. The members paraded at the depôt of the Preston corps, and afterwards proceeded to the Marsh, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Birchall, Colonel Cox was the inspecting officer. After a few evolutions had been gone through, the brigade returned to the depôt, where they went through gun practice. The artillerymen were complimented on their efficiency by the inspecting officer.——The fifth annual rifle competition of the Blackburn corps took place, on Friday and Saturday last, at the Audley range, which prizes in silver cups and money, to the value of £100, were shot for. The company's prizes were first competed for, and the following is the list of the principal winners :—Company's prizes—Colour-Sergeant Pickering, Sergeant Milner, Private Hodgson. No. 2 company : Private Chadborn, Corporal Wignall, Private Cranshaw. No. 3 company : Colour-Sergeant Pickering, Sergeant Milner, Private Hodgson. No. 4 company : Colour-Sergeant Pickering, Corporal Elliott, Private Mercer. No. 5 company : Colour-Sergeant Pickering, Corporal Elliott, Private Chadborn. Lieutenant-Colonel Feilden, a silver cup, value £20, and £12 10*s.* in money, were then shot for, and won by Sergeant-Major Pickering, with 74 points. This is the second time this year that Mr. Feilden has carried off the medal presented by the Colonel to the best shot of the battalion. The fifth battalion, as a company, took the Martini-Henry, and the Martini-Henry will be competed for by the efficient members, on their own ground, at Leigh. The Accrington corps, under Captain Hindle, have been practising with the Martini-Henry rifle. First Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, third, Sergeant Barnett, Worsley ; fourth, Private Ashcroft, Atherton ; fifth, Corporal Bradley, Bolton ; sixth, Private Ashcroft, Atherton ; fifth, Corporal Bradley, Bolton ; sixth, Private Ashcroft, Atherton. The members of the corps competed for the 1st Manchester assembled on the range, last Saturday, to compete for the fourth time for the prizes presented by their captain. The cup and money prize were won by Private Goodier, Private Fawkes won the second, and Private Hall the third. Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood's challenge prize competed for, last Saturday, on the ground of the 3rd Lancashire, at Heaton Park, was won by Sergeant Hall, and Private Hall, of the second by Sergeant W. Newton. The third, fourth, and fifth prizes were won respectively by Sergeant Hall, Private Hall, and Private H. Hall, and Private Ashworth by the same corps. The company ascendant on the range of the regiment, at Astley, to compete for the challenge cup and money prizes, was won by Captain Hall's company, Private Wilson was the prize. Lance-Corporal M'Intyre, Sergeant M'Kellar, Private Wilson, and Private Hall, of the latter company, also having to share between the winning previously.——Last Saturday a rifle-match took place at Meltham. The match was shot at 200 yards, and resulted in a win for the Meltham match. Last year, No. 9 company, after a close contest, won the match ; but this year they had to contend with two strong opponents, who have since forty marks.——The members of No. 8 company also competed for their challenge prize, which was presented by Captain Hall. The second prize was won by Lance-Corporal Dixon, after a tie with Sergeant Green, who had to submit to the decision of the umpire. Private Lees took the third prize, Ensign Wm. Brigg the fourth, and Private Hall, late member of No. 9 company, met a like number of men belonging to the Holmfirth corps, and had to submit to defeat by seven points.——The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the shooting of the Bradford Rifle Volunteers took place in the new volunteer barracks at Bradford. The value of prizes awarded amounted to £150. Out of a force of 686 there are sixty marksmen and 120 first-class shots. The prizes for the Provincial Meeting at Bisley, in June next, will be of greater value than at present year. The Mayor (Mr. C. Semon) distributed some of the principal prizes, and congratulated the corps upon the efficiency of its members.

The Galloway Administrative Battalion of Rifles was inspected on Newton Stewart. Out of an enrolled strength of 402 men, 402 were present. The inspecting officer, Colonel Reed, expressed himself highly satisfied with all respects in a far more satisfactory condition than he had found it in previous inspections.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The life-boatmen at Caistor, near Great Yarmouth, have sent £10 to the National Life-boat Institution.

The Duke of Newcastle was installed, on Thursday week, in the office of Lord Warden of Retford, as the successor of his father.

The freedom of the city of Glasgow will be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer next week.

The foundation-stone of a new building, to be occupied as the Leeds Public Dispensary, was laid, on Thursday week, by the Mayor.

The committee of the Liberal Association of Tiverton have announced that Mr. Heathcoat Amory will become a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Palmerston.

The *Dorset County Chronicle* says that at Wareham, in Dorsetshire, which contains 1000 inhabitants, there are at present ten persons living whose united ages are 1000 years, averaging exactly a century to each person.

Taunton, in Somerset, on the 22nd, became fairly, overall, dull, aged 150 years.

A revaluation of the property in the county of Lancaster for rating purposes has been completed, and the amount is fixed at £19,823,000, between three and four millions more than the last valuation was made, seven years ago.

Jewels to the value of £1000 value were stolen, last Saturday, from the apartments of the Dowager Countess of Dunraven at her house at Mount Merrion, near Dublin, and some members of her family have been staying there during several weeks.

Dr. Guilford has issued a pastoral letter to his clergy, in which he claims together 3 days of humiliation, prayer, and intercession, all of whom he pronounces to be anathema maranatha. He denounces Feniinism as "a compound of Atheism and Communism."

A school of science and art, in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art, was opened for the first time on Thursday week, in the city council-chamber, Salisbury. There was a numerous meeting of the friends of industrial education.

A statue to the memory of the late Earl of Eglinton, the work of Mr. Foley, was unveiled, on Thursday week, in the Irish Masonic ceremony was conducted by the Provincial Grand Master ; and a display of the insignia of the order was presented by Marquis of Ailsa, Mr. Boyle, of Shewalton, and other gentlemen.

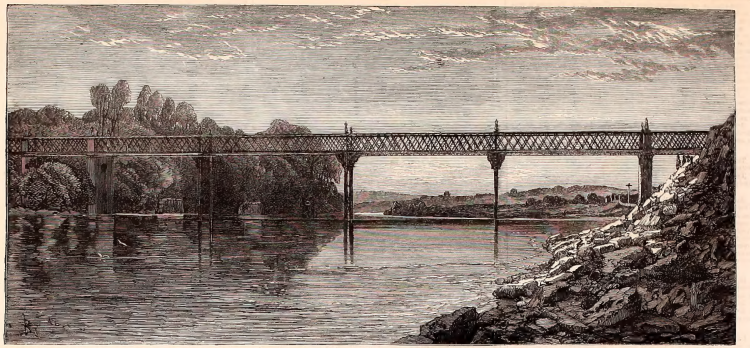
Last week, at Bedford, a carpenter, living at Worpleedon, Surrey, as he was discharged from his employment, received a letter acquainting him that his wife's property, consisting of Potterhall, Essex, was left him, and that by the event Hood's wife and her three sisters, all occupying a humble position, had become entitled to the property in question.

On Monday, in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, before the Chief Justice and a special jury, Mr. Bellamy recovered damages to the amount of £1000 damages from Mr. H. S. Byrne, an engineer, for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Judge Keogh subsequently made the verdict a decree for the payment of £500 damages and 6*l.* costs.

The examination for the prizes awarded at the Oxford local examination of 1865 was made in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, of Manchester. The Mayor of Manchester (Mr. J. M. Bennett) presided, and the large hall was filled by a considerable party of the clergy being ladies.

Delegates from the working men's clubs and institutes in the north of England held a conference at Newcastle, on Monday, at which a number of questions relating to the objects of the unions and the improvement of better working of such institutions. The conference lasted several hours. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Lecture-hall of the Literary Institute, when Mr. W. G. Armstrong, C.B., the principal object of which was the opening of a subscription list to aid in the formation of a library for the Newcastle Club. Such a list was opened, and a number of names attached to it.

The report of the Children's Employment Commissioners, as to the way in which very young children were employed in some of the Sheffield trades, has been taken up by the Town Council with a view to further inquiry. At the meeting of that body last week it was agreed to appoint a committee to take into consideration the report of the Children's Employment Commission, so far as it related to that town, and to report thereon to the council. A considerable variety of opinion was expressed—the general opinion being, however, in favour of inspection, if proved to be necessary. The Factory Acts appeared unsatisfactorily explained away the statements of the Commissioners.



LATTICE-GIRDER BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER WYE.

NEW BRIDGES OVER THE WYE.

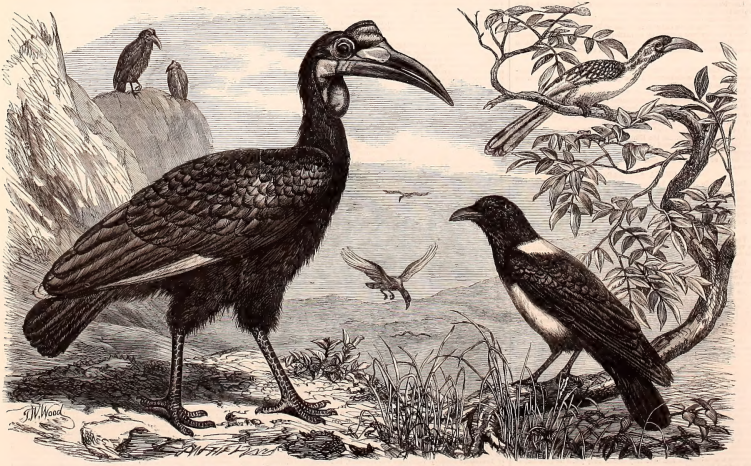
Two new bridges over the Wye have been erected by the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company. The one shown in our Illustration is not a railway bridge, but has been provided to replace the old bridge connected with the high road, near the Welsh border town of Hay, where the River Wye forms the boundary between Brecknockshire and Radnorshire. Here for the last hundred years existed a wooden bridge, whose somewhat crazy structure was patched and renewed more than once when torn away by the heavy floods to which the river is periodically subject. The control and management of the bridge was vested in commissioners, who have the right to levy toll on the public. As some arrangement was necessary to enable the railway to cross the approaches to the old road bridge, which was now becoming radically unsafe, Mr. Savin, who is so well known in connection with the Welsh system of railways, of which he has been a principal promoter, agreed to build a new iron bridge on a lease of the tolls for 100 years being granted to him. The erection was intrusted to Messrs. Handyside and Co., engineers, of Derby and London, while Mr. W. G. Hughes, C.E., supplied the design. This bridge has an imposing and lofty elevation. It is 380 ft. long, and the rail-level is 50 ft. above the surface of the water. There are four river-spans of 72 ft. and two shore-spans of 20 ft., and the breadth of roadway is 22 ft. The wrought-iron columns are attached to a heavy iron caisson, resting on the river bed, which is here so hard and rocky as to obviate the necessity of screw-piles, if it were possible to use them. On the caissons are placed the main lattice girders, on the bottom of which is the roadway, constructed of iron, corrugated in a peculiar manner patented by Mr. Hughes, and trussed with strong iron rods. The rocks seen in the Engraving are the ruins of the foundations of the old structure.

The other bridge we have mentioned is at Whitney, in Herefordshire, four miles lower down the river. The railway here crosses the river, the banks of which have not here the steepness and height which are characteristic of its course further on; but the woods and meadow-land have a picturesque beauty of their own, and the tourist who only knows the river at Chepstow and Ross will be delighted if, coming up beyond Hereford, he sees the same stream as it flows out of Wales into England; and if his taste is for salmon-fishing, it can here be amply gratified. From Hereford the new railway runs some seventeen miles to the place where, at the little village of Whitney, it crosses the river, here of considerable width. This bridge, by the same engineers, is formed of lattice-girders, which are every day being more used for such purposes, and which in this case are 8 ft. deep. These are supported by wrought-iron columns, the lower ends of which form piles screwed into the bed of the river to a depth of from 12 ft. to 20 ft., and strongly framed together to ensure perfect rigidity and firmness. There are three main spans of 80 ft. and two shore spans of 44 ft. each, these latter resting on stone piers. The flooring of the bridge is formed of timber, on which the permanent way is laid with considerable depth of ballast. As a test, a train of locomotives was placed upon the bridge for some time; and this, as well as a heavy running load, was safely borne without any permanent deflection. The bridges were erected under the immediate superintendence of Mr. J. Smith, resident engineer for Messrs. Handyside and Co.

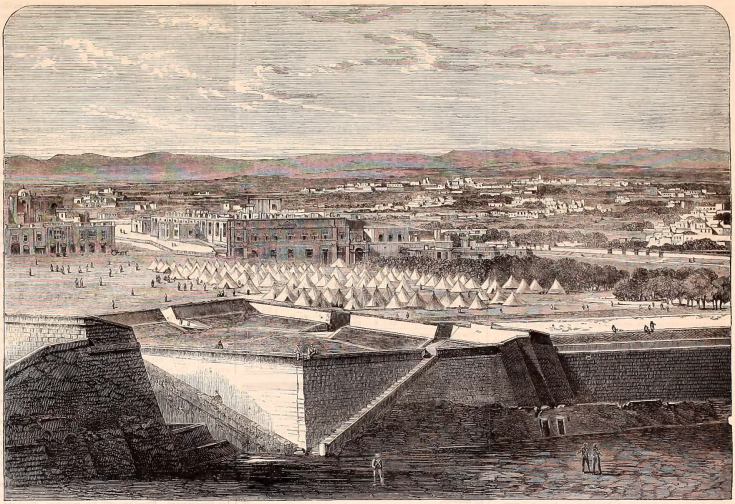
NEW BIRDS LATELY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION.

Among the most recent novelties added to the Zoological Society's collection in the Regent's Park are three specimens of African birds, of which figures are given in the accompanying Illustration. The large, gaunt-looking bird, which occupies the foreground, and companions of which are seen in various positions on the rocks behind and in the air above, is one of the strange family of hornbills—the Buceerotidæ of naturalists. Departing widely from the usual habits of his congeners, which are generally forest-lovers and fruit-eaters, the ground hornbill, as its name indicates, inhabits the open districts of inner Africa, and lives upon insects and reptiles. The Abyssinian traveller Bruce, who speaks of this bird as the "Erkoon," or "Abba Gunda" of that country, says that it walks and runs with great velocity, and is generally unwilling to fly, but "when disturbed flies both strong and far." The example in the Zoological Society's possession may be generally seen either stalking about on the floor or perched upon the summit of a tree in the roomy aviary in which he is kept. It is very interesting to see him attack a live snake, which is sometimes given to him. Hopping adroitly round his victim, he watches his opportunity until he secures a pick at its head with his pointed bill. This disables the snake, which, after some preliminary beating about to render it more palatable, is then swallowed whole, and apparently much relished.

The figure on the tree in the right-hand corner of our Engraving is that of a small and very elegant member of the same group of birds—the red-billed hornbill (Toccus erythrorhynchus). This is a native



ABYSSINIAN HORNBILL, WHITE-NECKED CROW, AND SMALL HORNBILL, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.



THE CHOLERA AT MALTA: SANITARY ENCAMPMENT OF THE 47TH (KING'S OWN) REGIMENT ON THE FLORIANA.

of Western Africa, where it resorts to the forests, and lives probably altogether on fruit. Besides these two birds, the Zoological Society's aviaries now contain fine living specimens of three other species of the same family, amongst which are examples of the large concave-casqued hornbill and rhinoceros hornbill, remarkable for the extraordinary forms of their beaks.

The white-aspect crow (Corvus albicollis), which is shown perched on the trunk of the tree in our Illustration, is an African member of that well-known group of birds, and, as regards habits and manners, does not exhibit any noteworthy differences from those of the common crow of the country. It is, however, a scarce bird in captivity; the present specimen, which arrived from Kordofan along with the young female African elephant recently added to the society's menagerie, being believed to be the first example of this bird ever brought alive to this country.

SANITARY ENCAMPMENT OF THE TROOPS AT MALTA.

In the Number of our Journal for the 23rd of September we gave an Illustration of the encampment of the 100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment on the glacis of Fort Mascol, at Malta, that regiment having, by command of his Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Storks, been removed from barracks and placed under canvas to benefit the health of the men and to prevent their being attacked by the cholera, which has lately visited both the Maltese population and the British troops in that island. We now present a similar Illustration from a photograph sent us by Captain C. Breton, of the encampment of the 47th (King's Own) Regiment in the Floriana Parade-ground, near their own barracks. The tents under the trees have a melancholy interest from the fact that members of this gallant regiment died in them while the cholera was raging in the island.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

On the costumes represented in the Engraving seen in a morning dress in violet silk, a colour quite a la mode now, and lately worn by her Majesty the Empress; its shape, the "Gabrielle," is to the last degree becoming; the trimmings at the back of the neck and on the shoulders are in insertion of crisp with bogies; the shoulder-knots and tables being of the same material, with pendent buttons. The lines of jet thus introduced display to advantage the elegant simplicity of this costume. At the bottom of the skirt one row of the same trimming is mostly preferred, which is similarly carried along the seam of the sleeve. In front, large buttons, also of the same jet, form in gimp insertion, reach to the bottom of the dress.

In the second figure will be found a "Toilette de Visite," in *worsted-cassa*, with jacket and skirt of the same shade. It will be observed, however, that the pattern of the jacket is novel, the edges being bordered with lace; if below that a trimming of Maltese lace is added, a very pretty effect is produced. The jacket is trimmed like the skirt.

The bonnet is very elegant. The front and inside being in black velvet, considerable brilliancy is given to the gold ornament of the dark ground. The aigrette is black, and, with a spotted lace veil, completes agreeably this article of costume. The cape is also trimmed over the forehead, has a most coquettish air.

The third toilet approximates in some degree. The form of the cloak in black velvet, with pascementerie of the same colour, is very graceful, the lower border being trimmed in lace. The colour of the dress is "havanne;" the ribbons being in white taffeta, covered with black pulpure insertion. The lappels upon the flounce, as well as the circular trimming shown at the beginning, are of the same material, and set off admirably this very distinguished toilet. The bonnet is in black velvet, in the style known as the "Empire," trimmed with white feathers. Bonnets generally remain very small, and the "fanchons" pattern is especially worn in concert and theatre in preference *à la visière*.

In jewellery cameos will be especial favourites, and complete "parures" are already exhibited by the leading houses. These gems invariably command the admiration of all persons of taste. The settings must, however, be simple and chaste, to coincide with the prevailing *goût*.

Russian bodkins, ornamented with little chains, will be much worn over dark dresses of every shade.

Dresses without plaits but with gored skirts are quite in vogue, whilst pascementerie, with white bugles or jet, is much used in trimming. Walking dresses are, of course, short, and Parisian elegants trimmed to correspond with the dress itself, the colours alone contrasting.

In "coiffures" the back hair is not being worn so low as it has recently been; cornets and curls are being arranged in a coquettish style suiting so many different classes of features.

"Pardessus" are demi-saison, and are ready to define but not fit the figure. They are ornamented with "capuchons." The materials used are of considerable substance, and those specified patterns now made in every variety of colour are much in request.

BIRTHS.

At Belgrave-square, the Countess of Strathmore, of a daughter.
At Broughton Hall, Skipton, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, of a son, stillborn.
At Ballynatray House, in the county of Tyrone, Lady Stewart, of a son.
At Zgleboice, near Tarnow, Austrian Poland, Countess Maria Zamo, wife of Count Alexander Wodzicki, late Captain of the 1st Life Guards, of a son.
At 83, Margaret's, Twickenham, the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Ogilvie, of a daughter.
On the 15th, at Thorne Abbey, Mrs. Gale Boyd, of a daughter.
On the 20th ult., at Ahmedabad, Bombay, the wife of Brigadier-General Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, 64th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th inst., at Christ Church, High Harrogate, by the Rev. William Williamson, Vicar of Thornton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, Thomas Lee, Esq., of Farnborough Grange, Hants, to Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late Maxwell Wilde Wilson, Esq., of Bellevue, Harrogate.
On the 25th inst., at St. Mary, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Edward Phillips, M.A., Rector of Ilminster, uncle of the bridegroom, Cornelius Henry, elder son of Cornelius Paine, Esq., of Oak Hill, Surbiton, to Ellen Severn, eldest daughter of Charles W. Engelbach, Esq., of Adelaide Lodge, Surbiton. No cards.
At Tyrrumee Lodge, J. Davidson, Esq., Major 1st Royal Lanark Militia, to Sarah Margaret, elder of the late R. Harington, Esq., of Kilmahew, county of Dumbarton, and niece to the late Sir J. E. Harington, Bart.
At the British Embassy, Paris, Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., to Alice Kate, younger daughter of J. Cubitt, Esq.
On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Steyning, Sussex, by the Rev. George Perry, M.A., brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. T. Berry, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, Oliver Cromwell, Esq., of Herschfield, Bromley, Kent, son of Thomas Cromwell, Esq., of Blackheath, to Margaret, fourth daughter of George Michell, Esq., of Charlton House, Steyning. No cards.
At the Brighton Superintendent Registrar's Office, M. L. Blanc to Millie. C. Orch.
On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. John Warwick, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Henry Baker, M.A., the Rev. R. G. Booth White, M.A., and the Rev. A. Armitage, M.A., William Bramwell Scott Adams, 43rd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, only son of Colonel William Scott Adams, late Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, Bengal, to Maud Alice Jane, second surviving daughter of William A. Warwick, of Wyolmington House, Cheltenham, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Thomas Warwick, Rector of Bishop's Sutton, Hants.
On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. B. Marriott, D.D., James Dalziel Johnston, Esq., to Elizabeth Simpson, youngest daughter of the late William Whyte, Esq. No cards.
On the 19th inst., at the cathedral church of Ripon, Frederick Foulkes, Esq., surgeon, Salford, to Miss Evelina Jessie, eldest daughter of Major Trevor Davenport, and Charlotte Millikin.
On the 18th inst., at the parish church of East Hoathly, Sussex, by the Rev. Edmund Hall, Rector, assisted by the Rev. John Rector of Wartling, the Rev. Henry Robinson, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, R.N., to Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel Ashford, Esq., of Berwick House, Berwick. No cards.
On the 19th inst., at Kensington Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., Alexander Mary Mackay, youngest son of the late Captain Alexander Mackay, of Ardmore, Rossshire, to Jessie Ann, only daughter of Captain Alfred B. Williams, Indian navy, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Thomas Williams, Rector of Llanfair, Anglesea.
On the 18th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. George Eastman, B.D., Edmund Adolphe Portray, Inspecteur Adjoint de la Marine Impériale de France, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, to Mary Caroline Portman, eldest daughter of J. P. Seale, Esq., of 26, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. No cards.

DEATHS.

While on a visit at Cleveland, Ohio, suddenly, W. O. J. Lough, Esq., of the firm of P. L. Tadman and Co., New York, U.S., second son of the late Rev. John Lough, Rector of St. George's, Bermuda, and Vicar of Bocking, Essex.
On the 17th ult., at Kenneville, Lucie, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby C. Purnivall.
At Lyne-grove, Surrey, Vice-Admiral the Hon. E. J. Cavendish.
At East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, the Right Hon. J. Prendergast, third Viscount Gort, in his 76th year.
At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Captain H. F. Hill, late Rifle Brigade, son of the late Sir C. Hill, Bart.
On the 18th inst., at East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, the Right Hon. J. Prendergast, third Viscount Gort, in the 76th year of his age.
On the 15th inst., at St. John's Lodge, Clapham-rise, Elizabeth Buck Evans, widow of the late Jeremiah Evans, Esq., aged 74.
On the 16th ult., at Colaba, Trimbak, Bombay, beloved daughter of the late Martha Mogg and the Hon. Captain J. A. Allen, her Majesty's late Bombay Government Sea Fencibles.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Patal Reform riots at Bristol, 1831.
MONDAY, 31.—The Fire-mile Act passed, prohibiting Dissenters from preaching within five miles of a borough, 1665. Death of Dr. Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power-loom, 1823.
TUESDAY, Nov. 1.—Genoa surrenders to the British and Spanish army, 1813. Meeting of the Greek Provisional Government, 1862. Birth of Louis II., King of Portugal, 1838.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.—All Saints. Death of Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance to the Bible, 1770.
THURSDAY, 3.—All Souls. The Society of Antiquaries chartered, 1751. Michaelmas Term begins.
FRIDAY, 4.—First Meeting of the "Long Parliament," 1640. Death of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, musical composer, 1847. Full moon, 8h. 3m. a.m.
SATURDAY, 5.—First meeting of the London Missionary Society, 1794. Death of Paul Delaroche, the great French painter, 1856.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
3	29	4	0	4	31	5	2	5	33	6	4	6	35
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
3	54	4	25	4	56	5	27	5	58	6	29	7	0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 64 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in inches.	Sun shine in hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temp. of Air.	Temp. of Evaporation.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of Highest and Lowest.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity.		
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches	Hours.
13	29·648	51·6	49·8	·94	10	42·7	53·4	NE. ENE.	·214	·913
14	29·727	48·5	46·7	·93	8	44·7	46·6	NW.W. WNW	·217	·727
15	29·496	45·0	39·3	·74	3	32·9	51·6	WNW. W.	·207	·095
16	29·730	42·9	41·1	·77	2	39·5	41·4	WNW. NW.	·102	·112
17						39·5			·000	·000
18	29·648	50·5	45·8	·87	10	44·7	50·5	NE. N.	·140	·778
19	29·261	51·6	46·9	·82	7	42·7	47·8	W. WNW. S.	·274	·933

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·700	29·648	29·727	29·496	29·730	29·648
Temperature of Air	49·1°	49·7°	45·2°	47·3°	47·4°	49·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	47·1°	46·8°	43·2°	45·2°	45·2°	47·5°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NW.	WSW.	WNW.	NE.	NE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY next, Nov. 4, will contain a large, finely-engraved
PORTRAIT OF LORD PALMERSTON
FROM ONE OF THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS;
A LARGE VIEW OF TIVERTON;
And an ENGRAVING of ROMSEY CEMETERY, showing the VAULT which was being prepared for Lord PALMERSTON'S Remains.

THE
Funeral of Lord Palmerston
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
In the same Number Lord Palmerston's Funeral will be fully illustrated. Among the Engravings will be
The Departure of the Hearse from Brocket Hall.
The Arrival at Cambridge House.
The Funeral Procession Passing Charing Cross.
The Arrival at Westminster Abbey.
The Clergy Receiving the Body at the West Door.
The Funeral Ceremony in the North Transept
(A Two-page Engraving).
WITH OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.
Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence through the Post Office, Sixpence.
198, Strand, W.C.

AVIS A NOS ABONNÉS SUR LE CONTINENT D'EUROPE.—W. S. KIRKLAND ET CIE., rue de Richelieu, 27, Paris, sont autorisés de recevoir les abonnements pour la France, la Belgique, la Suisse, l'Italie et l'Espagne. L'abonnement pour la France et la Belgique, 10f. par trimestre; la Suisse, l'Italie et l'Espagne, 12f. par trimestre. Remise fait aux Libraires et Marchands des Journaux.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK, CONSISTING OF TWO SHEETS.
AT HOME.
Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the Post Office for fifteen days from the date of publication to all parts of the United Kingdom, and to the Channel Islands. Subscribers can thus have their copies delivered with the greatest regularity and punctuality, and thereby become liable to a postage of one penny only, which must be paid in advance by affixing a penny postage stamp.
Unstamped Copies, Twopence-halfpenny.
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Africa, West Coast of—Penny Stamp | Italy (via Boulogne)—3 Stamps) This Stamps—Four Stamps
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Denmark (via Belgium)—Six Stamps. This paper | Switzerland (via France)—Four Stamps. This paper
France—Two Stamps. This paper | United States—Penny Stamp
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An edition is printed on thin paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this Journal printed on the ordinary thick paper for delivery in these places which require, as marked in the above list, the thin-paper edition.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

EXCEPT that President Johnson is an honest and earnest man, the readers of old English fiction might be reminded by him of the Justice before whom Roderick Random and his friends were taken, and who opened upon them with a tremendous volley of indignation, recognising them as old and hardened offenders, and menacing them with the most dreadful punishment. But, after being "spoken to" in the next room, the magistrate returned with a smiling and benevolent face, announced that they were free, and explained that he had not been really angry, but that it was always his way to terrify young people when brought before him, in order to produce an enduring fear of offending the law. When Mr. Johnson became President, he was described to us as a stern and gloomy dictator, who had come to execute vengeance upon the murderers of his predecessor and upon the rebels who approved the deed; besides that, he was about to make his iron hand felt to the remotest corner of the territory that had been subdued by the Union. We can know only what we are told, and we waited in anxiety and with sorrow to hear that the hangmen were stalking over the land, and that the afterharvest of death was being reaped. Mail after mail brought us no such intelligence. A small group of notoriously guilty persons perished; but since that time we have heard of nothing but conciliation and pardon. Not a political execution has taken place; and, the very chiefs of the insurrection having been forgiven, the President is last seen receiving a deputation that begs the life of the ex-President, and Mr. Johnson, in a tone of grave good-nature, intimates that there is no desire to be revengeful, but that really Mrs. Varina Davis does not write the sort of letter that might be expected from a lady who wished to deliver her husband from danger. It is the case of Smollett's magistrate again, with the slight difference that the London justice was a corrupt old fellow, and the American President is an upright and right-hearted gentleman.

Mr. Johnson's difficulties, which are greater now than they have ever been, seem likely to be aggravated by his clemency. Neither friends nor foes appear to be behaving with fitting consideration for the occasion. Of the foes indeed say nothing. The rankling sensation of defeat, and, more excusably, the painful change of social position, have made the name of the President odious to thousands of Confederates. Large numbers have been wise, and are making the best of things, but many are indulging in the smallest revenges: negroes are persecuted, Northern officials snubbed, and, in certain cases, driven away, and the suffrages which have been restored to the insurgents are avowedly used in making demonstrations of detestation of the Union. All this is unfortunate, but could not be unexpected. If the President tightens the reins, the negroes use the whip, if he does not he has made such measures necessary. But his friends, or rather those who represent feelings which he was erroneously supposed to represent, are causing much anxiety to him and his Government. They are still for extremes. They are not satisfied that slavery no longer exists in the Union, but they insist on elevating the negro to the dignity of the law-maker, and they declare that his freedom has not been accomplished while Southern negroes are existing up to the knees in the ground with facetious pomposity his vote for Massa Negrophile.

The absurdity of such a demand cannot escape the American mind. An American seldom laughs, but he has a keen sense of humour; and the idea of delegating sovereignty to Quashee and Gumbo is too good to be thrown aside. But it would be too strong a measure for the wildest Abolitionist to recommend the extension of the franchise to the black individual on the ground of his intelligence to govern for it. That would be fatally ludicrous. But the advocates of the black franchise, after premising, and with truth, that most of the negroes are as fit to vote as most of the Irish who have obtained the privileges of citizenship, have the choice of another and more plausible plea. Mr. Mill has helped them to this, and we much regret that he has done so, because he has supplied arguments to those who cannot see the whole case, but are rejoiced to use all the distinguished name that is at the disposal of their fanaticism. It is contended that it is necessary to give the negro his vote, in order to counterbalance the assured enmity of the South towards the Union, freedom, and North principles.

This seems to us to be a very clumsy method of meeting a difficulty. If there were no other objection to it, there would be the great one that it diminishes the chance, or the hope, that one day the conditions of the suffrage in America may be modified. We do not speak from an English platform. There is not an educated American who, when at liberty to speak his mind, does not declare universal suffrage to be the cause why the best class of men eschew politics. Those who should lead and advise their fellows abstain from that duty, because with political power equally bestowed upon all, it is the noisy demagogue who gets to the front instead of the thoughtful statesman. Could the minds of the educated class in America be taken at this moment, it would be for abolishing universal suffrage, while admitting to the poll a larger class than is enfranchised in England. Without denying the abstract right of equality, the American insists to the fact that, with few exceptions, the politicians of his country are unworthy of her; and the press, which must be a gauge of general intellect and principle, is utterly unworthy, not only of a great country, but of the lowest level of civilisation. With such conviction, in the minds of thoughtful Americans, it is sought to increase the mass of ignorant and irresponsible power by adding to the loafer, the rowdy, the exiled German, and the degraded Irishman, the irresponsible negro as a constituent of the Government.

But an appeal on these considerations would be hopeless. It could be made only through the American press, and, as it would be in the highest degree unpopular, it is not to be supposed that the lowest press in the world would dare to run counter to the feeling of a public, which, if ignorant, is large, and has money. The only thing which the Americans ought to bear in mind is, that whereas they have been unkindly and unjustly laughed at for many things, some of which were natural in a new country, and some of which were not ludicrous

at all, they will be the legitimate laughing-stock of the world the moment that Quashee becomes a political power. If the Lanjo is to be introduced into the Constitution of the United States, there is an end of gravity. If we are to have State papers dictated by gentlemen who talk the language of Aunt Dinah, diplomacy will lose its owl-like character, whatever it may gain in exchange. The subject is full of tempting suggestions; but we treat it in no spirit of ill-nature, but because there is really danger lest fanaticism and party hate should impel a Congress, elected amid excitement, to do that which will bring the "Anglo-Saxon" name into contempt for all time. We hope for better things. "No, Mr. Vernon, this is not the Barthelmew Fair," says Major Pendennis, when his nephew is in love with the actress. Surely Columbia will have sense to say that she will not marry Gumbo at the altar of the Constitution.

EARL RUSSELL'S ARRANGEMENTS.—The Queen, in exercise of her prerogative, has been pleased to signify to Earl Russell her wish that he should carry on the Government as Prime Lord of the Treasury. In proceeding to execute the Queen's commands, Earl Russell has received cordial assurances of support and confidence from all his colleagues. A meeting of the Cabinet was appointed to take place on Thursday, but is postponed to Saturday, in consequence of the attention of the arrangements connected with the obsequies of Lord Palmerston. Until then we cannot specify what changes which must follow the death of the late chief of the Administration; but we believe we are not wrong in anticipating that the country will have the advantage of the ability and experience of Lord Clarendon as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.—*Globe.*

THE COURT.

On Tuesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out in the neighbourhood of Balmoral demesne at Balmoral.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louisa, drove to the Lynn of Quoich.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out twice. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, drove out twice. Dr. Robertson had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Caroline Cocks, The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Baron Rehman, rode out. The Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., of St. Andrew's, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, arrived at Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. The rev. gentleman had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Marchioness of Ely drove to Loch Muick. Lord Leopold drove, vid Braemar, to the Falls of Corriemulzie, and afterwards to the Black Colwich Cottage, where her Majesty lunched, returning to the castle in the evening. Prince Arthur, attended by the Rev. W. R. Clay, left Balmoral for Perth, on his way to Edinburgh. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have during the week been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Floors Castle. The Queen and party travel thence to a point on the Caledonian Railway provided by the London and North-Western Railway. The train will leave Aberdeen for Perth at half-past two, and run direct to Aberdeen, where a halt of five minutes will be made. Thence the train will be worked over the Scottish North-Eastern line to the Bridge of Dun, where a stoppage will be made to take in water. The train will then be conveyed to Perth; arriving at eighteen minutes past six. At this station the Queen will dine. The journey will be resumed at three minutes past seven, during the Caledonian line will be followed to Carstairs, to Carlisle, which will be reached at twenty-five minutes past eleven. A stoppage of a quarter of an hour will be made at Carstairs, after which the route will be continued over the London and North-Western Railway, via the Kilsby tunnel, to Rugby, and thence, vid the Buckbury junction, a halt of five minutes being made at each of these stations. From Rugby junction, Her Majesty will proceed over the Great Western Railway, vii Leamington and Oxford, to Windsor, which is due to be reached at a quarter-past eight on Wednesday morning. The journey will be performed under the direction of Mr. Cornwall, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Hilda of Anhalt, Prince John of Glücksburg, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and a large party, attended the Races. Their Royal Highnesses were enthusiastically greeted by the large assemblage upon the racecourse, and frequently and graciously acknowledged the salutations of the people. In the evening a grand dinner and ball were given by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Floors Castle in honour of their guests. The dinner ball was opened at half-past ten with a quadrille, in which the Prince walked with the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Princess with the Duke of Roxburghe, Prince Alfred with Princess Hilda, and Prince John of Glücksburg with Lady Georgiana Buller. The Princess wore a white tulle dress, trimmed with lace, a rich ermine bodice, and jewelled ornaments. The Duchess and Princess Alfred were attired in full flighted costume, clan Stewart tartan.

On Thursday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Roxburghe, and a large party, passed the day shooting. The Prince, accompanied by Princess Hilda and the Duchess of Roxburghe, was again present at the Kelso races. In the evening the Royal party was present at a ball given at the castle, at which a large and distinguished company assembled.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and left Floors Castle for London. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Hilda of Anhalt, and Prince John of Glücksburg, and attended by the Hon. Lady Grey and Major Grey, and Captain Teesdale, who travelled upon Prince Alfred. The Royal party travelled by a special train from Kelso, upon the North-Eastern Railway, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and thence, over the Great Northern Railway, vii Peterborough, to the King's-cross terminus, arriving at thirty-four minutes past eight on Sunday morning, the journey from Peterborough, a distance of seventy-eight miles, having been accomplished in an hour and thirty-four minutes. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Marlborough House.

On Monday evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Hilda of Anhalt, and Prince John of Glücksburg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg and Count Gleichen and attended by Major Grey, went shooting at Sugdael. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Hilda and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Grey, drove to the meeting their Royal Highnesses honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence. Prince Alfred left Marlborough House for Portsmouth, whence he embarked on board the Royal yacht Alberta, Staff-Commander Welch, and proceeded to Antwerp to join his ship, as Lieutenant of the Racoon, Captain Count Gleichen.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia are, according to present arrangements, expected to arrive in England to-day (Saturday) from Germany.

Her Highness Princess Anastasia Bariatinsky, accompanied by her son, Prince Alexander Bariatinsky, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdme. Musurus and family, and Prince and Princess Vogorides, returned to the Turkish Embassy House, from Dover, on Saturday.

His Excellency the Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham has left Mauray's Hotel for Stockholm.

The Duchess of Beaufort and the Marquis of Worcester have arrived in town from Badminton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived in town from a visit to Lord Lovaine at Tetworth House, Wilts.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their residence in Bruton-street, from Walmer Castle. Lord Granville is in town, at Wellesley, to Earl Russell, at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have returned to Brocklesby from Filey.

Viscount Uffington arrived in town on Saturday last from Uffington House, Stamford.

Lord Stanley of Alderley has arrived at his residence in Dover-street, Piccadilly, from Alderley, Cheshire.

Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., has arrived at his official residence at the Admiralty from his seat in Wales.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town, on Saturday last, from Chantry, Notts.

The Right Hon. Sir C. Hutt, M.P., and Mrs. Hutt have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner, from Gibside, Gateshead.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stonor arrived at their residence in South Audley-street, on Saturday last, from Stonor Park.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated Caton Church, Brookhouse, near Lancaster.

On Thursday week the first new old Norman church of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, was opened after restoration.

A statue of Sir Isaac Newton, in the robes of the Order of the Bath, designed by Mr. Theed, R.A., and executed by Mr. Hunt, has been placed in the parish church of St. Mary, Grantham.

Alderman Phillips, the Lord Mayor elect, has nominated as his chaplain for the year of his mayoralty the Rev. Richard Glyn, M.A., Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

A new ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parish of Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Cornwall, and named Advent, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Mr. James Anderson, one of the oldest parishioners of Selby, a local magistrate, and a deputy lieutenant of the West Riding, has offered to build a new church in that town, provided the site be presented. The movement is on foot, at Selby, for the restoration of the Abbey Church, at an estimated cost of £40,000 or £50,000.

On Monday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Andrew, Wells-road, Bath. The church is in the early Gothic style, capable of containing 800 persons, and has been erected at a cost of about £5,000. The site was given by Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. J. Camden congratulation.

The new Church of All Saints, Pidley-cum-Fenton—the living of which is held by the Dean of Lincoln—was opened for Divine worship on the 18th inst. The sermon was preached by the rector, the principal subscriber being the Rev. Dr. Jermin, who bestowed the site and £1,000 in the erection. The cost of the building was £2,000.

The ancient Church of St. Augustine, Northbourne, near Deal, Kent, has lately been greatly added to and embellished by a very beautiful stained window, the gift of Mrs. Cresswell, of Ripple, in that parish; also by two richly-stained windows, at the east end; the whole being from the designs of Mr. Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucester, and, in the case of the latter, executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., on Tuesday addressed a large meeting, at Leeds, on church extension. In the course of an address which was very well received, Mr. Hope said that he was not for building a cheap church, with a number of chapels of ease in connection, all worked from the mother church. He was for a church with a vicar and curate, and sufficient new experience in working Ecclesiastical Districts.

The Rev. Dr. Jermin, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Earl of Powis, was consecrated, on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of St. Asaph, in the parish church of Welshpool, in which town it were present. Forwarded among the subscribers to this good work are—Archdeacon Pryce, £100; Mr. Pryce Jones, £100; Mr. Pryce Pryce Jones, £100; Lord de Tabley, £100; Mr. R. R. Jones, £100; Captain M. Jones, £100; the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, £50.

The ladies of Limehouse parish have presented the Rev. Edward Day, who has been for twenty-one years their vicar, a purse with a silver inkstand, library clock, and an address on vellum, as a token of their appreciation of his services during that period. The address is signed by the ladies of the district, and by the churchwardens, sidesmen, and district as an offering from the poor; and a pocket communion service is given by the district visitors, the Finsbury-square Congregational Association, of which the rev. gentleman is Chaplain, were also presented to him.

The sermon in aid of the Church Missionary Society was given to the erection of two new colonial bishoprics—one for Dunedin, New Zealand; and one for New Westminster, in contemplation—and to the bishops of the Canadian Colonies. The Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, LL.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of Fordham, Cambridgeshire, has been duly nominated to the bishopric of Dunedin. It will include the provinces of Otago and Southland, in the southern island of New Zealand. The Rev. Postlethwaite, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, incumbent of Coatham, near Redcar, has been appointed.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been announced:—The Rev. C. Bullock, Rector of Ashwell, Herts, to Hardwicke; Rev. J. R. Hall, Rector of Coolaclon, and Rossinlea Rectory, Diocese of Cork, to Castle Island, Diocese of Ardfert; Rev. J. Hill, to East Knoyle; Rev. C. B. Bishop, jun., to Spurstrape; Rev. J. B. Howard to Brighstwell; Rev. Finnemore, Curate of Ash, to Ash Green; Rev. Archdeacon Shirley; Rev. W. C. Clack to Morcknesbarrow; Rev. J. S. Howson to Liverpool; Rev. Rev. J. Jones, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bury, to Ramsbottom; Rev. Dakeyne Danforth, to Youlgreave, Derbyshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. W. W. Edwards to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Thomas Bowman, Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, to Rev. Jas. Fleming, to Ashton, Lancashire; Rev. R. F. Clifford, Vicar of Preston Deanery, to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough; Rev. J. J. Rew, Incumbent of St. Paul's, to the Bath Union; Rev. W. W. Winkworth to the Wiltshire County Gaol at Fisherton. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. J. O'Brien to Lyneham, Wilts. *Curacies:* Rev. C. Abraham (St. Augustine's College, Canterbury) to Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. J. W. D. Brown to Heston Market, Dorset; Rev. J. W. Castle to Dewlish, Dorset; Rev. H. J. R. Chase to Tweyng; Rev. R. Cowburn to Barrowford; Rev. J. Dennett, Incumbent of Aldenham, to Watford; Rev. J. Dent to Cross Canonbury; Rev. Edward Dew, W. D. B. Lewis (St. Augustine's College, Canterbury) to Richmond and Thurnam District, Tasmania; Rev. J. Dyer to Bere Regis, Dorset; Rev. Hunter Dunne Clendon, Dorset; Rev. W. J. Underwood to Wreford; Rev. J. Ker, F. Worsnop to Eastham; Rev. J. G. Wilkinson to Sandhurst-cum-Ellenhall.

LORD PALMERSTON'S FUNERAL.

OUR COUNTRY EDITION is put to press too early to contain more than the arrangements made for the funeral of Lord Palmerston, in Westminster Abbey. In a later Edition, however, we shall give some particulars of the obsequies. Foremost among the points of interest connected therewith is the announcement that the Prince of Wales would be present to share in the last honours paid to Lord Palmerston—her Majesty having represented by Lord Bury, the Treasurer of the Household.

The following are the arrangements made. The hearse, on leaving Cambridge House, will be followed by ten mourning-coaches, the occupants of which will be as follow :—

First Carriage.—The Right Hon. Sir Cowper, the Rev. Henry Sotheau; Admiral Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B.; the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Second Carriage.—Major Ashley, Mr. Cowper, the Rev. G. Baker, Mr. Lawrence Sulivan, Mr. William Ashley, the Rev. Mr. Bridges.

Third Carriage.—The Right Hon. Spencer Cowper, Earl Cowper; the Hon. Henry Ashley, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Cowper, Mr. Ashley.

Fourth Carriage.—Lord Ashley, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, the Hon. Cecil Ashley, Mr. Ashley.

Fifth Carriage.—Viscount Sudeley, General Sir G. Bowles, Sir G. Bowles, Mr. Charles Barrington.

Sixth Carriage.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Mary Fitzwilliam, Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Seventh Carriage.—The Right Hon. the Speaker, the Lord Chancel or, Earl Russell, Earl Granville.

Eighth Carriage.—The Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, M.P.

Ninth Carriage.—The Earl of Clarendon, Earl De Grey, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Tenth Carriage.—The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, the Hon. Henry Baring, M.P.

Behind these come the private carriages of the nobility and gentry who desire to pay a mark of respect to the late Premier. The first of these will, as a matter of course, be that of Lord Palmerston. Immediately following the hearse will be the state carriages of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Inverness and others. Then come the carriages of the French Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador, Bavarian, and other foreign Ministers. Behind the carriages of the foreign Ministers succeed those of the soldiers' Field Marshals, and friends of Lord Palmerston, to the number of upwards of 300.

Deputations of municipal bodies in various parts of the kingdom will also be in the procession, including the Lord Mayor of London and the civic authorities of Westminster, Liverpool, Manchester, and Cambridge.

It is with pleasure we also learn that the Bonney tenantry will follow the procession on foot as it passes from Cambridge House, along Piccadilly, down St. James's-street, along Pall-mall, by Charing-cross, down Whitehall, and by the western entrance of the Abbey, which it is expected to reach at one o'clock.

A force of soldiers will line the way and keep order, and mounted men of the same force will keep the road clear in front of the procession.

On arriving at the Abbey the various municipal deputations and a body of the Bonney volunteers will be escorted into the sanctuary, and the body and the mourners will enter the Abbey by the great west door, and will proceed to the choir, where the body will rest in front of the sacrarium.

The pallbearers will be ten Cabinet Ministers—namely, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl De Grey, and the Duke of Somerset.

A site on the western side of the north transept has been selected for the grave of Lord Palmerston. Close to the spot are the graves of the two Pitts, Fox, the two Cannings, and other statesmen of eminence.

All the State documents were conveyed from Brocket Hall and Cambridge House on Saturday week, by order of Mr. Hunt, at the Treasury's official residence, in Downing-street.

The Royal Society of New York, reports having passed, on the 10th of September, in lat. 65, long. 34.18, a red hazy marked Telegraph, No. 1, the Cyclops, which the brig was nearly passing. Cable of the Edwin believed the buoy was seen from the cable.

The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce, the capital of British Columbia, was destroyed by fire on the 8th of September last. The new town contains about 6,000 people, and the city of Victoria—Canada—the first and only port in the Pacific—was fortunately preserved.

At a meeting held in Dublin, a committee was appointed to take into the notice of the Government and the public, in any rearrangement of the educational system of Ireland, the claims of the Irish industrial schools to participate in the general educational education.

The balance in the hands of the local treasurer from the receipts at the Exhibition, amounting to £211, a portion of which is to be applied to charitable purposes. On Thursday week the Bishop of Norwich entertained the Mayor and Corporation at a public luncheon.

The autumnal session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales opened in Bristol, and was continued during the week. There was a large gathering of ministers and deacons connected with the various churches of the denomination in the city. The first meeting, which was of a devotional character, was held in Castle-green Chapel. On Monday evening, at the Broadmead Chapel, Mr. Alexander delivered an address. The first meeting of ministers and delegates was held on Monday, at the Broadmead Chapel, when the chairman, Mr. Thompson, M.P., delivered the usual address. Various papers were read during the week.

In the new number of the *Proceedings of the British Meteorological Society* is a letter from Mr. H. Bonford, by which we learn that, in consequence of the unusually dry weather experienced in the beginning of October, 1864, when between 80,000 and 100,000 persons perished, the Government of Bengal has established a system of meteorological observations, which will enable them to forecast future seasons, and to provide for them, and that it is hoped that the system will be extended to Madras. We may think it a matter of congratulation that one of the meteorologists of India and the Bay of Bengal. In a letter to Mr. Glaisher, Mr. C. D. Campbell, the meteorologist presiding at the Bombay Observatory, gives an account of the proceedings of the British Association, which was held at Aberdeen, in September, 1859. The average number of rainy days there in the year is 141 in Bombay, 107 in the month of June, 1865, 26 in July, and August bring 2, and in each of the other eight we months, 1½. The average fall in June is 13 inches, in August 12, in July 11, and in the rest of the year it has a great deal of water, so the thing required was a supply of that. The highest temperature in Bombay is 96deg Fahrenheit, 14deg higher than that of London, and 20deg higher. Other data are given.

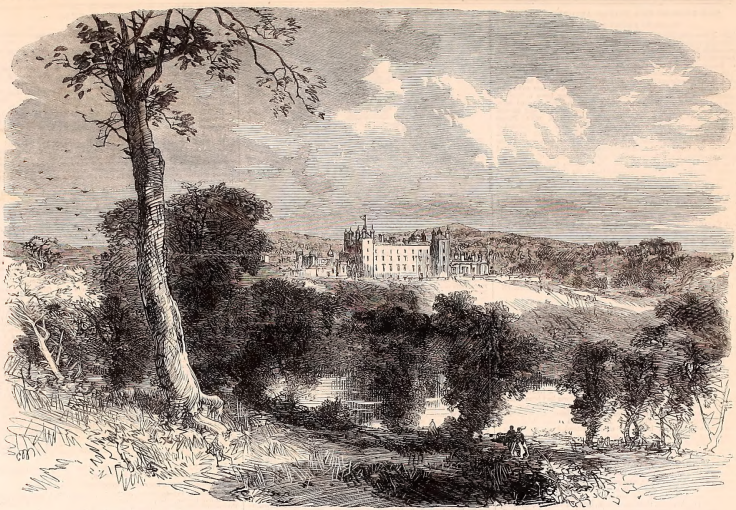
DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A curious case as to the ownership of a diamond was settled, yesterday week, in the Lord Mayor's Court. The plaintiff was Mr. Alfred Allan, of Bond-street, and the defendant, Mr. Phillips, of Hatton-garden. It appeared that a friend of the latter put in the hat of an ivory box. Some time after, George Phillips, candle-maker, St. Helens, had to clean out the box, and found a diamond of the value of £100. In the course of the examination the precious stone fell out of Phillips's hand, and, supposing it to be glass, threw it when the next day up the diamond was out of its place and, though the room was searched, could not be found. Shortly after the box was sold to Allan, who, on finding it, sold it. Allan and Mrs. Phillips went to jointing together, and the former discovered that the bottom of the box had been cut out and a piece of wood put in. The work of challenging began, and ultimately the Allans got the ring home with the diamond in it. Mrs. Phillips then went to Allan's shop, and, on seeing the ring, declared it to be hers. Allan refused to give it up, and Mrs. Phillips went out of the room for, and found the box in the window. She returned to the shop and declared that it was a perfect fit. The gentleman from whom they got the box was called. His position corroborated, and the jury declared it to be the identical diamond he gave them. Thus convinced, the Allans kept possession of the ring, and the jewellery was fined £20. Mr. Phillides, who thereupon raised an action to recover possession of the gem. On support of the application, Mr. Serjeant Simmons said that the Allans were of a diamond pin five years ago; that the stone was taken out of the pin and placed in a ring, and that the ring was sold to the plaintiff. Mrs. Phillips sold pin, and did not fit the hole on the lid of the box belonging to the ring. The stone having a chip in it, replaced it in the box, and sold it to Allan. Mrs. Phillips, on replacing the stone in the box, found that it was being sought, and, on the trial, proved that the stone was so set in the pin that this stone could not be noticed until it was taken out; and further proved by the evidence of an Edinburgh jeweller that there is a sort of raised setting in the head of the pin to suit this very chip in the stone. The Allans, in addition to the evidence above stated, proved by other jewellers that the stone partook fitted the hole in the lid of their ivory box, and the jeweller who traced the stone from the pin to the ring declared that the diamond was lost to the pin-setting when he first saw it, and some complication of the case, Phillips other than those of a trademan. In further complication of the case, Phillips stated that he had found the diamond out of the box on the evening of the 26th, and that he had not returned it to the box. The jury, after a long hearing, left the Allans saw Mrs. Phillips's diamond ring. Out of these facts the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the Lord Mayor saw his way to the decision that the diamond belonged to Phillips.



BROADLANDS, NEAR ROMSEY, HANTS, THE COUNTRY SEAT AND BIRTHPLACE OF LORD PALMERSTON.—SEE PAGE 398.



CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF LORD PALMERSTON.—SEE PAGE 398.



FLOORS CASTLE, KELSO, SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



DEPARTURE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DUNCAN CAMERON FROM AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND: PRESENTATION OF A FAREWELL ADDRESS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO FLOORS CASTLE, KELSO.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Kelso by a special train on Saturday night, in time to catch the express up train from York, and arrived in London at half-past eight on Sunday morning. They had been staying since the previous Tuesday with the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, at Floors Castle, in the vicinity of the town of Kelso. This mansion, the name of which has been corrupted from the "Palais de Fleurs," the original name, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tweed. It was built, in 1718, by Vanbrugh, but has undergone many alterations and improvements. It has a fine lawn in front of the house, and the verdant park, which is planted with fine old trees, makes this a very agreeable residence in the summer and in fine weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Alfred, arrived there about six o'clock on the Tuesday evening, having passed through Edinburgh on their way the same day from Abergeldie, near Blair Athole, where they had been the guests of the Duke of Roxburghe at the Kelso railway station, and drove in a closed carriage through the town, amidst the acclamations of the people. The company at Floors Castle then consisted of their Royal Highnesses, Prince John of Holstein-Glücksburg, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the Marquis of St. Albans, and several other guests of rank. Next morning (Wednesday) they attended Kelso races, took their places on the grand stand, and witnessed the running for the Roxburgh Handicap and the Bowmont Stakes. The Princess left the ground before four o'clock, in company with the Duchess of Roxburghe, Princess Hilda, and the Hon. Mrs. Grey, and was again loudly cheered. The Prince remained in the paddock till the close of the races, and afterwards returned with the Duke to Floors Castle. A large dinner-party took place in the evening, which was followed by a grand ball, the festivities during the remaining days of their Royal Highnesses' sojourn, were spent in comparative retirement, except an excursion to the ruins of Roxburgh Castle, a day's shooting, and a fishing-party up the Tweed.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SIR DUNCAN CAMERON FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The departure of Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Cameron, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of her Queen's forces in New Zealand, who has resigned his command on account of disputes which have arisen between himself and the ministers of the Maori war, seems to have excited some regret among the townspeople of Auckland, whose esteem the Colonists and the officers of his Staff appear to have in a degree during their four years' sojourn in that city. When he embarked, on the 1st of August, on board the steamer Wonga-Wonga, for Sydney on his way home, a pretty general demonstration of respect and approval took place, the houses and stores in the principal streets being decorated with flags, as well as the vessels in the harbour—not, indeed, as a sign of rejoicing, but as a mark of honour. The 57th Regiment, with a squadron of the Albert Barracks a platform had been erected well. In the square of the Albert Barracks a platform had been erected for the ceremony of presenting an address by the citizens of Auckland, read by the influential commander of the citizens of Auckland, the Odd-fellows' and Foresters' Lodges, and other benevolent societies, with several bands of music, and a numerous attendance, a guard of honour, composed of men of the 14th and 50th Regiments, with their regimental colours, and a detachment of the Royal Military Train, and some of the Royal Engineers, made up the military array. The crowd of spectators, it was estimated, at the lowest, numbered about 3000. General Sir D. Cameron, with his niece, Mrs. Lereven Grove, wife of Captain Grove, and staff, purchased by public subscription, were then delivered to the General, the Queen, three for the General, and three for Mrs. Lereven Grove, he was escorted in procession down Princes-street, Shortland-street, and Queen-street, to the Wharf, beneath a fine triumphal arch of native shrubs and flowers, with the inscription, "Farewell" over it. Three cheers for the General saluted was fired from the ships and Fort Britomart as the General left the harbour.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., late of Charlton Park, near Brackley, Northamptonshire, who died recently in the London Court on the 6th inst., and the personalty sworn under £160,000, was proved at Doctors' Commons on the 19th inst. by Godfrey Palmer, Bart., and the Rev. Robert Cresswell, the testator was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., M.P., and succeeded to the title and estates in 1817. He married, in 1808, Mary Grace, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Dyke. He was Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Northampton. His will bears date the 25th of September, 1863, and was made while he was in his 82nd year, aged ninety. He leaves to his eldest son his manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, and real estate; his freehold estate in Ireland, he left to hold as heirlooms with the title. He bequeaths to his daughter Charlotte a legacy of £20,000, and to three of her other children £10,000 each, and to others of them, and to his sons-in-law, legacies of various amounts. He left to his wife the use of his principal residence, and the rest are left to his land agents and servants. To the Northampton Infirmary he bequeaths £100 each, and legacies to his wife free of duty. The residue he leaves equally to be divided between his sons, Sir Geoffrey and the Rev. Francis Palmer.

The will of the Rev. Robert Moore, M.A., Canon of Canterbury, Rector of Ringwould, Kent, and of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, who died in London Court, on the 16th inst. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The executors named are John Moore, Esq., of Lockerbie, brother, and his nephew (these two are the acting executors), and the Rev. John Dennistoun Catherine Hartley Shelley, of Durham; and Henry Talbot Moore, Esq., of Shelton, M.A., Hon. Canon of Durham, and Rector of Sedgefield, Durham, are appointed trustees. The will is dated Sept. 18, 1861; and there are no codicils, with the exception of the last dated Oct. 2, 1865, and executed on the last bearing date June 27, 1865. He died, on Sept. 9, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He was for 40 years Canon of the Cathedral Archbishop of Canterbury. He stood at the head of the list of Canons of Canterbury, having succeeded thereto in 1834. He was also Rector of Ringwould, and of Latchingdon from 1804. The joint incomes of these two livings were estimated at £1000 per annum, both of which preferments he held at the time of his death. He was also, for a long period, a principal Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and since our appointment, principal registrar of the Court of Admiralty, on the formation of the Probate Court; receiving for the latter office, in addition to his salary, a pension of £1000 per annum. To some extent, to Viscount Sidmouth, a grandson of Archbishop Moore, by whom he was nominated when an infant, and was the only son of the first Viscount, who was speaker of the House of Commons. He bequeaths the interest of the bulk or his property chiefly to his son and daughter before named. There are legacies of £6000 to each of his two grandchildren, by whom he has two grandsons, legacies to other relatives and friends, and also to his servants. To his nephews who are his executors he leaves £1000 each, and appointed £300 for the benefit of the schools at Hendon, endowed by Bishop Moore, and since re-endowed by Archbishop Moore, at Hendon, in the parish of Hunton. To each of the following institutions, viz., the Kent County Hospital, the Canterbury Dispensary, the Maidstone Infirmary, and the Maidstone Lunatic Asylum, he bequeaths £100 each. All legacies are free of duty. The residue of his property is to be divided equally between his son and daughter, Mary, now his daughter, Mrs. Shelley, of Durham, and Henry Osborne, the principal to be held in trust for the ultimate benefit of their children.

The will of John Forrest, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, late of Queen's Parade, Bath, was proved in the London Court on the 16th ult., and the testamentary property in the United Kingdom was sworn under £18,000. The acting executors and trustees appointed are Mrs. Forrest, the widow, Esq., of Saratoga, and Archibald M'Lachlan, Esq., of Hyde, Isle of Wight; power being reserved to Robert Stone, Esq., Fiscal or Fiscal Stirling, the other executor and trustee. The will is dated Oct. 4, 1858, and a codicil Dec. 17, 1862. The testator died on the 10th of September last. To his wife he has left, in addition to the marriage settlement, the sum of £2000, to his daughter a legacy of £8000, and he bequeaths his son, John Forrest, of Java, residuary legatee.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD PALMERSTON.



The Right Hon. Sir Henry John Temple, K.G., G.C.B., M.P., P.C., third Viscount Palmerston, in the peerage of Ireland, and first Baron Palmerston, in the Peerage of Ireland, First Lord of the Treasury, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Oxford, the eldest son of Viscount Palmerston, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq., of Dublin, was born Oct. 20, 1784, and succeeded, April 17, 1802, as eldest Viscount Palmerston and Baron Temple, which honours, by his own decease, on the 18th inst., devolve upon his brother, Dr. H. J. Temple. Lady Mary, elder daughter of Funiston, first Viscount Melbourne, sister of the Prime Minister and statesman, William second Viscount Melbourne; and widow of Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper. Of Lord Palmerston's education at Harrow, Peterhouse, and Edinburgh, of his rise and unhurried but brilliant progress in political career a full account will be found in another portion of this week's issue. It will be sufficient to say here that he was, in the first place, a statesman of the rarest, the following of which his successful history will show that, for success in peace, and for distinction from talent and merit, the family of Lord Palmerston was on a par with most of the greatest houses of this realm. The Temples, of whom he was one, are of undoubted Saxon origin, which may be traced as far as Sulwen Templer, or Templer, Earl of Chester (by some erroneously styled Earl of Leicester), living in the time of King Athelbald, anno 716, and to be ancestor to the family of Temple. The Templers held eight of Leofric forms to this day the charge in the first and fourth quarters of the Palmerston arms. Sulwen was the Earl of Mercia whose successor, Algar II., lived in the reign of King Ethelred, and had issue Leofric II., the father of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who married Lady Godiva, to whom he is supposed to be the first Earl of Leicester, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and to have been succeeded by Hugh de Grentmesnil, to whom, as heir-at-law of Algar, the successor of Ethelred, Henry I. granted the earldom of Coventry, which he endowed with no less than twenty-four fiefs, and to whom succeeded Robert Blanchmains, the first, stanch lay in Wellesborough, "which manor (says Mr. William Burton, in his description of Leicestershire) was given to the Templers by the Earls of Leicester, who usually gave the name of Temple to their lands, and the grantee's to their name, as these were given to the Grentmesnils, and inveyled in those parts." However this may be, Henry de Temple was Lord Temple and Baron Cobham, by writ, 1 Edward II., and Sir John Temple, of Stowe, Bucks, whose son, John, lived in the reign of Henry I., and was father of Richard, Lord Temple, who died in 1368, and was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple, of Stowe, Bucks, whose son, Sir John Temple, lived in the reign of King John, who gave some lands in the hundred of Buckingham to Sir Richard de Wyvile, who had succeed him, who lived 24 Edward I.; and by Catharine, daughter of Thomas Lovetoft, had a son, Richard Temple, of Stowe, who, as also his church of Shepey, is commemorated by his picture, drawn in a kneeling posture, in the east window of the church of Sheppey, in Kent, where he died. He married, first, Margaret Barnes, 1471, Elizabeth Lucas, Bridget Wyvile, to Temple's arms; and by his will left Temple an annuity of £10. Temple became possessed of the manor of Stowe, in 1489, and, at the death of that nobleman, went to Ireland, to avoid the resentment of Cecil. In Ireland the family rose to great consideration, and Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls, and Solicitor-General to Queen Elizabeth, was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, Sir John Temple, Knight, was a descendant from Sulwen Templer, Earl of Chester, and was a lovely spot on the Liffey, three or four miles from Dublin, close to the Phœnix Park and the Hills of Castleknock, and Lucan, and commanding a recent times the seat of Lord Donoughmore—Sir John Temple's elder son, Henry Temple, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, of Upper House in Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerston. Henry, first Viscount Palmerston, was born in 1673, and died in 1757. He was the eldest son of Henry Temple, of Dublin, and Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, of Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Mee, and sister-in-law of General Mee, Colonel of the 1st Irish Regiment of Foot Guards. Colonel Mee married Hartland, where he resided. Lord Palmerston, the elder son of Viscount Palmerston, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Mee, Knight, of Dublin, and sister of Colonel Mee, of Hartland, was Palmerston, who, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq., of Dublin, and sister of Colonel Mee, of Hartland, was the late Viscount Temple, G.C.B., Minister at Naples—and two daughters—Frances, who died in 1801, and Mary, who married, in 1797, Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper, and wife of the Right Hon. Laurence Sulivan, P.C.; leaving two sons, of whom the eldest, Laurence Peter, is the present Earl Cowper, and the second, Sulivan, M.A., Rector of Yoxall, Staffordshire; and three daughters—Emily Mary, elder daughter of Funiston, first Viscount Melbourne, sister of the Prime Minister and statesman, William second Viscount Melbourne; and widow of Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper. Of Lord Palmerston's education at Harrow, Peterhouse, and Edinburgh, of his rise and unhurried but brilliant political career a full account will be found in another portion of this week's issue. It will be sufficient to say here that he was, in the first place, a statesman of the rarest, the following of which his successful history will show that, for success in peace, and for distinction from talent and merit, the family of Lord Palmerston was on a par with most of the greatest houses of this realm. 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NATIONAL SPORTS.

KELSO gave the Prince and Princess of Wales such a reception that the town was described as "keeping a feast of tabernacles." The rain was heavy and the wind was cold; and, as no course is more holding when it is wet, the sport suffered not a little. Curiously enough, the meeting opened on the very day of Lord Palmerston's death with a match won by "Pam by Prime Minister." Mr. Ramsay won the Welter Cup on his *Iconoclast*, the Marquis of Queensberry second to him—a good omen for Scottish sport; while the clerk of the course, Mr. Usher, in the Black Ranger colours, rode Lord Zetla Afie and Cutaway last year substitutes for his Benvuoirch or cold "Beef and Greens," whose victories were always cheered to the echo. Nevertheless, the course in the rain sadly spoilt the attendance at a capital Harrow meeting. Lord Coryngham, by M.D. was quite the champion of the Curragh, where the "Corinthians" have beats after the old fashion—with the first, save distance in the second, and the win in the third.

The great year for Goodwood and Cambridgeshire course was sadly long and holding, and reflected very little credit on those who took either the booth. Still, it must be remembered that the Duke's week, with 7 lb. extra, met and disposed of an indifferent field, in which a lame herd appeared Young Hampton, who had won second and third, while Jack-in-the-Green was only half a length behind. The Cup course, too, had not been much to boast of, for the third time in a fortnight, excuses were made for The Student keeping his stable. For our part, we much doubt whether Lord Lyon will be lucky horse at three years that he has been at two. Molivata came with a tremendous rush at night, and even the taste of the ground did not damp the Gladstone men, and scores of Freemasons in sashes and "Shakia wear" were to be seen on the heath next day. Thirty-six out of sixty-six accepted—and the Cambridgeshire took place, and played strange pranks there for upwards of half an hour—no joke to a fit. Leger winner with 3 lb. at his back, and more than 2 cwt. on a dead weight. The boy had been practised in the art of beginning, and did not "suffer" so far as usual at the post. The race was well, and went through twenty horses like a rifle-shot, but the last quarter of a mile and the Ditch proved too much for him, and Lady Isoure with Breadalbane at the head of the third division. Neither of these two ever pretended to stay, and how they came out, but still one was won by a head and the other by only a neck.

The Ellis Gardevisure and Rio (who was tried collaterally with Gratitude and heavily backed) for the Chesterfield Cup, but they came right away from the rest, and the former, who was very carefully ridden by Carter, carried no weight, and was well orchestrated, and won the Cambridgeshire a second time for Mr. Sutton. Rio was third, and Lady Isoure fourth. The Two Thousand Guineas was third; The Duke (8st. 2lb.), one of John Day's four, a bad fourth and Regalia and the Queen's Colt were unplaced. Gratitude again belied her Cesarewitch form, as she did last year; Fortuna Doubt is record blood-stock, and this season the gentleman's jockey would have required a telescope to see Catch 'em Alive's winner in 1864, so he brought up, with the rest of the lot, in the extreme rear. The eight leading horses in the betting were the first to the third and fourth started at 25 to 1, and the winner and the second at 33 to 1. The Prince of Wales's Colt, Lord Lyon, by The Duke of Cambridge came by special train from London, and rode their backs at the heath, where the attendance was enormous. On Wednesday there was a perfect deluge of rain, and Rockabob, the conqueror of Robin Hood, was third, and beaten by a neck only for second against a than a neck from Monarch of the Glen, by Stockwell—one of the very few winners that Mr. Payne has trained this season, Rockabob.

A commotion in the Derby of 1866, as well as one of 1867, is void by the death of Lord Palmerston. It was almost the only race he saw in the course of the year, except he happened to be on a visit to a friend himself at leisure on a great Acot day. For fully forty years, beginning with the thick-wooded Epsom, he had been with his own a racehorse at Dunchury, and latterly at H. Gosler's. Diona was his most valued, and Buckthorn probably the best. It is a mystery who was very light below-the-knee, for he formed rather too high Derby weight. He was a handicap-fault and a bad one, and he was sold to his weight, and had fine hand and judgment. At one time he seldom missed the Mayor's stag-hounds when in town, and Dr. Wellesley and he could always count on him when he took the hounds each April to the New Forest, and taught many a lesson to the best of southern M. F. H.'s what stag-hunting was like in that noble wild.

Nothing could stand before Mr. Merry's colt in the Middle Park Plate, as Mr. Spinke's Sea Fly won the Oaks and the Prince of Wales's Tiger the Derby; and the former had the best of it when they met for the silver cup. In the Select Stakes Mr. Spinke's Gladiator beat Lord Stamford's Sea Boat, also by Sofaroi (who died very recently); and, by way of repairing his loss, he gave Mr. Chaplin's Hermit a beating in the Knowles £150 for Canarabo, an increase of £50 on what the old dog who is now in his eighth year won in 1863. In the Prince of Wales's and the Wiltshire Champion, Mr. Beglie's Bush won the Great Western, and Mr. Alcock's Limp the Lowther Stakes, and Mr. Merry's Lady Isoure, by David, were also winners, and Mr. Randell carried off two stakes.

NEWMARKET HODGTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Saladin, 3, Bendelow, 8st. 7lb. (Owen), 2. Criterion Stakes.—Lord Lyon, 1. Young Monarque, 2. Jamaica, 3. Plate of 100 sovs.—Molivata, 1. Wild Agnes, 2. Zephyr, 3. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Heir-at-Law, 1. Crossbow, 2. Jack o' Lantern, 3. Maiden Plate.—William Pitt, 1. Kate Kearney, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lord Ronald, 1. Bigot, 2. Charles, 3.

TUESDAY.—FIRE LANDSMAN'S PLATE.

Craven Free Handicap.—Her Ladyship, 1. Tournaille, 2. Actico, 3. All-aged Stakes.—Master Richard, 1. Wynyard, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Juliet, 1. Cadiz, 2. Jack o' Lantern, 3. Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Lucifer, 1. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Miss Flute of 10 sovs.—Rose Cheri, 1. Yura, 2. Maiden Stakes.—Gardevisure, 1. Sea Boat, 2. Ditto for the Drake, 3. Cathedral Selling Stakes.—Intiae Star, 1. Rama, 2. Lord Stigar, 3. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Ronald, 1. Bigot, 2. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Bendelow's Handicap, 1. Saladin, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Cathedral Selling Plate.—Orloff, 1. Sultan, 2. Dorrestor, 3. Discretion, 3. Subscription Plate.—Miss Lavinia, 0. 1. Polly Perkins, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dawdle, 1. Rose Cheri, 2. Indian Star, 3. Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Catapulta, 1. Brenta, 2. Actico, 3. Glasgow Handicap.—Monarch of the Glen, 1. Sea Boat, 2. Stockwell, 3. 400 Plate.—Modesty, 1. Shakspeare, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rose of Durham f., 1. Epilvaque, 2. Vile, 3. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Upbust, 1. Kingdom, 2. Florida, 3. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Ronald, 1. Bigot, 2. Charles, 3.

THURSDAY.

Optional Selling Plate.—Whitby, 1. Radcliffe, 2. Rama, 3. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Jack-in-the-Green, 1. Grand Paladine, 2. Parbla, 3. Subscription Handicap Plate.—Bendigo, 1. Arkansas, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Quiz, 1. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cheesman, 1. Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Elsie Charming, 1. Wild Agnes, 2. Zephyr. Optional Selling Stakes.—Convent, 1. Rhoda, 2.

During the past week upwards of 6000 fine mackerel were caught on the Cornish coast, in addition to the large quantity of sardines in very great condition.

It is understood that the ex-Royal family of Naples have accepted the offer made to them by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico of an asylum on the island of Lacroma, near Trieste.

Our Government has agreed to take part in the proposal made by France for an international conference at Constantinople for preventing the spread of cholera from Asia into Europe.

The Field-Book Diary for 1869, just issued by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., is adorned with a beautiful photographic representation of the Great Eastern Railway Company's admirable accommodation of Mr. Glubber and Professor Phillips, will afford a most interesting acquaintance study. The Pocket Book, made up of several different sizes, and with a variety of ornamental bindings, are adapted to every taste, and their convenience and elegance leave nothing to be desired.

"The Itinerary of Great Britain," just published by Messrs. Bradshaw and Blacklock, is a complete and permanent index to "Bradshaw's Railway Guide;" consisting of, 1st, a list of railways in Great Britain; 2nd, a list of towns, villages, and parishes with 500 inhabitants, showing for each the nearest railway station, the nearest telegraph station, the distance to the station, and the distance from London by road; 3rd, a list of towns with a telegraph station, showing by what lines they are accessible, with other useful information. There is a new and improved map.

THE FARM.

THE chief country topic now seems to be what fairs are to be stopped and what Christmas shows abandoned. The magistrates' order is in some instances a dead letter, as the fair is merely held, in a scrambling sort of way, out of their jurisdiction. The Sussex county show is given up, but "subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions for 1865 to meet the expenses incurred, and to add to the funds of the show for 1869." The Smithfield Club are to meet at the same time once do the York or the Birmingham, the latter of which gives cups and money to the amount of £1000. Of this the fat cattle get £815 15s., and pigeons and poultry, the great speciality of the show, £167 6s. 6d. We have then the Leicester show, the first ever held in Leicestershire, which had kept very clear of it; but as no cow or bullock can now there be exhibited, and as the country-side talking about it, it is difficult to know what discount is to be taken off the losses for ordinary years. The causes of failure, where the plague has not reached, and that their store beasts, chiefly lambs, are selling well, is to be found, as the neighbouring fairs open to them, and have, therefore, established one for the week. Even the Lincoln Lambs, between Ancelade, Wharfdale, and Nidderdale, where fifty years ago the largest fair was held in England, and the Lord of the Manor, famous of the district, "as newly-imported Irish or foreign stock" need apply, and the cows will rear by the pasture, and be kept entirely apart from the bulls and bullocks. The cattle are to be inspected, and the stock registered, and they will be exhibited in their own pastures two days before the fair. A list of the registrations can be had from Mr. Birkbeck, the secretary, at Settle. To show the importance of the district, one grazier alone has 111 bullocks, nearly all of them to be sold at Lord Ribblesdale's.

Herefordshire is, we believe, free from plague, but foot-and-mouth has made its appearance, and two or three herds are suffering from pleura. The plan of its discovery is curious, and shows that the district shall be worked by its own committee, and elect its own chairman and vice-chairman, who are to be communicated with on any outbreak, which exercises control over the district ones. The payment is 10s. per cent upon valuation, and the owner is to be paid for two-thirds or third of their subscription to begin with. Two young bulls, *Francesco* (2570) and *Gallant Lad* (2642)—are to be added to the gold-medal roll of 1863, and the other own brother to a second-prize yearling at the Devon Bath and West of England Meeting, and sold to Mr. Jamaica, a great market for the breed in the late Messrs. Rowe's time. The total sale of stallions and boars and a recent large sale some ten miles off were equally satisfactory.

The well-earned fame of Sir Thomas at the Invington Bury sale, Mr. Bowman's Lancaster Lass, Mr. A. R. Boughton Knight, of Downton Castle; Mr. Robinson, of The Knoll, Ringwood; Mr. Stephenson, of Bridge Farm, Ringwood, from Somersetshire. Prima Donna by King James (978) and her Princess Diana by Sir Thomas (the latter purchased by a friend of Mr. Bereford in May, were bought, each at 40 gs., by Mr. Knight; and Prima Donna with her calf by Mr. Bowman. The Princess Diana and the Fourth (24 gs.) became Mr. Dunham's (who gave a guinea less for the Princess Diana) and Mr. Whitehouse's (who gave 2 gs. more for the Fourth); and Mr. J. R. Whitehouse gave 16½ gs. more for her own sister, Lancaster Lass by Sir Thomas. Five more lots were by Sir Thomas (2228), who bids fair to put his mark on the Hereford herd, as he has now sojourned a year. The eighty-four cows, heifers, and heifer calves made an average of £31 10s. 6d. each, and the eight Sir Thomas bulls (49 gs.), and Patron (50 gs.) passed to Mr. Gregg, Mr. Southern, and Mr. Sayler respectively. We believe that seven bulls out of eleven were bought in.

The statue of the late Lord Combermere, erected at Chester, was unveiled on Wednesday, in the presence of a large assembly. Sir Edward Cust delivered an address.

The first stone of a fountain to be erected in Nottingham, in memory of the late Mr. Alderman Paul, who was twice Mayor of Nottingham, was laid, on Tuesday, by the Mayor, Mr. W. Ray.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales kindly connected with the proclamation of the town hall, now driven outside the suburbs, was performed on Monday by the Lord Mayor of London, in presence of 10,000 persons. Including the two members for the borough, Mr. Rebow and Mr. Miller; Mr. Hall, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hawkins, High Sheriff of Suffolk, and Mr. Hall, Mr. Norton, C.B., Commandant of the garrison. Besides the local flags there were those of the Royal Lovalists made some reference to the recent death of the Prime Minister.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.

In the early part of the week the tone of affairs continued to the market for most descriptions of securities was firm, and a steady business was transacted. Subsequently, however, a reaction took place, and prices have not been supported, although the quantity of stock offered is only moderate. The following are the closing prices of the leading stocks:—

In the foreign department the general tendency of the market has been unfavourable, and, consequently, prices have declined. The following are the closing quotations:—

	per cent.		per cent.
Buenos Ayres	6	Mexican	25
Brazilian	92	Peruvian	61
Chilian	97	Portuguese	37
Danish	53	Russian	90
Egyptian	97	Spanish	25
Greek	18	Turkish	45
Honduras	5	Venezuelan	15

Home Stocks were steady on Monday—Consols, for Money, were done at 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Reduced and New 3 per Cents, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; India Stock, 220 to 222; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. dis. Bank Stock was done at 345 to 347. On Tuesday Consols, for Money, were done at 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Reduced and New 3 per Cents, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; India Stock, 221 to 223; Bank Stock, 346 to 348; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 3s. dis.; India Stock, 221 to 223; Bank Stock, 346 to 348; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. dis. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were done at 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Reduced and New 3 per Cents, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; India Stock, 221 to 223; Bank Stock, 346 to 348; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. dis. On Thursday Consols, for Money, closed at 93½ to 93½; for Account, 93½ to 93½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½ to 93½; India Stock, 221 to 223; Bank Stock, 346 to 348; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. dis.

A heavy fall has taken place in the value of the Scrip of the New Brazilian Loan, the transactions in which have been on a very extensive scale. Subsequently, however, it advanced to 3 dis. Ottoman Loan 1st-and-a-Half per Cents, have realized 92½. Egyptian Loan 7 per Cents, 97½ ½. Turkish Stock, 22 to 23½; Bank Stock, 109 to 110; India Stock, 94 to 96; ditto, new, 93 to 95; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Bombay Debentures, 100 to 102; Annuities, 1885, 19½ to 20; Ditto, 1904, 18½ to 19; Ditto, 1923, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1926, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1937, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1947, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1955, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1959, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1964, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1970, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1980, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 1990, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2000, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2005, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2010, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2015, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2020, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2025, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2030, 17½ to 18; Ditto, 2035, 17½ to 18; Ditto,



THE TOWN OF BASSETERRE, GUADALOUPE, FRENCH WEST INDIES.



THE COURS NOLIVOS, OR PUBLIC PROMENADE OF BASSETERRE, GUADALOUPE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ISLE OF MUSSOWAH, IN THE RED SEA, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ABYSSINIAN RELIEF MISSION.—SEE PAGE 426.

forests of Guadalonpe; this exemption of the country from the plague of reptiles may probably be accounted for by some peculiarity of the soil or the atmosphere.

We present two Views of Basseterre, the seat of Government, which is a town of 9000 persons, situated at the foot of the volcanic mountain called the Soufrière, and having an open harbour or road, protected by Fort Richepance and several batteries. Our Illustrations are engraved from sketches taken by a gentleman who formerly resided in the island. One is a View of the town or city of Basseterre as seen on approaching it by the main road from the north. The other is a view of the public promenade, named the Cours Nolivos, after the Count de Nolivos, who was Governor of the colony in 1765 and who planted the avenue of tamarind-trees which here afforded such an agreeable shelter till they were uprooted by the late storm.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHINESE PIRATES.

It was lately mentioned in our Journal that the pirates who infest the China seas have during the past twelvemonth committed some very daring acts in the vicinity of Hainan, attacking merchant-ships of considerable size under the English, German, and other European flags; and that consequently her Majesty's gun-boat Opossum, commanded by Lieutenant St. John, was sent down to co-operate with the Mandarins for the purpose of capturing the pirates. The accompanying Illustration shows the Chinese fleet, under Admiral Wang-Tung-Yow, with the Opossum in company, preparing for the attack at How-Chow. The Opossum on this occasion captured one pirate junk, heavily armed, which was taken on the 10th of July last; but as there is, no doubt, a nest of these daring outlaws somewhere about Hainan, the Opossum and other gun-boats are about to be sent to Hainan for the purpose of acting, in conjunction with the Chinese Admiral, for suppressing piracy in those parts. The expedition will be commanded by Lieutenant St. John.



FLEET OF CHINESE JUNKS, WITH H.M.S. OPOSSUM, PREPARING TO ATTACK PIRATES AT HOW-CHOW.

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Fine Art Supplement TO THE Illustrated London News

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

"TWO YORKSHIRE BAIRNS."

SOME years ago we presented to our readers an Engraving from a picture by Mr. J. Deffet Francis, in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, which displayed a very pleasing treatment of a well-chosen theme; the subject being a Scotch lassie, with a sheaf or bundle of wheat upon her head, returning through the fields at sunset, having been gleaning with pretty fair success. Mr. Francis has contributed to the Wakefield Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition, which closed last week, the picture we have selected for one of our Illustrations, under the title of "Two Yorkshire Bairns," and which is distinguished by the same commendable qualities that were noticed in his former composition. The genuine native race of Yorkshire folk are a fine robust breed, whose physical constitution is equal to that of any other stock of the English, Scottish, or Irish populations. Mr. Francis seems to have made these varieties of race within the limits of our common nationality a subject of particular study: and in an artistic point of view, as well as connected with interesting historical and ethnological questions, it is certainly worthy of attention. The two young persons whose portraits he has given are excellent specimens of their race. We believe Mr. Francis has rendered essential service to the Wakefield committee in arranging and hanging the fine-art contributions to the exhibition, a View of the interior of which we engraved in our Number for Sept. 23. His own contribution is a charming work, giving, in a bright Venetian key of colour, the beauty of peasant life without its squalor, and commending itself specially by the natural expression and gesture of the girl, so proudly nursing her little brother, and by the childish beauty of the little bairn her charge.



"TWO YORKSHIRE BAIRNS," BY J. DEFFET FRANCIS, IN THE WAKEFIELD FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

ALLHALLOWS EVE.

AMONGST the fond popular superstitions of a former age, there were few which took a stronger hold on the imagination of the female sex than the one which Mr. J. T. Lucas has chosen for the subject of a clever drawing, engraved in this Number of our Journal. The last night of October, the vigil of All Saints' Day, was believed, in Scotland especially, as Burns says, in a note to his poems, "to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands." But kinder and gentler spirits haunted the rustic hearth on that night. Not only Burns in Scotland, but Gay, Goldsmith, and Bloomfield in England, have borne testimony to the common practice of simple arts of divination, by which, in the mystic hour of Allhallow Even, the fond rustic maidens would attempt to discover the fortunes of their hearts. There were several different ways of obtaining the answer to that most interesting question on which a young girl could seek to be informed. For an engaged couple, it might be prudent before marriage to try, by casting nuts into the fire, whether they would lie still and burn together, or bounce and fly apart from each other. But, for the young woman delineated in our Engraving, who has not yet decided on her choice, the surest and most satisfactory method of knowing who should be her lover and husband was that of eating an apple while she looked in her glass; a method which could not fail of success when the favoured youth himself, presuming on her indulgence and curiosity, had slily found his way into her chamber, and taken his stand behind her back, so that his face should be reflected in the truthful mirror by a very natural magic.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FARNLEY COLLECTION OF TURNER DRAWINGS.

A FEW weeks back we offered a general notice of the admirable photographs, by Messrs. Caldesi and Co., of Pall-mall, from the collection of Turner drawings in the possession of Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire—the finest series of water-colour drawings by our great English landscape-painter belonging to any private gallery. Accompanying that notice we gave an Engraving, after the photograph from Turner's drawing, of the Devil's Bridge of the St. Gothard Pass ("The Teufelsbrücke"); and we promised engravings from three others—which promise we now redeem.

The original of the first of these, "The First-Rate Taking in Stores," is specially instanced by Mr. Ruskin as illustrating Turner's marvellous rapidity of execution as well as memory. It is of the usual size of the drawings of the England series—i.e., about 16in. by 11 in.; the scale is, therefore, considerably larger than the photograph. Though not one of the most highly finished of the Farnley drawings, it is still far removed from slightness. It represents, as we see, a section of the hull of a three-decker from stem to stern, her bows towards the spectator, with her tiers of portholes and guns, anchors and hawsers, part of her stern gallery, her cleains and running and standing rigging to the lower spars all elaborately detailed, and as the whole would be seen towering above a point of sight that might be afforded by an ordinary boat; together with a couple of shore boats delivering stores, looking like toys against her huge flank; another running before the wind; and at short distance two more lighters, riding at anchor, and drawn with equal precision relatively to the distance to which they are removed, the "noble breeze" sea dancing against their broad bows, full," says Mr. Ruskin, "of delicate drawing in its waves. The men-of-war and small craft, the sky, the sea, agitated by wind and tide, and fretting into foam against the swelling, inert, half-wet, and glistening mass of the great hull in the foreground—all seem equally studied directly from nature. And yet we know that this truthful representation of nature, and the detail of all thesshipping, down to the smallest rope, were painted far from theses in the drawing-room of Farnley, in the middle of Yorkshire; for the father of the present proprietor sat beside the painter from the first troke till the last. Turner executed the drawing simply to gratify a wish Mr. Fawkes had expressed to have a representation of a man-of-war. And still more wonderful to relate (always considering the elaborate nature of the subject and the intricacy of the details), in the short space of three hours, between breakfast and a turn at shooting. In the photograph the artist's scale of effect is doubtless occasionally broken, and even lost, owing to the widely different degrees of intensity with which the warm and cold colours are rendered by the photographic process. Yet we are glad to feel the assurance that many of the greatest merits of the original must be reproduced with a fidelity beyond the reach of engraving. How persistently Turneresque, for instance, is the skilful management of the sudden perspective of the ship's side; the expression of the union in the great hull of vast bulk and weight with buoyancy, the unfaltering marking of the deep shadows under the mighty timbers of the bows, and the watchful indication of reflected light from the dancing waves on the wet side, together with the independent completeness of the fittings and rigging, and the rigid fastness of the standing rigging, in contrast with the flapping laxity of the running rigging.

The second drawing, which we engrave, is peculiarly interesting as, in the opinion of Mr. Ruskin, the most competent authority on such a point, marking Turner's transition from his first to his second style. Placing Turner's period of studentship or development as between 1790 and 1800, his "first style" may be said to extend over the next twenty years—from 1800 to 1820. This first style (to which most of the Farnley drawings belong) is distinguished by boldness of handling, generally gloomy tendency of mind, subdued colour (hence this series is better adapted for reproduction by photography), and perpetual reference to nature or the works of other painters. His second style (1820-1835) may be recognised by "delicate delibera-

the photograph of which we engrave, is peculiarly interesting

tion of handling, cheerful mass of mind, brilliant colour, defiance of precedent, and effort at ideal composition." The second subject engraved, "Mont Cenis—Snowstorm," is dated by the painter himself, on the foreground to the right, "January 15, 1820," where, too, he entitles it "Passage of the Mont Cenis." The reader will be glad to have Mr. Ruskin's description of this drawing :—

The scene is on the summit of the pass, close to the barrier—at what seems to have been a hospice at that time. I do not remember any such at present—a small, square-built house, built as if partly for a fortress, with a detached night of stone steps in front of it, and a kind of drawbridge to the door. This building, about 60 or 100 yards off, is seen in the left of the picture, in dim light, which, by help of a violent blast of mountain wind, has broken through for depth of clouds which have gathered round the Col. The wind is so violent as to collect—nothing but that roof of drifting cloud ; but neither is there any veight of darkness : not high nor is too thin for it, and so sympathetic with the cold, the many bases of the granite hills jetting out here and there grimly through the snow wreaths. There is a certain resemblance in the form of these hills (in number 16) marked on it so long, ghastly figures, and with a sort of rude effort at the human face in the rocks, to the drawing of Glencoe, but infinitely more grand is the view and infinitely more solemn and awful the effect. The whole horse, unable to face the wind, have turned right round with fright, the passengers, struggling to regain their saddles, have only a little further on is another carriage off the road, some figures pushing at its wheels and its driver at his utmost leads, spilling and hurrying the horses on again. But the sense stretched out against the light of the distance, though too far off for the whip to be used.

This drawing does not prefect all the characteristics of Turner's second style, but in the vividness of conception, in the bold recognition of the lurid snow-clouds overhead, and the chastly light beyond—the spectral phenomena thus becoming an important and distinct conception, and again, in the delicate and keen discrimination of colour, indicated probably by the strange aspect of the scene—colour that henceforth is to become not a subordinate attribute, but an essential element of design. In all this may be detected the awakening of a new sense or faculty in the painter's mind never again to lie dormant, but to mould the glorified memories with the present impression of nature and reproduce them with all the magic of the former power.

The third subject we have selected has no adventitious or extrinsic interest : we select it only as a representation of Turner's power in remarkable scene, and as one of the most powerfully-painted and impressive drawings of the series. There is another view of the "Lake of Reichenbach" among the Farnley drawings, taken nearer the fall, from the shoulder of rock seen on the spectator's left in our Engraving ; but, though showing the full height and leap of the water with more awful concentration of interest than even here, it does not approach this drawing in completeness and unity of impression. Here we have the great fall and also several of the series of cascades by which the torrent gains that vast height. It is seen in the distance, from the natural division of the scene, in the point of view chosen, pouring over equal ledges, and with nearly equal masses of water in the fall, seize a degree of symmetry rarely seen in Turner's compositions ; yet, we are not sure that this does not add to the awe of the scene, and fulness and framing to the *story of the fall*, as Mr. Ruskin might, could, or would, describe it. Everything converges towards the torrent ; massive drawings of the stones at the edge of the water break ; the order is dissolved, and, in sheer confusion, they hurry down, giddy, headlong, and aghast, striving to escape the fate of those who fall with all the beauty of loving pity, the sun throws his iridescent rays, brilliantly they drop, pearl-like, in the transparent spray, in churning, swirling, boiling cauldron, foaming with hungry madness for things of interest whom the smoke of their destruction is over. There, after that great lapse, they lie in purgatorial depths lost to human eye and thought, and, overwhelmed by the fall, the stones that respond to their stilled sobs, fill they emerge, far away—perhaps still soiled with the earth-stains, perhaps changed through gloomy gorge, choked with blasted and uprooted pines, rolling in the mountain channel, rolling in stony bed—on, till, old and worn, they glide into the peace of the placid river, reflecting the sky and the trees. It is the far-off scenes of their youth, and, by-and-by, to be translated into the new life and rewarded with the unknown and unbounded joys of the sea, their final and everlasting home.

A letter has been received from Jedda, dated the 27th ult., of which the following is the substance :—"Information has been received from Mecca to-day, stating that Mr. Cheesman, the agent sent by us, has obtained his freedom ; he even suffers much. In two years his hair has turned from black to perfect white. His wife and children are also released in a very bad way. It is said that King Theodore, who is about to send to Russia to come and take Cassrow from the Sultan's Majesty's object being to imprison Rassam also, as Rassam is believed to have formed improper relations with certain members of the Emperor's."

A notice issued by the Postmaster-General states that on the 1st of November, and thereafter, the rates of postage on all foreign postage on a prepaid letter addressed to Sweden, and specially directed to be sent "via Hamburg," will be reduced from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 4d. the single letter ; and the postage on a prepaid letter addressed to Sweden, and specially directed to be sent "via Prussian mail," will be reduced from 1s. to 10d. the single letter. All letters, however, addressed to Sweden, and not specially directed by any other route, will be forwarded in the mails for Denmark. But, in consequence of the foregoing arrangements, the rates of postage on Uddevalla will continue to be forwarded, as a rule, by the Swedish mail-packets from Hull, during that portion of the year when navigable.

LORD HOUGHTON ON GOOD MANNERS.—A working man's club was opened at Guelforth, near Sunderland, on the 17th inst., and addressed by Lord Houghton ; Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P. ; and other gentlemen. Lord Houghton, in the course of his address, said he was glad that because they were compelled to labour, and even to labour hard, there-in the interests of that labour—they were not to have the rest and the abilities and privileges of good society. It rested entirely with themselves and on their choice whether they should have it or not. They were to have society depended on several things. It was, perhaps, mainly a question of manners. "What were manners? Sometimes they were the mere habit of women met each other in society ; they were the condition of the intercourse of the rough ; and they were consequently the mere habit of the higher classes of the community ; very rough and ready rules of conduct, which, when they were understood, made society comfortable. They had, however, nothing to do with wealth or position. They were the habit of good society in the east of the world, and in all those countries he found exactly the same manners in the very highest and the very lowest ; and the reason was, the nobleman who was called a Pacha and who lived in his great palace at Cairo or Alexandria, as in the Arab in the desert, had the same habit of courtesy in the fields. The civility, the courtesy, the gentleness, the consideration shown by the people for one another was the same. It was the very essence of society ; but could just as well be acquired by the poor man's cottage as by the rich man's palace. Manners were not costly. That was for his friend who hoped his children would be rich, that they might have the advantages they would enjoy in it, would encourage them to achieve. They were not to suppose that manners were confined to the upper ; he had been a time when Englishmen of the highest class had bad and uncomfortable and disagreeable manners because they did not think it worth them to take as an illustration the habit of intemperance. That was a great vice, which destroyed a man's faculties of enjoyment, and which, if it took away from himself, which lost for him his power of being of use to himself or anybody else, which made him a mere animal, destroyed his manners. Nevertheless, there was a time when there was a great deal of that vice, and regular habits which were considered to be the highest used—that when a man was a gentleman he dared to say they all would used—that when a man was a gentleman he was "as drunk as a lord." He did not know that that class of the community was particularly addicted to drunkenness—in fact, they were rather the contrary. But there was no doubt that a hundred years ago, and further back, general intemperance was the habit of the upper, as it was now the reproach of the lowest, class of the country. But that habit had nothing to do with people being rich or poor—it was simply a gross and stupid self-indulgence, which the lord might practise just as well as the peasant, the wealthy merchant as the very humble artisan. It was a habit of which he had never practised the slightest imitation, but of which he hoped they would be ashamed. He would say nothing about liability to intemperance, or that very reason that there was no reason why the poor man should not have the power of enjoying all the advantages and comforts which could be derived from any natural produce, whether malt or anything else.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM A. W. PUGIN'S SKETCHES.

THE photographs of the sketches of the late Augustus Welby Pugin, by Mr. Ayling, of Oxford-street, to which we have already drawn attention, are of so much value and interest to lovers of Gothic that no apology will be needed for giving them more consideration than that we have hitherto had space to afford them. Whatever may be thought of Pugin's onesidedness and partisanship, of his want of moderation and eccentricities ; no one will dispute the degree of suspicion with which he may be regarded by the more rigid Protestants for having become a Roman Catholic, and for having taken orders in the Romish priesthood ; and others, there is no doubt he was a great architectural artist, and would have taken high rank in his profession, even had he not, by writing, forced his claims upon the attention of the public, and also domestic, purposes all over the land. It is true, he had not many very favourable opportunities for displaying his knowledge practically ; yet the Roman Catholic cathedral in St. George's-fields, and numerous extensive series of "sketches," that we must look for the measure of Pugin's intellectual power. Knowledge, invention, skill, and feeling ; and to them must unquestionably be attributed no small share in the marvellous development of Gothic which characterises our ornament during the last quarter of a century. How much of the Romanesque, Byzantine, Italian, and bastard architectural and decorative art which now gladdens the eye of the philosophic, may not be due to the authority and example in Pugin's works ?—as in his "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume ;" "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, Selected from Ancient Examples ;" "Description of Decorative Detail from the eleventh to the beginning of the sixteenth century ;" his "Details of Ancient Timber Houses," "Examples of Gothic Architecture," "Contrasts," and his Designs for "Gold and Silver Smiths," for "Iron and Brass Work," and for "Stained Glass Windows," and for "Tiles," all of these works consists in the numerous and accurate precedents they supply, and the suggestive sketches in which they abound. The photographs from Pugin's sketches now before us. We have already arrived at the estimate we have formed of them, but the following extracts of designs made on the principle of selection and adaptation prove that we must add to it the merit of considerable originality. See on eye. And if we must still refer to precedent we cannot have too faithful a representation of that which we propose to imitate. "Let nature be consulted, and her works copied, on the spot" by such an artist as Pugin are peculiarly precious, reproducing as they do the actual sketches made by the master himself, and, indeed, than those copies and memoranda drawn and afterwards elaborated by Pugin himself, and by him engraved, lithographed or engraved merely under his direction, even by such facile lithographers as J. D. Harding.

These sketches will surprise those who know Pugin well. They have in a remarkable degree, been the result of observation from nature. Such fidelity is not often seen in architects' drawings. There is wonderful freedom in their masterly draughtsmanship, and they are devoid of the slightest appearance of conventionality. Evidently they give a complete impression of the character and noteworthy details of the subject, together with the impression made upon the mind and intention of the designer of the object he sets himself to record, and his sketches are, in like manner, not mere memoranda or a copyist ; you have a perfect comprehension of structure in the perspective, unencumbered by any attempt at construction ; you have the governing principle or style of the decoration and the leading features of the detail clearly and forcibly expressed, and generally a most remarkable clearness and truth. This handsome volume of sketches is a perfect mine of suggestion, example, and authority for the use of every branch of the art, while to the amateur, the ecclesiologist, archæologist, and man of taste it is also a most interesting work. The photographic process is peculiarly to the convenient dimension of a book for the drawing-room table : though it might be desirable in some instances that the individual have preferred to have seen the photographs on a larger scale : the selection seems judicious, and the arrangement is pleasing. Pugin himself, and some of which are instructive, are so microscopically minute as to be scarcely legible. The index, which is a useful subject, the trouble also would have been spared of referring to the index. The sketches are dated from 1827 to 1843, and consist of views, sections, and details of each subject have been taken. Plans, sections, and details of each subject have been added, the whole number of the illustrations exceed 150. The collection consists of the celebrated foreign sketches from the year 1836, concluding with his journey to Italy in 1837, and including a few sketches in Belgium. The principal sketches of a large proportion of the principal objects of interest and beauty in the northern parts of Belgium, Italy, and Southern Germany ; it renders the picturesque effect of churches, sepulchral monuments, screens, the old towns-halls, guild-houses, bridges, and ruins ; the quaint compositions formed by the buildings of Nuremberg and Augsburg, the rich and varied architecture of the public and hotel-de-ville piles of France and Belgium ; and it presents authentic examples of art and design in architecture and ornaments numberless examples of art and design in architecture and ornaments, fittings of screens, screens, altars, capitals, reliquaries, lecterns, candelabra, chalices, monstrances, censers, mazier stones of ecclesiastical and mediæval costume, illustrations from frescoes, paintings, and rare vestments, memorial and wayside crosses ; examples that in the present condition of taste will be seen yet greater taste ; lovely details often brought to light from unknown or neglected sources, and from old monastic establishments, from forgotten hiding-places, Rouen, Paris, Amiens, Beauvais, Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, Louvain, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, Florence, Venice, Milan, Mechlin, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, Louvain, Liege, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Munich, and the Swiss towns have been carefully sketched, as it were, for the treasures here collected. We must add a word of praise for the manner in which the photographs have been executed by Mr. Ayling. In some instances the sketches were executed in pencil on toned paper ; and professional photographers have been yet more great in such cases was the difficulty which Mr. Ayling has surmounted.

MR. COPE'S NEW PICTURE IN THE WESTMINSTER PALACE.

Mr. Cope, R.A., has painted a picture (which is called finished) another of the series of paintings for the Peers' Corridor of the Westminster Palace, the first of which he has painted during the twelve years. As the slab upon which the picture has been executed is, we understand, on the point of being inserted in the wall of the Corridor, we lay no time in giving a full and satisfactory account of the work, which we find in Mr. Gullick's excellent "Descriptive Catalogue of the Fresco Paintings in the Westminster Palace," recently reviewed in this Journal. The subject is "The Meeting Queen Eleanor and Prince Edward at Dover Harbour ;" and as a work of art the picture is one of the most spirited and effective of the series.

The relief of Gloucester (September, 1644) was the first great check to Charles I. But the first step of importance was the battle of Newbury, of which ended with the taking of Bristol, been followed by a successful siege of Gloucester, which, commanded by Colonel Massey, resisted all the western counties, and the King, as, at all events, it was thought at the time, had in his grasp the whole western counties. Gloucester was the key of Gloucester was most pertinacious ; but it was on the very point of capitulating, when the approach of Essex with his army relieved and the ammunition reduced to the last extremity, arrived with a large supply of ammunition under Essex, of which the train bands formed a considerable portion. After relieving the city of Gloucester, the King, the relieving army marched back towards London, and, when attacked by the King's forces at Newbury, the train bands acquitted themselves most creditably. "The trained bands," says Clarendon, "and auxiliary regiments (of whose inexperience of danger, or any kind of service beyond the easy practice of their postures in the Artillery Garden, men had till then no cheap estimation), behaved themselves so resolutely, and with so much obstination, behaved themselves so resolutely, and with so much obstination, that they stood their ground like a wall, and entirely repulsed the assault, and kept their ground so steadily, that, though Prince Rupert himself led up the best troops to charge them, and endured their storm of small shot, he could make no impression upon their stand of pikes, but was forced to wheel about ! Of so sovereign benefit and use is that readiness, order, and dexterity in the use of their arms, which hath been much neglected."

The train bands date from the sixteenth century, long before the first formation of a standing army. The old City Trained Band was established in 1585, during the fear of the Spanish invasion. The present Honourable Artillery Company, which even yet plumes themselves of all our regiments of volunteers, and of which the Prince of Wales is Colonel, represents, in direct descent, the old train bands ; and the corps is justly proud of its ancient origin and titles to fame. The present Artillery Ground, Finsbury, where the corps now drills and parades, is the "Artillery Garden," spoken of by Clarendon. The bands, previously to 1622, met for drill in Tanel-close, now Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street Without.

There is an account in "Whitelock's Memorials" (p. 63) of the marching forth of the train bands and militia in November of the year preceding the relief of Gloucester, to join Essex in the defence of the metropolis against the Royal forces in Hounslow Heath. The city bands were commanded by Major-General Skippon, who, says Whitelock, made short encouraging speeches to the soldiers, telling them "that they were to fight for their wives and children and for their religion, and that if they did not valiantly they would be undone. Remember the cause is for God, and for the defence of yourselves, your wives, and children, and your religion ; and, therefore, pray, play lustily and heartily and God will bless us."

In the picture, two of the regiments of train bands, the one on before consisting of pikemen and that behind of musqueteers, are marching to a close order, preceded by their officers, sergeants, and drummers. Sir Richard Cholmley the men pass forward, some ringing—one lusty young tosser having actually pressed his drum into the service—in front of the regimental. A commanding officer, riding beside the musqueteers, who may be no other than Major-General Skippon himself, is addressing the men, and pointing with his right hand to the Royal army. Presently further soldiers appear, amongst over a low wall, look inquisitively into his face. Just coming in view in the foreground are two ladies, apparently the present struggling to halt, however, and rifles were attached to our armies at a very early period : blunderbusses still adhere to them in one of his days. Spectators line the streets and crowd at the windows, some weeping, others cheering, as they are relative or friend go by, and all waiting for the intelligence of the departure of fellow-citizens, many of whom are never to return. Nearly all the spectators wear ribbons, or favours, in their hats, the colour of the Parliamentary Association. Before proceeding further, we may remind the visitor that he is looking at a picture painted in the year 1848, and not in the year 1644, and that the fashioned buildings and overhanging eaves will assist correctness, and are almost entirely conjectural. It is evident, however, that the artist has been careful to be faithful to the spirit of the time, and pictures the crowd, for all that he has depicted. For his representation of Temple-bar (which, it will be seen, bears a prospective view) he has had the present structure to go by, however, in direct authority. The buildings on the left include the mansion of the Goldsmiths' Company, which may well suppose that the ancient hall and Gresham's and other banks was then the banking side of the street, and that the smaller mansions were the residences of the wealthy. The picture affords a happy allusion to the connection between the city and the town, and a clear indication of the site of Temple-bar, which, in a niche above the buttress of the church wall on the left, is seen to be flanked by a wall in the course of being pikerailed with the notice issued for shops to close on the day appointed for the train bands to march.

Returning to the spectators, the most prominent group is that of a comely looking matron, apparently a widow, who is seated with a sister or friend in the roof of the battlemented porch of her own house. A fear trickles down the mother's cheek ; but she is evidently resigned to the churchyard wall, does splash at parting from her lord. Her younger boy looks up into his mother face with perplexity, and, perhaps, fear ; but elder and a taller stands upon the ground from which he seeks consolation. A little further to the left a wedded, with a child in her arms, and a boy by her side, is evidently in emotion, though, possibly, her sorrow may be lightened by the presence of a husband, who is accompanied only by two daughters—a pretty girl of sixteen, and a younger child, with a little boy by her side, and a young woman beside him on the other. Beyond and above these foreground figures, at the front of a house with projecting upper stories, and bearing the sign, and the ancient arms of the city of London, stands the energetic Lord Mayor Farrington, whose name is immortally and confidently associated with the scene on a truncheon or baton, and looking as though himself ready to take the command of soldiers before the Royal army. Behind him is a matron and a lady—maybe his daughter—and two or three friends, perhaps other representatives of the city.

On the right the spirit of religious opposition, the greatest enemy with which the King had to contend, is seen in the person of a Puritan preacher on the one preaching, in his hand a book, and his eyes fixed upon the sky, as though he had church already mentioned, in order to be within hearing of the train band bands, when, as he goes, he fanatically addresses them, we may be sure, some of the favourite Puritan exhortations on similar occasions, such as "How long, O Lord, how long?" and "Vengeance, O Lord!" He is not all greater emphasis to his injunctions, he wields a sword high in the air, the minister turns to the preacher, and, with his hand on his left breast, who was at this time preacher to St. Paul's and the militia. The intense-visaged Puritan soon has, praying and preaching, the church-yard wall, does with a sufficiently ostentatious display of zeal and fervour. One of the flags run out from the house has the suggestive device of an anchor with the words, "Only in Heaven."

The portrait by Mr. Grant, R.A., of the late Lord Palmerston, painted for Harrow School, has been placed at the Royal Academy for two or three years since, has been excellently engraved by Messrs. F. Holl and C. Lewis, Jun., for the Art Union of London, after the sack Graves, of Pall-mall. As the last portrait for which the Premier sat, and the work of one of the distinguished painters of the country, we have no doubt the plate will become a popular memorial of the great statesman.

MUSIC.

The Royal English Opera began their second season at Covent Garden on Saturday evening, when an English version of Meyerbeer's popular opera, "Le Prophète," the Africaine," was produced in a manner and with a success which give good promise of a prosperous campaign. The scenery and dresses in every piece are of the magnificence during the whole evening was loud and continuous. The demonstrations of public favour on the first night must not be taken with some qualification ; but on this occasion they appeared, on the whole, to express a just and discriminating estimate felt by the generality of the audience. In regard to the merits of the opera itself there is little or nothing now to be said. The performance was on the same scale during the latter part of the Royal Italian Opera season, and the great quantity of criticism to which those performances gave rise will be found in the English public journals. It is a work which, with all its faults, must be regarded as a lasting monument to the memory of the last of the great dramatic composers of French fame. Even in the department of the drama ; a fault that could never have been anticipated, seeing that Scribe, the author of the libretto, was one of the greatest which ever existed : but such is the case. The plot of the "Africaine" is confused, incoherent, and the catastrophe, the suicide of the hero, the celebrated maritime discovery, is so wretchedly drawn—so poor, mean, and feeble—as to destroy the whole interest of the subject. As to the music, it is liable, in some degree, to the charge of meanness and poverty of dramatic force, which, nevertheless, generates into noise and approaches the confines of vulgarity : but it manifests an inexhaustible fund of melodious invention, a rich and elegant vein of picturesque effects ; and is so rich and varied in construction, harmony, and instrumentation that it would be heard again and again without becoming fresh beauties. With respect to the performance, it clearly resembled that which the public had formerly seen at the Royal Italian Opera was the same company, the same chorus, the same gorgeous *mise en scene* : the differences consisting in the substitution of an English for an Italian version of the words and in the new cast of the characters. The English version is well executed ; the words are generally good, and many lines are extremely poetical, musical, and beautiful. The cast is also excellent, and, with the exception of Mr. Costa for the sake of lessening the excessive length of the performance, have not been curtailed

pieces for which the Parisian stage is distinguished, full of sprightly badinage, but without any serious interest. It was excellently acted and sung; the principal characters being sustained by Misses Sosse and Blanche Galton, Miss Fanny Reeves, Mr. Miles Cuzner, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Bentley.

At the Middlesex Sessions, a few days ago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to deprive the Hanover-Square Rooms of their license. According to the strict letter of the law, however (says the *Musical World*), the licenses granted to the proprietors of our concert-rooms have all long since been illegal. The Act of Parliament under which music licenses are granted states distinctly, that in no licensed "house, room, or garden," shall musical performances take place before five in the afternoon; and there is not a single one of our concert-room in London where morning concerts have not been given from time to time. At every West-End concert-room the law has certainly been broken in this particular; and in the case of every such breach it is provided by the Act that the licenses of such conditions have not been observed shall be renewed." This anomaly in the status of the law applies to the Opera-houses.

Verdi is said to be on his way to Paris, to superintend the rehearsals of his last opera, "La Forza del Destino." The production of this piece at both the Italian Theatres has been repeatedly promised. Why has the promise not been fulfilled by either?

We (*Watchman and Christian Witness*) understand that Jullien and Chapter, at a meeting in the chapter-room, on Saturday last, agreed to grant the use of the cathedral and college-hall, as usual, for the musical festival next year, agreeably to the request made to them by the committee formed for the promotion of the festival.

Mr. Mallandaine's opera, "Lara"—which, it will be remembered, was produced in an English version by Mr. Oxenford, at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Harrison's management, last season—has just been revived at the Opéra Comique.

The new opera-house built at Chicago, and opened on the 1st of August last, is said to be the largest and most splendid theatre in the world—sufficient to make the Scala and the San Carlo, not to speak of Her Majesty's Theatre and Covent Garden, hide their diminished heads. It was built, at the cost of 1,000,000 dollars, by a single individual, named Hudson, who, having gained in a few years a large fortune by the manufacture and sale of liqueurs, has erected this theatre to mark his gratitude towards the town to which he owes his wealth. The house, it is added, can hold comfortably 5000 persons, and even numbers 500 voices, and the company includes the best singers to be found in America.

The funeral of the lamented William Vincent Wallace took place on Saturday, at the Kensal-green Cemetery. The procession was followed to the grave by many sorrowing relatives and friends and persons of distinction in the musical world.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Manual of Singing, for the use of Choir-trainers and Schoolmasters. By Richard Mann, Inspector of Choirs in the Archdeaconry of Sudop. (Novello.) This book, though not free from faults, or at least what we consider such, is a very valuable and useful compendium. It is not, like the multitude of musical instructions daily issued from the press, a mere repetition of the same common-place truisms which such publications are filled, but contains matter which, if not absolutely new, is new in method and treatment. It is a text-book for persons engaged in teaching the most popular branches of vocal music and such persons will find it, we think, very useful. It sets out with a number of practical advices to teachers, which, though they have never, so far as we know, been reduced to writing, are as generally neglected, as they are undeniable, of great importance. Take the following as a specimen :—"Never tell your pupils that singing is an easy accomplishment to acquire, rather with a statement of its difficulties. At the same time assure them that steady hard work will be certain to lead to success. Encourage. Keep your choir in good humour with themselves; never let them get guilty of their own failures; point out their merits, and bestow a little a word of encouragement or praise from you will never be thrown away. Type the lesson as much as possible, and never lose sight of the practical part to test the voices in turn. Let there be no break in the lesson from the beginning to the end of the hour. The attention of the pupils will thus be retained, and all laughing or talking avoided. The length of the lesson should not be great at first; one hour is ample. In the printed lessons, the Roman numbers to represent the notes of the scale, the author believes he obtains all the advantages to be derived both from the Tonic Sol-fa system (somewhat that of always calling the key-note Do) and the more modern and more popular French system (that of always calling it Doh). If the choir-master wishes to teach on the former system (the Tonic Sol-fa) he can do so simply by calling I, Doh; II, Ray; III, Me; IV, Fa; V, Soh; VI, La; VII, Te; VIII, Doh; Re, Mi, &c.' This is obviously expressed, and in so far as we can intelligible it is incorrect. The old system of solmisation is by no means practical (as our author himself admits, or he would not suppose) with the "Tonic Sol-Fa system," the method of notation borrowed by the Rev. Mr. Curwen from the old and forgotten system of Sarmisen, and now in great vogue throughout England. Our author takes no notice of Mr. Curwen's system, notwithstanding its avowed efficiency, and has evidently preferred to adopt one of the methods in use before its introduction. For our part, we are inclined to regard the opening statement of the author as true, that Professor Taylor and Mr. Turle (the eminent organist of Westminster Abbey) had in vocal exercises, "simplified" the old system of names of the notes, but that it is better to vocalise simply by singing the syllable "la." Indeed, this statement is borne out by the exercises before us. If in *some*, why not in *all* ? The book contains clear and concise explanations as to the register of voices, the major and minor scales, the cultivation of the voice, the pronunciation of words in singing and chanting, and a series of vocal exercises. Among the rules of pronunciation we read, with pleasure, that "the letter R . . . when it is pronounced as though written *rhe* before all words beginning with a vowel and as *ther* before all words beginning with a consonant, '*rhe* angel,' '*ther* lord.'" Is the author a London cockney? The vocal exercises are the most valuable portion of the book. They cater for the different registers of male and female voices; many of them are taken from the works of the great masters, and are excellent as far as the whole are selected with great care, taste, and judgement.

We have already had occasion to speak of the skill and felicity manifested by Mr. William Ellis in the art of combining the two elements of song, poetry and music, and we think that he has not been equalled by any literary man of the day, except, perhaps, by John Oxenford. To excel in this art it is necessary to unite the imagination of the poet with the grace, refinement, and technical knowledge of the musician. This combination of qualities Mr. Ellis possesses in a high degree, and has contributed to the store of lyrical poetry and vocal music. We need scarcely remind our readers of his beautiful and popular "Songs of Many Seasons," in which the finest melodies of the illustrious composer are united to English verses more appropriate, in many instances, more agreeable to English taste than the words to which the airs were originally written. Mr. Ellis has now published a set of songs, "Songs of Kirkton, Ala, and other living German composers, which have become familiar to many of our readers, with English or fitting garbs in which Mr. Ellis has clothed them; nor of his collection of "Rounds and Canons," which has become a standard work. He has now made a fresh contribution to our stock of vocal music, "*Vocal Trios, arranged and adapted to English words*, just published by Messrs. Cocks and Co. It consists of short and simple airs, selected chiefly from the works of Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Bishop, &c., and arranged as trios for male or female voices, and united to words for the most part by Mr. Hills himself. The original harmonies are preserved, and the notes are so happily united to the words that the music is at once easy to sing and delightful to the listener. They are intended to be sung without any instrumental accompaniment, and thus form charming exercises in part-singing. We wished to point out two or three as being especially good, but we find all of them so delicious that we really cannot make a choice. We may, however, mention the famous fairy song in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," united to one of the most charming trios in Mozart's "Zauberflöte," as being one of the happiest adaptations that can be conceived ; and we may quote Mr. Hills's verses for a "rollicking" (so popular German melody) as a specimen of his talent as a lyrical poet :—

The princely lords of Germany
Once met in fierce debate,
And each—so runs the story—
Would have a wife to wed,
And claim'd to be first in state.

"My Lords," said he of Saxony,
"To be first I claim the right ;
My lands are rich in meadows,
From whence, as from the fountains,
I have sixty cups of bright."

The next who spoke was bluff Conrad,
The Lord of a hilly land,
And he spoke, with rapture glowing,
Of its vales where the vintage
Of its hills, and its grand Rhine wine,

Of wealthy towns and minsters proud,
Then spoke Baron Ulrich next ;
Oh, stern he look'd, and proudly,
And in calm'd his lofty crest ;
They should yield him their sward.

Then Eberhard of Wirtemberg,
With his beard of silver white,
Uprose and spoke soberly,
As he rose count and knight,
Like a brave and gallant knight.

"No wealthy towns, nor minsters proud,
Nor silver cups have I,
But proud am I, possessing
My subjects' love and loyalty,
For there's not a man in all the land
But for my sake would die."

Then up arose the princely lords
And swore 'twas he alone
And thus was he rewarded,
While golden crowns were handed
That he who owned his people's love
Was first in state indeed.

In the richest lord of all.

The following additional appointments are announced by Mr. Sims Reeves in singing, at one of the Philharmonic concerts at Liverpool, a new song *Sir Olaf's Vow*, composed by Mr. Henry Richards. We have since obtained a copy of the song (published by Cramer), and we are not surprised at the great favour it met with. English tenor. The subject is very pathetic. "It is founded," says the publisher, in a note prefixed to the music, "on a tragic and affecting incident in the famous reign of Kenneth, when the king's mistress with his beloved wife Anita and a few faithful followers. His little band scattered, hunted down by land and sea, and finally in a mountainary refuge at Rimini, where Anita died from exhaustion. Garibaldi was the first to give the last office of affection, and tore himself away from her unburied corpse, which was saved by the faithful companions of her husband, and scarcely recognised in the poor wasted form the great chieftain's wife." The words, by Mr. Bennett, are unique in style. His music is not in the ballad form, but rather in that of the Italian cavatina—a form more suited to such a theme as graceful, and comparatively seldom adopted in English music. The melody is full of impassioned expression, and, as sung by Mr. Reeves, could not fail to make a deep impression on the audience.

THE THEATRES.

The commencement of the dramatic season is full of promise. Three theatres are now successfully engaged in the representation of the legitimate drama. At Drury Lane "Macbeth" and "Othello" continue to attract good houses, and "Julius Cæsar" will be performed this evening, with a cast including Mr. Phelps as Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Swinbourne. Next Saturday "King John" is promised, with Mr. Phelps as King John's nephew, Arthur. At the Standard Mr. Creswick and Mr. Ryder have been performing "Hamlet" to good houses; and on Thursday "Henry IV." was produced. At the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Marriott has performed both the Prince of Denmark and Romeo to full houses. A new piece, a dramatic version of Dickens's novel "Sarah-no-Rogue," by Mr. Adolphus C. Shelley. The principal characters are Mr. Alan Marriott, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Lydia Davis, and Miss Leigh. "The Haymarket is still rendered attractive by Mr. Charles Mathews's "At Home," which is now the 34th delphi by the singular display of histrionic ability made by Mr. Jefferson in the character of Mr. Golightly. At the Princess's Mr. C. S. Shellham's new farce, entitled "Dinner for Nothing," is a success as well as a peculiarity. The notion of a cosmopolitan dinner-party, at which Mr. C. J. Smith, a thorough cockney, gratuitous table for foreigners is as new as it is extravagant. No wonder that Mr. Augustus Harris should be in a hurry to close the arrangement. Accordingly they cosspire together, and by the aid of theatrical contrivances, the dinner is transformed into a scene of generous invitation. The Frenchman, the Italian, the German, the Swede, and the Japanese, all vie with Mr. Herbert, who has painted a new act-drop, with a subject, that of Cedric the Saxon repulsing the Maurice de Bracy before the siege of Torquilstone. The new drama is by Mr. W. Travers, and is entitled "The Last-Cross Penny." The plot is, of course, sensational. There is the abduction of an infant, the villainous Jew, the wicked uncle, and the virtuous nephew, a number of disreputable characters. The heroine, who grows up as a fisherman's daughter, is of course persecuted by the unscrupulous old rascal, but she is rescued from all her perils, and her mother is again blessed with the presence of her innocent child. Such is the "plain piece of work" altogether ; but in the end the virtuous are triumphant.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Steinheil, of Munich, has produced a new photographic objective, which he names "periscope," by which M. Albert, photographer to the King of Bavaria, has obtained pictures of 1 m. 20 c. in diameter, in the Munich. The proof, measuring 30 in., has excited the astonishment of connoisseurs by the purity of its outlines and details.

We learn (by the *Athenæum*) that Mr. Warren De La Rue has taken a number of photographs of the solar disc, with the view of the sun itself, the atmosphere having been exceedingly clear. By associating the new images with one of the series taken in 1861, he has got the effect of stereoscopic effect. The bulging hemisphere appears almost transparent compared to the flat appearance of the surface of the sun.

M. Boussingault has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his investigations on the nutritive properties of the fonctions of the leaves of plants. He considers that the vegetable cell offers a resistance to the passage of gases, which is, however, considerably diminishable by drying revive on the application of moisture, while the resistance with wet cells remains unaltered. Hence arises the law of vital existence; its death is not the suspension, but the absence, of life. His theory is based on the fact that the leaves of plants, when dry, do not asphyxia.

M. Schwabe has observed in the sun a species of facula remarkable for its dimensions, splendour, and permanence. It is traversing Paris some months, and is visible to the naked eye, as a luminous ring, 40 or seven in number, are so seven minutes in diameter. M. Schwabe attaches considerable importance to the observation of this phenomenon, as a solution of the sun by which the duration of its rotation may be more exactly determined.

A new method of preserving meat in a fresh state has been announced by M. Fleitmann. It consists in treating a concentrated solution of chloride of zinc with a little sulphuret of sodium, and evaporating the compound until it is reduced to the consistency of a paste.

The results of M. Tschernioff's experiments made upon fowls, with the view of determining the relations between the quantity of glycogen in the liver and the duration of muscular activity, have been reported to the Academy of Sciences at Vienna. Hydrocyanic fowls, abundantly consumed, greatly increase the quantity of glycogen in the liver, and the muscular force is augmented. Fowls fed on starch, sugar, and gum, have their liver diminished, and consequently constantly produced livers surcharged with fat, even in the case of starch and sugar, which are the best for the production of glycogen. It would appear that the liver both forms and consumes fatty substances and glycogen, and that abundant feeding or sugar retards this consumption and favours deposition.

Throughout November Venus (in Virgo and Libra) will be a morning star, and Mercury (in Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius) and Jupiter (in Libra and Scorpio) will be evening stars. On Nov. 11, Venus will rise at 4h. 57m., a.m.; Mars will pass the meridian at 11h. 49m., a.m.; Jupiter will set at 4h. 19m., p.m.; Saturn will pass the meridian at 10h. 39m., and Uranus will pass the meridian at 9h. 35m., a.m. The Moon's changes will be—Full Moon, Nov. 3, at 6h. 9m., a.m.; Last Quarter, Nov. 10, at 6h. 49m., a.m.; New Moon; Nov. 18, at 11h., a.m.; and First Quarter, Nov. 26, at 6h. 39m., a.m. The conjunction of Mercury and Saturn will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Professor Poluta, of Kharkoff, South Russia, has studied the duration of the life of fishes out of water, which, as is well known, differs in many species. Thus the sturgeon in this position will live several hours ; the carp, a little less ; but the herring perishes in about a minute. This duration is also affected by cutting off the head with the gills, but depends principally upon the quantity of blood in the animal's frame, which, when in close proximity with the quantity of oxygen necessary for its existence. The sturgeon and pike will live longer than the herring ; but the herring dies quickly if the water be not frequently changed. The circumstances favourable to the prolongation of the life of fishes out of water are the epithelial form of the body, the presence of water in the bronchial tubes, and the absence of scales on the skin.

Mr. James Glaisher has transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia the continuation of his observations on the colours of stars and, in connection with the same subject, at the request of science, within the last few years the colour of Sirius has changed from red to white, from white to green, yellow, red, and back to green ; and that of Arcturus has varied from red to yellow and orange. Mr. Glaisher has endeavoured to trace these changes to be due to influence of the earth's atmosphere, to the optical instruments employed, or to peculiarities of the eye of the observer. He observed that Aldebaran, Rigel, and Capella, stars of the first magnitude, the former green and the latter blue, but not sufficiently so to be called green, showed no atmospheric effect on their colours, as mentioned by Humboldt. Mr. Ennis suggests the recording of the colours of stars by the Greenwich photometer, which, on repeating the observations, would draw the attention being paid to the state of the atmosphere and the influence of the sun and moon.

Baron von Reichenbach has communicated to the Academy of Science of Vienna some curious facts concerning certain new persons perceived by the physical agent discovered by him, and denominated "od," in addition to those which he previously published in his "Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light, and Crystallisation, in their Relations to the Vital Force." Among them the following is one of the Baron's recent experiments. Persons of various ages were ranged from another in the passage of the Baron's house, in the open air, and the persons, and the crowd, unequally luminous, took up a state of propriety indispensable to produce a general negative aspect. When an attempt was made to interrupt the fluorescent jets by diverse substances they traversed persons substances less easily opposed to the light. The luminous aspect was noted, the phenomena divided, and the more luminous rays traversed the glass. This is the statement of the Baron in his own words. It is remarked that these luminous phenomena are visible to a small number of persons only, who, in the dark, perceive a luminous aspect of the ends, or points, of the fingers, &c., of the dark.

The new number of the *Anthropological Review* opens with a paper entitled "Race in History," in which the writer examines the principles embodied in the "Philosophy of Civilisation," and the "Philosophy of the Intellectual Development of Europe," and endeavours to show that the characteristics of race are to be found in the physical rather than the moral geography—the science of man. In the same number will be found resumés of the papers read at the Meeting of the Ethnological Society, and Dr. Conolly's "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland." Mr. Thomas's paper "On Western Rhinoceros" (read before the society) contains a number of facts relative to the existing race of the two-horned species, whether still to be found in the jungles of the Purla Anthropological Society, containing remarks "On the Position of Mankind in the Order of Creation," followed by a discussion "On the Asiatic Origin of Europeans" and "The Ethnic Elements of Europe."

Dr. Aitchison, in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, gives an interesting account of the visits of the Kuki tribes, and a sketch of the history of the formation of one of these islands. In September, 1861, a shock of earthquake was experienced, which appears, from what we have become aware, and bare and barren. As the winds blew they carry clouds of the seed of the forest trees, which germinate from other islands ; and the soil, and really germinate. In a couple of months the S. spontaneous has risen up, and, in the course of a few years, the soil will be covered with a jungle, which, having ripened, are lying about at the mercy of the winds. The native tribes are very much interested in the new land, which they call "Pelican," and "Pelican Island" (from the society) contains a number of facts relative to the existing race of the two-horned species, whether still to be found in the jungles of the Purla Anthropological Society, containing remarks "On the Position of Mankind in the Order of Creation," followed by a discussion "On the Asiatic Origin of Europeans" and "The Ethnic Elements of Europe."

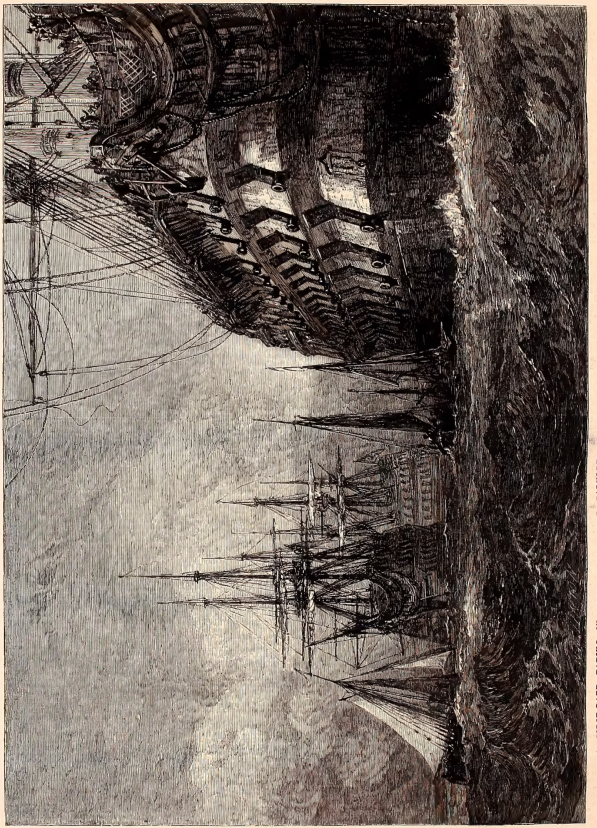
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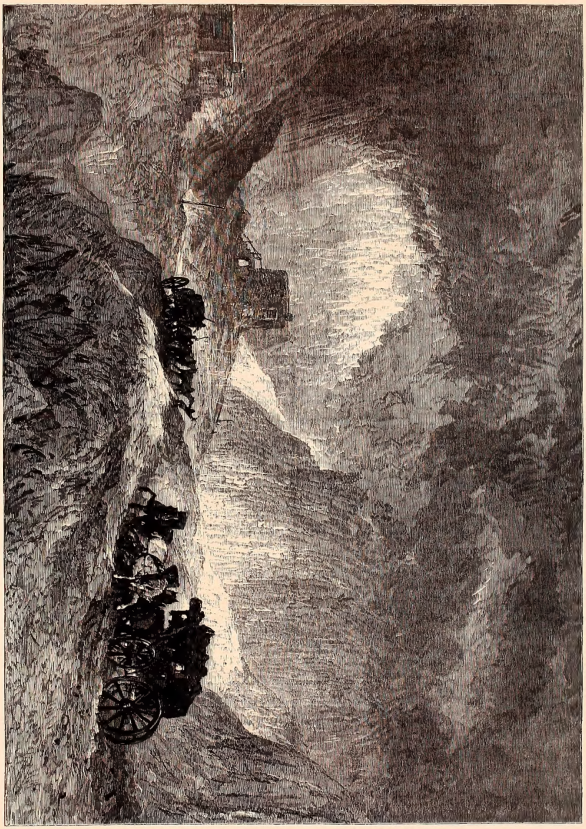
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"A FIRST-RATE TAKING IN STORM," FROM THE FARNLEY HALL COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—SEE PAGE 416.



"A SNOWSTORM ON MONT CENIS," FROM THE FAIRLEY HALL COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—SEE PAGE 424.

THE LATE PREMIER.

ARRANGEMENTS had been made to inter the remains of Lord Palmerston at Romsey, on Wednesday last, but they were set aside, and the body of the great Minister was yesterday laid in Westminster Abbey. This alteration in the original plan is stated to have been made by "a special desire of the Queen." No doubt it was the national wish that he should find his last resting-place by the side of Canning and Pitt, of England's greatest men. Our town edition will contain some particulars of the ceremony, and in next week's Number illustrations of it we hope to be given. His Lordship's remains were removed, on Monday to Cambridge House. In the funeral there was no esten-tatious display; a four-horse hearse took the body to the railway station, the sole procession. Unpretending, however, as was the display, the country people who met the corpse evidently knew its meaning, for, as it passed, there was a general reverence for the great man, and the little towns and villages, as Hatfield, Potter's Bar, Barnet, Whetstone, and Finchley, through which the train passed, closed, all the churches tolled, and the inhabitants showed the utmost respect. The funeral train started shortly before the hour of eleven o'clock in the morning, and arrived in London at the fall of the day, thus escaping all notice; and when the body arrived at Cambridge House it was found that so privately had the matter been managed, that there were not half a dozen persons present in the house. The body was received there by the only nephew and by the private secretary of his late Lordship, the Rev. Henry Sulivan, and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley. It was carried into the dining-room, where, covered with a pall, and with a plume of feathers at the head, it remained until Friday.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

The Queen, when the news of the decease of her First Minister was conveyed to her, instantly wrote, by General Grey, expressing her concern and requesting to be kept informed of Parliament's action; and when the worst intelligence reached Balmoral she wrote to assure the Premier of her "heartfelt and deep sympathy in the loss which is this deep trial." The Prince and Princess of Wales also telegraphed anxiously and repeatedly to Brocket Hall for news during the attack and the subsequent relapse to their great sorrow at its fatal issue.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, the King of Italy, and the King of the Belgians have expressed their sympathy with Her and Lady Palmerston under her bereavement.

The following is a translation of the despatch in which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs requested the Baron Baude to transmit to Earl Russell the regret felt by the Emperor and Empress on account of the death of the Premier :—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to Baron Baude, Chargé d'Affaires of France in London.

Monsieur,—The Emperor and his Government could not, without a deep sentiment of regret, witness the disappearance from the political scene of the illustrious statesman who has for so long a time occupied the first rank, and has painfully moved public opinion in the country which he served for long years with so much distinction. It will not be necessary for me to dwell on what is known. For ourselves, Monsieur, we have in many important circumstances had the opportunity of appreciating all the noble qualities which Lord Palmerston was endowed, and we shall always love to remember how much he contributed to the establishment of the relations of sincere and friendly ship which, from the beginning of the Second Empire, have existed between France and England.

Lord Palmerston was the first, in the month of December, 1852, to receive from the Emperor the assurances and resolutions which the situation of France imposed on his Majesty. His loyalty commanded confidence, and he himself set above the resentments of the past with a freedom of judgment so much the more worthy of praise that at the opening of his career he had been connected with the ancient order. He used his influence to bring to the consummation of his labour sentiments the expression of which was dear to Europe by the events accomplished in France.

It was under the auspices of Lord Palmerston the most decided and certain assistance when the complications which occurred in the East called on the two nations to unite in their efforts, and the Emperor cannot think alliance not less remarkable by the intimate and loyal agreement of the views than by the noble results which it has obtained.

Nor should we forget the peaceful solution of the Neuchâtel question, which the firmness of Lord Palmerston enabled five years ago. As First Minister of the Queen he had emphatically supported the cause of the maintenance of the relations of England with us by giving them for base a stricter solidarity of mutual interests. He showed himself ever the faithful representative of the liberal system, henceforth consecrated by experience and adopted to-day by the majority of the States of the Continent.

These acts belong to the history of the two countries. The name of Lord Palmerston will remain attached to it, and it is the duty of the Government of the power which he placed in conjunctures of so great an interest for the existence of France and England. We make it a duty to express the feelings of our sympathies to the honours which the British nation so justly renders to his memory. I beg of you to be kind enough to bring this letter to the attention of the Emperor and the Government of the Queen. You will be good enough to read it to the chief of the Principal Secretary of State of the Queen a copy of this despatch.

Accept, &c.,
DROUYN DE LHUYS.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT BY PUBLIC MEN.

In nearly all the metropolitan churches and chapels on Sunday allusion was made by the preachers to the great career of Lord Palmerston, and the loss the country has sustained by his death. All the leading daily and weekly journals have had articles on his death; and sermons from all parts of the country show that the sense of the loss Great Britain has sustained, more or all shades of political opinion is about to be consigned to the sepulchre of Westminster.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON LORD PALMERSTON.

On Thursday week a meeting of the inhabitants of Salisbury and the neighbourhood was held in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of giving to inaugurate a local school of science and art in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art. The Bishop of Salisbury presided, and in opening the proceedings, Lord Radnor referred to the death of the late Premier :—

He was sure he should not do justice either to his own feelings or to theirs if, in mentioning the Government of this country and the aid which they were prepared to give to that or any other good work, he did not allude to the opportunity to express, on their part and his own, their deep sense of the loss which this country had sustained in the death of the late Prime Minister (Hear, hear). The name of Lord Palmerston, whatever differences of opinion might exist as to the line of policy he had pursued, was a name of many a year with our prosperity, both at home and abroad (Hear, hear, and applause); and therefore, though he was not going to dilate further upon that subject, he felt it would be unbecoming in him if he did not make sure, entire to his own feelings and to theirs if he did not remind them of the loss that they had lost the morning before yesterday—a loss which probably owed these advantages which they were about to avail themselves of in connection with the Science and Art Department (Hear, hear).

LORD HOUGHTON AND LORD P. CAVENDISH.

Lord Houghton, in a speech at the closing ceremony of an exhibition in Wakefield, on Thursday week, referred to the death of the late Premier as follows :—

But perhaps it may be said that the life which ended yesterday is a signal instance to every one of us of what may be done in this country by a man who sets the noblest course of his life to the accomplishment of his duty, and pays no disappointment to check him; who allows no failure to damp him; but who goes on persistently in the course which he has chosen for himself, and attains that high summit of success he aimed at. In the life of Lord Palmerston, which yesterday closed, we may see a signal proof of the fact that cultivation of his talents, and the application of his talents to the test of purpose, and to the best of purposes, will lead a man to a career of honour and distinction, and to a name loved and honoured by his country long after the tongue is silenced that gave it utterance (Hear, hear). That great useful life, that illustrious life which has closed, has cast a ray of glory over the institutions of this country place in England to-day and for some days to come. It will last for longer than the occupation of this exhibition—it will last as long as the language lasts, as long as the history of the world is known (Loud applause).

At a meeting at the inauguration of the Working Men's Club and Institute at Garforth, near Leeds, Lord Houghton and Lord P. Cavendish addressed the meeting. Lord Houghton, at the close of his address, said :—

He could not help remembering that almost the last time on which he was present in an institutions something of this nature that he was in the company of that great man who, if he had lived to that day, would have attained his eighty-first year, and who had passed away from us in the fullness of years and honour—a man who had felt throughout this country in a manner which was most sensible to the hearts and feelings of Englishmen. All political opposition seemed, as it were, in abeyance. Nobody seemed to care at this moment whether he was a Whig or a Tory. There was nothing but one general mean of regret, as it were, for the loss of the great man who had so fully represented the intellect and heart of England (Hear, hear). The great interest which Lord Palmerston took in institutions of this kind was well known. Many would remember his cheerful demeanour at Leeds some years ago, so that when he kept in the streets saw his pleasant and affable manner, they little thought that that was the man who ruled the destinies of England, and to a certain degree, the destinies of the world. Many would remember the kind and sensible remarks he made upon institutions of this kind, and the excellent speech he delivered on that occasion. He (Lord Houghton) could say, from having seen Lord Palmerston in his own home, how kind he was to his own peasantry and to all those connected with his estates—how great an interest he took in all their private affairs, in the happiness of their families, and in the education of their children. He was sure that every one of the Manchester institutions had experienced the kindness and care of Lord Palmerston which had caused their sympathy to rise out of the whole of England (Hear, hear). He was sure that the Mechanics' Institution here, which had caused the feeling that they had lost in him something almost in a private relation no less than in the public one to mourn his loss (Applause).

Lord F. Cavendish said :—

He was sure that every one present shared in the loss of her great statesman. It was difficult to think of anything else. He said when all England mourned. He was sure that every one present would sympathise with the Queen, and every Englishman felt he had suffered a personal grief (Hear). They felt that their Queen had lost a friend, and a friend of the first water at the helm, the interests and honour of England were safe (Hear, hear).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On Thursday week Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., being at a public dinner at Ipswich, took occasion, in the course of a speech, to refer in the following terms to the death of Lord Palmerston :—

This is a great national calamity, of which every man, let him belong to what party he may, if he be an Englishman, will deeply have to admire to it, may speak as in itself a great and lasting national calamity. It was my good fortune during the existence of the late Ministry to be associated in the illustrious individual who has now passed away from among us, and that the more I belonged to the same political party, as himself; and I must say that the habitudes of Ipswich afforded me the opportunity of appearing with him in public, and I must say that I never encountered a man who, as he was my colleague, so that none could more entirely succeed to his political opinions, and so be constituent unit the latest moments of his life. I say, Mr. Mayor, that the illustrious statesman who has left his long and illustrious career, whether from his partisans and friends in the Cabinet, in the House of Commons, or by people throughout the land he was so distinguished an ornament, or whether from those who had the misfortune to be opposed to him, was regarded with respect and with affection, naturally divide the great and intelligent among men, I never heard but one opinion of the illustrious statesman which made the whole of his career. As to his patriotism, as to his disinterestedness, as to the deep love and attachment he had for the institutions of his country, as to the high honour which he had for, to the last, the honour and dignity of the Crown which he had been opposed to him now for thirty years and more, from the hour when I was first returned to Parliament, I never heard a single word but what was consistently and sincerely, that, although I have been opposed to him in politics, I have been proud to call him my friend, and that I have always looked up to him as a model and a pattern to all English gentlemen; and I believe that he had no political opponent who did not look on him in equal behalf (Cheers). I will not detain you longer upon so melancholy a subject than to say that I am sure that every one here will feel that it will be my duty or province to speak of him at all, that during the many, many years I possessed, I may now to take a part in public life, I never saw a man acquainted with him in public or in private life, he never lost a friend and never made an enemy (Loud cheers).

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

Before proceeding with the Lord Provost's late court at Glasgow, on Thursday week, Sir Archibald Alison referred thus to the death of Lord Palmerston :—

It does not belong to this place, or to ally of us, to attempt to pronounce a fitting eulogium on that illustrious man. That will be better done by his own countrymen, when the first sorrow for his loss is over. But I feel it to be an sinner him expressing the feelings of this great community, that in the death of Lord Palmerston we have sustained a national loss, and deplore the departure from among us of one who for upwards of half a century has filled Lord Palmerston united. In him we admired alike profound wisdom, prudence in counsel, and valour in action, firmness in difficulty, moderation in success, fixity of purpose, and courtesy of manner—all of which are essential qualities in a statesman. Above all, we admired his patriotism and ardent and unextinguishable love for his country—that was the pole-star of his life. It was that which guided him in the calculations of his policy, and the object to whom he served, but generally so as to meet the approval of the country which he served. He was emphatically a man of the people, and the people of Scotland, as well as England, have reason to be proud of the name of Lord Palmerston's voice, there will be but one feeling of regret that that great statesman has been taken from us at the moment when his services were so much needed, and another great man who died some years ago, and with whom he long wrought side by side, Lord Wellington, died with honour on his back, serving his country to the last moment of his life.

MR. ADAM BLACK.

At a public dinner at Edinburgh, which took place on Wednesday week, Mr. Adam Black, late M.P. for Edinburgh, in giving the toast of "The Queen," observed that he had no desire to preface it by any words regarding the melancholy intelligence which they had that evening heard :—

A great man had fallen in Britain this day. Perhaps there is no one at this table who has had so much intercourse with him as I have had, and the kindness which he showed to me during the time I was always treated by him with the greatest kindness and consideration. He was remarkable for his intelligence, his sincere intentions, and his excellent qualities. I have known him to sit in the House of Commons for a week together, and in the Commons at four o'clock in the day and sit down to attend to the business of the country, when he was on a point that not even for his own party would he do that which was to be an injury to his country ("Hear!" and applause). He was not only conducted himself in a manner which was to be a credit to the country, but he showed a great deal more confidence in him than in their own leaders (Laughter and applause), for they knew he was a man who would not betray them. He would not willingly do that which was to be an injury to his country ("Hear!" and applause). The country showed a great deal more confidence in him, and he is dead to us the vote they should give, they always gave the benefit of that doubt to him (Laughter and applause). He never formed a Ministry without having some reflections on him, for having changed his opinions from time to time. He (Mr. Black) recollected that in 1852 he was in the House of Commons, and, if he recollected right, Lord Palmerston was then Minister, and he was talked about and save the vessel ("Hear!" and laughter.) He never formed such a Ministry without having some reflections on him, for having changed from them; and, when circumstance changed in such a way that it was absolutely necessary that he should do so, he changed his opinions (Laughter and applause). In his object ever was to promote the best interests of the country, and the country knew and appreciated his services. He was a great statesman, for the best, good feeling, and prudence once which he has always displayed (Applause). He was a man of thoroughly independent spirit, he never was in any party that had a more sound practical sense of the course which ought to be pursued than he had. He was a thoroughly honest man, and he was a man who would not do that which was to be an injury to his country (Applause). He was a man who would not do that which was to be an injury to his country (Applause). He was a man who would not do that which was to be an injury to his country (Applause). He was a man who would not do that which was to be an injury to his country (Applause).

MR. DU CANE, MR. HERON, AND MR. MILLER.

At a meeting at Colchester, yesterday week, Mr. Du Cane, M.P., observed :—

He was sure there was no one present, whatever might be his political opinions, who would not cordially coincide in the remark that the death of Lord Palmerston was a very grave political event at the present moment, and brought with the gravest political import as regarded the future. He had never been, as they knew, an implicit admirer of Lord Palmerston's policy, and indeed had been, for the most part, his consistent opponent; but he had ever admired his thoroughly English and manly character, and had ever been a ready testimony to the consummate tact with which, in a moment of great difficulty, he instilled his party towards moderate councils, and gained an ascendancy over the House of Commons and over the British nation that has, perhaps, never been equalled by any Minister since the days of Pericles (Hear, hear). In the presence of death the voice of detraction stood mostly hushed, and the present was not the time to speculate on the influence this event might have on the course of political affairs. He would, therefore, ask them to join with him in declaring that in the death of Lord Palmerston this nation had lost a truly national leader, a truly national and thorough Englishman—a man whom we could ill spare at the present moment—and that we deeply deplored it.

Mr. Rebow, M.P., said :—

They must all have spoken the death of Lord Palmerston as not only a national but a European and a world-wide loss, for probably on his policy depended the future peace and tranquillity of the civilised world (Hear, hear). He had died at the top of the tide of his popularity, and he had had the gratification of knowing that he had left the British nation high and honourable and supported the policy which he had advocated as the best and most propitious for this nation (Hear, hear).

Mr. Miller, M.P., remarked :—

He could only express the deep regret and sorrow to the loss which this country had sustained in the death of Lord Palmerston—a loss which it had been well said would be felt not only in England, but throughout the world, and would be deeply mourned by millions beyond our shores. As long as Lord Palmerston lived there was a man in the House of Commons who enjoyed universal respect and exercised a universal influence. Whatever he undertook was always carried by a large majority, and on large purpose was he generally received with excess because it was always appreciated by both friends and foes (Hear, hear).

ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE TO LADY PALMERSTON.

Most of the meetings of the various boards throughout the kingdom have sent, or are about forthwith to send, addresses of condolence to Lady Palmerston.

The inhabitants of Tiverton, which Lord Palmerston represented for thirty years, assembled in the Town Hall on Saturday, and moved an address of condolence and sympathy to Lady Palmerston. Mr. Cash, Deputy Mayor, presided, and amongst those present were J. Walker (Mayor), Rev. J. Bere (Tiverton), T. Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P. for North Devon; F. Hole, Esq., chairman of the late Lord Palmerston's committee, and the principal Liberal gentlemen of the district. Mr. Walrond proposed, in suitable terms, the following address to Lady Palmerston :—

We, the inhabitants of the borough of Tiverton, beg to offer to your Ladyship our sincere condolence and sympathy on the heavy loss you have sustained by the death of your noble husband, our much-beloved and highly esteemed representative, the late Lord Palmerston. We feel that in his untiring zeal which he spent in the service of his country and his long connection with this borough, he has endeared himself to us, and have implanted him in his death we sustain a severe and irreparable loss. But, while we mourn the decease of one who has been taken from us full of years and in valuable labours, we cannot but express our great admiration of his surpassing judgment, his high statesmanship, his unbounded patriotism, and his unwearied devotion to the best interests of his country, and we feel that your Ladyship's personal sorrow can in any degree be alleviated, it will be by the knowledge that the blessings of the whole British nation, and especially of this particular, share in the deep and undying regret which must follow the death of such a man as he was.

The address was seconded by Mr. Hole, and adopted. It was resolved that the shops should be suspended and the blinds of private houses kept down on the morning of the funeral.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Romsey was held, on Thursday week, for the purpose of giving expression to the deep sorrow which the death of Lord Palmerston has caused throughout the town and neighbourhood, and to the sincere sympathy which is felt for Lady Palmerston in her bereavement. The deputy Mayor (Mr. Purchase) presided, and there was a numerous attendance of the leading residents of the town of Romsey and of the parish of Romsey-extra, as well as of the surrounding villages. The following address to Lady Palmerston, from Mr. W. F. Cowper was unanimously adopted :—

We, the undersigned, have been invited upon this day to preside at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Romsey, without any deputation, and I am sure that I express the feeling of every gentleman in saying to my Lady Palmerston, at the earliest fitting opportunity, the sense of the profound and heartfelt sorrow which pervades the whole of this neighbourhood. We feel that no formal way was the birthplace of that great man, whose noble and active career is now so sadly and suddenly terminated. We entertained remembrance of his good and kind deeds he has for such a long time done among us, we may venture that to express the sympathy and sorrow which we entertained for your sad condolence of the municipal body, convey to her Ladyship, through your kind mediation, our deep sympathy in her sad bereavement.

W. G. PURCHASE, ex-Mayor of Romsey.

COMMENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The following remarks on Lord Palmerston's career and death are gathered from the Continental journals :—

The Journal des Débats says :—

Entering public life at a very early age, in the beginning of the century, he had become since count for a great part in the affairs of his country. We shall subsequently consider in a special article this long political career—remarkable, indeed, for its consistency, and which has been crowned by a most pleasant, but inevitable, end. In the meantime, we will only say that the acts of the late Premier have been the constant speaking of the remarkable talents of the deceased statesman. Lord Palmerston was, perhaps, the last monarch among his countrymen; and certainly if anything in the world ever could have made the monarchical regret expressed this morning by the English press, upon this point a very faithful echo of public opinion. We at least are not singular in considering the death of Lord Palmerston as having nearly served its time, and as no longer responding to the ideas and wants of the present day; but, in order to be able correctly to understand the minister possessed that of being pre-eminently English. He was English from his heart, his instinct and his personal character. He was English in his qualities, and one ought to add, to the praise of our neighbours, that similar temperaments are not wanting among them.

The Roman Catholic Mercure states :—

The death of Lord Palmerston is a great event. His influence, his experience, and his plasticity of mind rendered him a figure worthy to be examined. His character, his genius, and his career are subjects which would be a complete history of England during the last thirty years. It is not the moment for such a work. Lord Palmerston has left behind him a name which deserves still more attentive examination, and which may explain more than one apparently illogical act. Lord Palmerston was, above all, a man of his time. He was a European freemason. The part played by England in the matter of the Italian revolution, and the sympathy which it found in the hearts of freemasons of all. The official reception given to Garibaldi—a reception which has left such a deep trace in the memory of the Italian revolutionists—and the visit of the Cabinet of St. James's under the same circumstances, prove very soon the existence of a secret understanding. Lord Palmerston knew how to keep his secret, and he knew how to keep it well. The official acts must not be the only ones to be regarded with importance by the historians of Lord Palmerston.

In the *Opinion Nationale* we read :—

A grand figure has just left the world's stage. Lord Palmerston is dead. Having lived to the age of eighty-one years, his death at this he has never ceased to occupy, either in power or in opposition, a considerable place in the public mind, and his name, by its popularity and vigour, has kept him in the front rank of contemporary statesmen. Lord Palmerston, in fact, combined, in the highest degree, the qualities and the defects of his country, which both of them belonged to him one of the most typical examples of the English character. Latterly, every turnover, every discussion caused around his name, and the sympathy which was shown for him grew out of them. His death will probably be the signal for a new classification of parties, and if the testing of the future is not to prove to be a time of reactionary institutions, and especially electoral reform, are likely to demand a large share of attention. The most remarkable event in the career of Lord Palmerston will announce his death without paying a last tribute of respect to the eminent statesman who has so long represented the constitutional principle which is known in history as one of the accomplished types of an English gentleman and statesman.

The *Patrie* remarks :—

England has just lost her ablest Minister, her greatest statesman since Fox and Pitt. Lord Palmerston died yesterday. It is the most fitting time to pronounce his eulogium. The political career of the deceased Sir Robert Peel his policy was closely marked. Lord Palmerston carries with him the secret of a policy which we may criticise, but which, it must be confessed, has often been the strength, the resource of Great Britain. He is, too, however, by his acts than by the prestige of his name, his long experience, and his relations with all the leading men of the age, that Lord Palmerston was a power for his country.

The *Nord* states :—

Lord Palmerston was more than the chief of a party, more than an able Minister; he was a national illustration of which the English people, Con-

severities as well as Liberals, were grand; and before his tomb the dissensions of parties must be silent to make way for a universal mourning. The impression produced by the death of the First Lord of the Treasury will be so much the more profound as his popularity was increasing. . . . All other items disappear before this death, which will for a long time absorb public attention.

The *Press* says:—

"One of the greatest personages of our age has just disappeared from the political scene. Lord Palmerston is dead. It is impossible for those at present the intimates which this end event will have upon the policy of England and the solution of questions which concern the peace of Europe.

He was one of the most perfect and large-minded of political gentlemen. He was the incarnation of the spirit of the English aristocracy in its best nature. He felt in his breast all the thrills of European diplomacy, and he was at one escape him by chance or without a purpose. . . . The loss which England has sustained is immense. With Lord Palmerston has disappeared the last representative of the political men, the contemporaries of the Republic and the first Empire." . . . In attributing to Lord Palmerston a personal acquaintance with the Emperor Napoleon the speedy recognition by the English Government of the coup d'état, and at the same time encouraging that act as a great service to humanity, and an opportune check to demagogueism, the *Siècle*, *La Presse* continues:—"Lord Palmerston, in his relations with France, Lord Palmerston appeared to be alternately actuated by the most contradictory sentiments. Sometimes he showed himself a cordial understanding; but the impression left by his very political acts often made him stand aloof. Hence a see-saw policy and incoherent action which frequently set unaccountable.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following remarks :—

The death of Lord Palmerston is a public calamity for England. The statesman who has just ceased to live was the glory of his country. The statesman who has just ceased to live was the glory of his country. His domestic and foreign policy of Great Britain, and he was, at an extremely advanced age, remarkable by possession of all his energies and all his influence, that his disappearance from the scene is really an event. For a statesman, old age, if only physical, is a source of weakness and prestige: the more life leaves increase the younger is his popularity. This is what happened with Lord Palmerston. As he became older he became more popular. He was the last luminaries of distinct of public opinion that took from him the portfolio of Premier—a few months ago—he brought to resume it, and when the Queen, Simeon of old; he was surrounded in his eighty-first year with respect and confidence, and seemed to recognise at once the signs of the times and the wishes of those which he might still render. It is not now the moment to pass judgment upon the political life of Lord Palmerston. Its most important phases are still too distinct in their political life, which has been so long and so brilliant, that it could not be written without drawing on almost complete picture of contemporary history. Nor is it the moment to speak of his personal character. Over his grave we would only remember the readiness shown by the noble Lord in to recognise the new order of things which arose in France and France with the great name of Napoleon. We only desire to remember the policy from which arose the treaty of commerce, and to which we owe the conformity of the soldiers of France and England upon the battle-fields of the Crimea, and the events of China. The noble Lord has, therefore, enjoyed during thirty years, and the immense regret with which his loss inspires his countrymen, are naturally mingled with sentiments which his principal virtue was love for his country. Whether his conceptions were always right or not, he was at least sincere in his patriotism. Whether rightly or wrongly the allies, the alliances which he formed or broke were always guided by his British patriotism. Let us be careful not to reproach him with it. Whether let us admire him for it, and endeavour to imitate him. Let us be Frenchmen as Lord Palmerston was an Englishman.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* says:—

The part of Lord Palmerston even in England has not been an important as his name. Whig, which once any great object had been carried out with success, and he felt himself called upon to take the lead in the new policy rather than the conservative mind, he did not hesitate to abandon his old colleagues and his own party. An enemy of absolute forms, he unceasingly endeavoured to make compromises between the more or less advanced opinions of the Liberal Conservatives, who sent him to the house and supported him, sometimes in power, sometimes in the ranks of the opposition. He was always, in a word, more exactly, this absence of principles, which detracts from his character, was of great value in his foreign policy, which constantly aimed at being the first place in that department. The inconsequence of this line of conduct is evident. The established Belgian neutrality, which was always declared to be revolutionary in Italy and reactionary elsewhere; but in all matters he always kept the first place for the interests of England, and he succeeded, especially English, he did not fear to raise the question of peace or war for the sake of maintaining the balance of power in Europe. He was the author of the famous declaration in 1840 and that of 1850 which saved Turkey and Greece from the miserable Pritchard affair, and the riskiness indemnity of 37,000 claimed by the Portuguese Jew Pacifico. He always showed himself inexorable in the principles for allowing his country to play a part. For this reason he was often attacked in France, where we have never understood the opposition which in England, on the contrary, Lord Palmerston has almost always been popular, and he was with perfect right so. His good humour he called the electors his "dear friends." Quick to perceive the direction in which the current of public opinion was flowing, he never let it time rather slowly, rarely anticipated it, never attempted to turn it aside. He was essentially a man of the present. He had not the imaginous phenomena which can only be understood in a country thoroughly moral sciences, where means are found to preach the truth to the people and to make special speculations which succeed.

In the *Espoir* M. Edouard Hervé devotes six columns to the career of the veteran statesman :—

The noble Lord (he says) has died in the full enjoyment of his influence and his popularity. Happier than Walpole or Lord Chatham, he has died before age or infirmity had impaired his health or his faculties. He has died as he died the Premier and Leader of the House of Commons—that is to say, in the full exercise of his power. He has died, in fact, at the moment when he was about to die—at the moment when he was about to resign. He has died at the moment when he was about to decline—at the moment when possibly events were at hand which it would have been beyond his power to control. The glory of the noble Lord's biography is beyond our limits. It would be requisite to write the history of England—indeed of Europe—during the last sixty years. . . . For more than sixty years since Lord Palmerston entered public life, and he has mixed up with all the great political events of our time. . . . He has been connected with all the ideas, all the passions of England. He has borne his share of her successes and her reverses; and the great qualities which have made the power and humanity and civilisation shed some of their lustre upon him. It is that constant participation in the public life of his country which makes his memory defective as it was in many respects—a certain grandeur. We may say it, without fear of being accused of flattery, that Lord Palmerston was one of the great qualities of a statesman; he was a great minister, and we associate him in the same degree as some of his predecessors or contemporaries.

We read in *La Presse* :—

The old spirit of England will be buried in Lord Palmerston's tomb, and the hour of democracy will soon strike in Liberal England. The statesman who would succeed to the heritage of Palmerston must have the courage to become the Robert Peel of universal suffrage.

The *Armée National* says :—

He was very indifferent to the great movements which troubled other countries, and saluted the Republic of 1848 and the coup-d'état of 1851 with supernatural.

Independance Belge says :—

A man who has played a grand rôle in the history of his country and of the world dies gloriously. Lord Palmerston's name will remain illustrious. It will be more. His loss will be regarded as a public calamity. The calculations, expedience, and the habitual moderation of Lord Palmerston in confronting, sometimes with a levity more apparent than real, difficulties and dangers from which other statesmen would have recoiled, were calculated to favour the fluctuations of public opinion and to follow them when the interests of England or those of the general tranquillity of Europe and equilibrium which during a long political career made Lord Palmerston the most popular man in England, and rendered his name one of the most widely known and considered in the balance of political forces and transformation which England, and Europe with her, is traversing at this moment.

The *Breed* of Berne has the following :—

Palmerston was the type of the resolutions and deficiencies of the English people, and therefore admired and loved by his countrymen. He understood how to prefer the step of the State-ship to the rocks, to circumvent the most dangerous, and always to maintain for himself the reputation of the most skilful pilot. Without being a great orator, he was a great leader. He knew how to meddle with foreigners, the interests of which he always made those of the opponent of Continental absolutism. Of late years, notably since 1851, he had not only completely regenerated the foreign relations of England, but finally weakened her political influences in Europe. Switzerland, however, will never forget the active part taken by the noble Lord in her affairs during his happier days.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* speaks of the deceased statesman in the following terms :—

He was undoubtedly an extremely able and acute diplomatist; but for a truly great statesman he was wanting in lofty conceptions, in firm moral elevations, in true enthusiasm for great and imperishable principles of the rights of states and nations. His policy was therefore often bold, even adventurous, but not always expressive, consistent, and worthy of a great Power like England, and a nation like the English. The almost unlimited omnipotence he had achieved for the Ministry, and especially for himself, in foreign politics, and which he was usually able to defend with success against the attempts of Parliamentary interference, has assuredly often been disadvantageous, and it will be good in this respect that the English people, and particularly the Parliament, will now be able to take a more active part in the direction of the political relation of the State. As regards the special foreign relations of England, the Napoleon alliance loses its great support in England, and Germany—particularly upon the question of expansion towards the sea—her most obstinate opponent. It was he who in 1848 contributed much towards the failure of the Schleswig-Holstein agitation, and thereby to the shipwreck of the whole German movement; but, in return, experienced in 1864 the righteous retribution of being forced to abandon Denmark, when he had encouraged her to resistance, and to rely on the help of the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston was the last of that school of English statesmen which had gone through the whole campaign against Napoleon. His name will ever remain inseparably connected with the history of Europe.

The *Cologne Gazette* devotes two columns of its space to a biography of Lord Palmerston, in which it says :—

If anyone in future time wishes to sketch the portrait of an English statesman he had better take Lord Palmerston for his model. He will possess the good fortune to possess statesmen of reputation as a special class—men who, in spite of their individual peculiarities, are yet true to the type.

Lord Palmerston was the last of that school of English statesmen which Pitt—not the cool calculation of the younger—but the deep seriousness and the supreme statesmanship of the elder Pitt, Canning, Castlereagh and in high a place in oratory as the fiery Canning; nay, they even coincided him as a parliamentary leader with the younger Pitt—with the younger Pitt, indeed, this judgment is probably mainly based upon imperfect delivery and outward effect; otherwise we could only admire the effective tone of the English. Many of his speeches, even those only delivered at an election or a dinner, are real masterpieces, in which every sentence is weighed, every expression full of spirit and humour. Without being a learned man, or an expert, he was a thoroughly educated man, and his wide reading and his inherent humanity so hardly met with in English statesmen, and yet he was a genuine Englishman in mind and manner, and this was no indefinitable in the breeding which he had, and received all the more influence over his nation because he was its genuine type. . . . As regards personal character, he may be called a model. He charmed even his opponents, and, together with his amiable conduct, the English people admired his energy, courage, and his bold spirit of action.

The Brussels *Courrier du Commerce* speaks of the deceased statesman as follows :—

For nearly sixty years that Lord Palmerston has occupied a place in political life he has been mixed up with all the great events of his day. He has been the witness of the most brilliant triumphs and the most terrible reverses of the fortunes, the glory, and the misfortunes of his country. Most striking service he has been able to render to the cause of truth and liberty is that which consists in the example he has given to the world of a political life which makes up the dominant character of his life, and gives him a certain precision in appreciation of men and things. It may be said even upon the morrow of his death that Lord Palmerston lacked some of the superior qualities of those statesmen of the past who have left behind them a higher degree as some of his contemporaries. Cunning had more depth and more finesse; Pitt had more eloquence and more breadth and good sense; the heart of Fox beat with more generous passions; the characters of both the latter were more pure and more consistent. But in the case of these great men—not even, perhaps, the second Pitt—has possessed to the same degree as Lord Palmerston the power of adapting himself to the requirements of the time, the spirit of the moment, which gave him the power of departing from it. Lord Palmerston has changed his opinions upon more than one occasion, but he has never changed his character. He has the absolute position in the world of abstract ideas has varied more than once, but his attitude in the face of the circumstances of the day has never been changed; he has always been at the very fountain head of the great current of opinion, and has always thought like the mind of the entire nation.

The official *Journal de Francfort* says :—

Lord Palmerston was never a statesman in the highest sense of the word, but he was always a great parliamentary leader. Even when he was Premier he was so thoroughly accustomed to be with the political complexities of the country, the feelings of the House of Commons, the temper of his party, the illusions and of his opponents, the nature of public opinion and that of Parliamentary life, that he was able to direct the course of debates, manœuvre in battles, and he has gained the object he set himself to attain, to achieve which he sometimes had to employ means which, in the hands of less experts, in power to the hour of his death. . . . In the settlement of almost all the questions which have arisen he played a very important and influential part. He raised the power of England for a time to the highest pinnacle it has ever reached, and he was unquestionably the most popular man in England during the civil war—was at the same time his last. Great at were his exertions to prevent the war, but when it broke out he was resolved and there will be many who will say, upon hearing of his death, "He died too late for his fame."

The *Debats* observes :—

Lord Palmerston was the last-aboard man in England," as he called himself—"Old Pam," as the English people delighted in jokingly styling him—and he was the last of the Ministers who, during the last half century, governed men—a mind of the rarest gifts, a politician upon the most magnificent scale. He was the last of the Ministers who, during the last half century, governed men—a mind of the rarest gifts, a politician upon the most magnificent scale. He was the last of the Ministers who, during the last half century, governed men that we belong to his unconditional admirers and adherents, or that we fear him as a dangerous adversary. Without being either the one or the other, we can only bow before the majestic manner in which he has filled his place in power to the hour of his death. . . . In the settlement of almost all the questions which have arisen he played a very important and influential part. He raised the power of England for a time to the highest pinnacle it has ever reached, and he was unquestionably the most popular man in England during the civil war—was at the same time his last. Great at were his exertions to prevent the war, but when it broke out he was resolved and there will be many who will say, upon hearing of his death, "He died too late for his fame."

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LORD PALMERSTON'S LAST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

The noble Viscount made his last appearance in public on the occasion of Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, a contested election in the town—the first which had taken place for a quarter of a century—having been determined upon for that day by the Council. The nomination, which took place on the previous day, was characterised by a speech from the Prime Minister, and a few extracts from the report of which may be here given. The first and last public utterances of a statesman who had been elected to seventeen Parliaments.

After expressing his confidence as to the result of the poll, his Lordship said that for the last twenty-five years he had been honoured by the presidential member of her Majesty's Government. When first the charge of the affairs of the country were entrusted to him, he entered upon it with a deep sense of responsibility, and he was conscious that he had not shrunk from the performance of that duty. They had been relieved from many of its shackles, and wealth had been accumulated in some instances to an almost fabulous extent. The revenue of the country had increased so rapidly that his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been unable to stop that increase by a great remission of taxes. He had taken off tax after tax—the tea, sugar, and fire insurance duties, and the duty on paper, which was a most vexatious one—and down here and there—but, in spite of all, the country had been deriving a revenue from which a large part of the taxation had been taken off. The alleviation of burdens upon individuals, a noteworthy impression had been made on the public debt, and our public establishments had been maintained in a state of efficiency. They were at peace with all the great Powers of the world, and they had maintained a strict neutrality throughout the afflicting war which had desolated the neighbouring States of North America. They had greatly enlarged the area of commercial enterprise between England and France, and they might depend upon it that one of the best securities for the maintenance of peace between nations was the fact that each had a commercial interest in maintaining peace and friendship with the other. In the negotiation of the French Treaty they were assisted by the late Mr. Cobden, and most honourable and zealous were his exertions to carry into effect the instructions he received from the Cabinet. His colleague, Mr. Gladstone, still occupies a high and responsible office which it was his (Lord Palmerston's) duty to make, on behalf of the Crown, to a man who had rendered such distinguished services. In proclaiming his speech at the nomination, the noble Lord made one of these very witty speeches for which he was famous. I shall again very soon (he said) which I have for so many Parliaments enjoyed, the honour of being one of the representatives of the City of Oxford in Parliament. I shall do so by having as the colleague in the representation the most agent of Philippi"—Philippi being the hustings and polling-booths to answer.

The result of the election was, as we have stated, to place Lord Palmerston at the head of the poll. On the Tuesday the noble Viscount him duly elected one of the members for Tiverton, Lord Palmerston returned home to the family seat of Broadlands and to his rural labours. The noble Viscount said :—

There are one or two reasons why I am not going to make you a long speech. In the first place I am now a member of the House of Commons (Cheers), and there is nothing more hateful in that honourable house than men who abuse the patience of their hearers by making long speeches. Moreover, I am no longer young, and consequently I have no inclination to exert myself to the rain. Therefore, Gentlemen, having yesterday stated at length that which I have to say with regard to the election of Tiverton, I shall confine myself to a few words more. I am grateful for the honour which you have conferred upon me by again electing me as your representative in Parliament. (Loud cheers.) I shall endeavour to do my active exertions to shape my conduct as representative so as to merit and obtain a continuance of that honourable confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me during a period now elapsed (Applause). I thank you, Gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart for the kind manner in which you have received the honour conferred upon me; and I trust—perhaps I may be allowed from past experience to say—that I shall be returned to Parliament again come before the country for the renewal of your trustees, I shall meet with a reception as cordial and satisfactory as that which I have met with on the present occasion (Cheers). God bless you, Gentlemen, I wish well to you all, prosperity to the town, and I hope that you will long continue to inhabit it (Cheers).

LORD PALMERSTON AS AN IRISH LANDLORD.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* gives the following picture of the late Viscount as an Irish landlord :—

Lord Palmerston, besides owning some 8000 acres in and around Dublin, owns a large property in Sligo, comprising the entire town of Ballymote, and many building ground, and very large estates in the county of Sligo—one near Ballymote and the larger lower down on the shores of Lough Gill. Mr. Lamberton, the agent for the Sligo property, had to face and overcome at the expiration of the lease on the deaths of William IV. and Queen Victoria. Many of the tenants had been in the habit of paying merely nominal rents. His Lordship, while giving annuities or sixty-one years' leases of moderate rents to the representatives of those tenants, and to the rest of the estate to the sub-tenants at one half or one third of their previous rents, and giving them the fee of their holdings, and giving each tenant his own building. The estate was secured without one ejectment, but willingly and gladly accepting free peasant proprietorship to sell their cattle and grain, their streams of rent freedom, and a sum of money to each tenant to build a house and offices on his own land. At the time when the noble Lord's agent was thus arranging for the sale of passage, his Lordship wrote to the shipowner that he would not allow any of his tenants to be ill-treated on the voyage, and that if there was "his people," the contract should be cancelled, and one made to treat them well. On their arrival in America, he directed that they should not be left to shift for themselves, but that they should be sent to the interior, where they would be employed at once. These little traits will show the character of the man. On Admiral Boyle's estate in Donegal, consisting nearly the whole parish of Aileen, and a portion of others, he settled on the parish priest a glebe of 30 acres, and built a handsome house for him. Such was the character of the late proprietor of Broadlands.

"Palmerston Girls." Heedless to the Protestant Vicar of the parish double the rent required of the Catholic priest because a glebe was given to the latter, which Lord Palmerston has kept for the next Incumbent, being let only from year to year, and the Vicar's family, which, from the poverty of the parishioners of Ireland, he could not be ranked as an absentee, as he spent from one half to two thirds of his income in Ireland, and that in the form of improvements, improving the estate by drainage and roads, and planting first and the best maintained estate in the county of Sligo, and he effectually stopped their spreading over the property.

LORD PALMERSTON AS AN AUTHOR.

The *Athenæum* gives us a glimpse of his Lordship as an author :—

Pretty early in life Lord Palmerston began to write; and, though he was not a voluminous author, he left behind him a number of literary efforts, which have wrongly fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and are going on. The "New Whig Guide," a pleasant satire on the Whigs of the day, which was published anonymously in 1819, was written by Lord Palmerston, Lord Porchester, and Mr. Wilson Croker. Palmerston wrote a sparkling piece of banter under the title of "Paper Money for the Million," published for sale "by a Member of the Society of Women." This squib is very like the Harry Temple of late years. Brougham is found guilty, in the Palmerston pamphlet, of having interfered in the way that vilified the Prince Regent. Lord Palmerston also contributed a plan for reforming the Board of Trade, on Benthamite principles, involving a decimal system into Parliament. Had he cultivated this talent for drollery he might, perhaps, have left behind him a literary reputation as well as a political one. He won too early in life, advanced him from literature, which never grew to be his chief occupation. He left behind him a mass of letters and papers, chiefly on official subjects, and many of these are now being published and despatches, have great merits. The public would be glad to see letters and papers of a more personal character, such as those of Horace Walpole.

HIS LORDSHIP AS A SPORTSMAN.

Lord Palmerston was at heart a horseman, and his turf career is thus described in the *Times* :—

During the season there was no more interesting sight, particularly to the stranger visitor, than to see Lord Palmerston, rather tall and upright, mounted on his horse's head straight down the Row, and pounding away in a long swing pace at last, taking no notice of anybody and not to be interfered with in making his progress. This was the daily "constitutional," and about the most invigorating exercise which the veteran statesman ever could command. He was again every now and then of his riding down to the Derby, or mounting his pack and going down to Newmarket to see the Two Thousand run. It was not in the year 1810 he ran a filly called Mignionette at Winchester, while, some of the Jockey Club were present, he was not in the habit of the race, course during the past summer, with the three-year-old Wade, by Wild Dayrell, out of Mrs. Williamson, by Sir Hercules, for the Cup at Goodwood. This property, bought by agreement with the late Prime Minister, won the opening race at Ryde. It was in 1857, following his Lordship's lead, that Mr. Cowper's Buccaneer took rank as a favourite, and did, some amusing sensation with the most renowned runner he ever possessed. The same year, Mr. Cowper, now Lord Mount Temple, purchased Lord Palmerston's interest in Buccaneer, no longer the humble provincial, was the great Derby favourite, and, as he was beaten, Mr. Cowper, at Newmarket, as this victory might be to the master of Broadlands, it was rendered still more so by the success of Buccaneer in the Derby. Lord Palmerston's connection with the turf was not confined to racing. He was a large proprietor of the name of the stake, the whole world found still more interested in the success of the country horse. Lord Palmerston's early warfare was carried on on the colors of the *Orange* or *Osborne*. The paint was ultimately referred, and was a dark green, with a red sash, and cap of the same colours. Originally, when a decision was given in favour of the o long, and, of course, the Osborne colours were lowered. This sash and cap were the original Lord Palmerston's horse, who gradually reached them, however, and, to the surprise of the spectators



"THE FALL OF THE REICHENBACH," FROM THE FARNLEY HALL COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—SEE PAGE 414



"ALLHALLOWS EVE," DESIGNED BY J. T. LUCAS,—SEE PAGE 410.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

If the Conservative party have unpleasant reminiscences of the late general election, they seem inclined to take the advice as to the treatment of care given in the old festive song, and seek to drown it in the bowl. They are feasting after the usual heavy fashion, and considering each other by the administration of toxic doses of confidence in the future, which are taken according to the prescription which directs bark to be exhibited with port wine. Every, in there has been a demonstration which was meant to be a consolation for the loss of a seat in the representation of the county. The trying-place was Castle Heddingham, which as so associated with the name of Major Beresford that one rubs one's eyes and stares again when one finds that he is not there. More substantial than some finished candidates, he performing the supererogatory work of explaining his joke; and the special object of his appearance was, while he dedicated to the audience that he has made a point if it so happens that they did not see it. One can imagine with how this by-play came into action when he brought out his idea that the earth and the sun was an agreement in the matter of the malt tax, and took the new line on that question, which is a shifting of the incidence of the case from the people to the people among them. The representative system, as embodied in Mr. Du Cane, was supported by Mr. Barle, who had the satisfaction of knowing that the Anti-Corn Law Liberal member who had kept broken the continuity of Conservatism in Essex; but, though Mr. Western has been pushed out of the borough, his brother, Sir Thomas, as the new member for the northern division, still keeps the representation open, and, perhaps, with more effect, since a lodgment under those auspices is made in the camp itself as sure, patent to the general inquiry give so special reason why Mr. Barle should go down to an Essex meeting rather than that he should have escaped Berwick in 1859. A reason may be found for his absence in the circumstance that there is no place in the Conservative interest in the circumstance of his having been private secretary to Mr. Disraeli when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man was last in office, for, if he is not the rose, he has lived near the rose, and comes anywhere amongst us with the requisite odour strong upon him. He made a very fair speech, well-reasoned and antithetical in parts here, and there were touches which indicated the master of rhetoric under whose wing he had been brought up.

There is, we will not say some pretext, but some reason for the Conservative North Warwickshire banquet which has been announced, each other on the result of the election. For here there was a serious contest, Mr. Bracebridge, the Liberal candidate, having beaten by less than 400 votes in a constituency of nearly 6000 At Solihull we have one off, a day or two ago, a second feast in honour of the success of Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Davenport Bromley; and the circumstance of having just suggests a hint that it is possible to overdo this kind of thing. Although he had to repeat the part he had played before, Mr. Newdegate was equal to the occasion, for he was as grandly, perhaps more pompously, circular than ever. He was still in a high position that wonderfully solemn earnestness of manner, and that rotund tone of insinuation and implication, which always give a sense of power as if he has within secrets and information too portentous to be clothed in plain, commonplace, straightforward language. He was loud-shaking, and that adjective voice of warning which ought to make him sullen—but, which, in the House, at least, is accepted as though it were felt that the provocation was not to be resented, but rather to be taken every minute. It is comfort-ing for the public to know from Mr. Newdegate that the spirit of Danish question in the House of Commons; and it is consolatory to hear from him that his old friend Mr. Bromley is not only not any more pronounced—than ever, and that so long as we keep awake we are secure; but we must remember that we cannot be always awake for safety. According to the testimony of his colleague, Mr. Davenport Bromley has been a great foe for the Church, and we are glad to learn that he may be said to have been living from his birth in a parliamentary atmosphere, inasmuch as he inhabits a house which was built for one of his ancestors by the Honourable Corporation without out of the house. This honourable member, not without some qualifications, seems inclined to set up as a joker of jokes, and to add to his profession at this gathering, being very facetious on Feniasism, which he bracketed with Sir Robert Peel's portmanteau as the most equal interest in a public sense; but he was not equally successful in making the point of his humour clear when he spoke of the number of Feniaus who were always going about trying to stab the Constitution in the back. It must, however, that this does not prove Mr. Bromley is equally assidu ous in interpreting his body between them and the Constitution's victim; and this occurrence, added to the distinct assertion of Mr. Newdegate that his vigilance over the body politic was equal to the emergency, and the suspicion of confidence in the contemplation of the coming winter which must be very agreeable to the inhabitants of the country.

It is true that in Cambridgeshire the integrity of Conservatism has not been always preserved, for Mr. Adeane, who sat for the county since 1837, was a Liberal. But he was a Cambridgeshire man, and was also a member of the country party proper as a Liberal could be. When, therefore, it is a fact that this place was retired at the general election, he has been filled by an interloper, who is presumed to be stronger in the creed Liberal than Mr. Adeane, who, though he has a place—we will not venture to say a seat—in the Isle of Ely, writes himself down as a London merchant and shipowner; and when before Mr. Young there, without a contest, Mr. Eliot Yorke, who has been for a long time member of the county since 1834, it may be predicated that the Conservatives require a little refreshing stimulant; and they have got it at the Farmers' Club, at Newmarket. It was not a bad idea to get one of the Suffolk men to join the party and to appear as one of the county members for both counties, for, by a little effort of imagination, the country might have fancied that the two representatives of Cambridgeshire were addressing them in succession. Lord George Manners came out positively vigorous in an argument to prove that it was not in his power to make a good speech; and he cited regarding the well-known story of Addison, who was excused for not being promptly eloquent by an assertion that, if he had any disqualification for the purpose of just so much training as will enable him hereafter to play the part of the Chamber of Trade, without losing their most legal suffering and impalpable assembly.

Having accepted the responsibilities attached to the representation of a new constituency, Sir Charles Wood has thought it judicious to lay aside the habit, which he was at last obliged to break through, which he adopted at Halifax, of never showing the light of his remarkable countenance on his constituents from one election to another; and he has appeared at Ripon—naturally and obviously enough—under the wing of Earl De Grey, beneath whose fostering care a borough which in former times was a sure city of refuge for contest Conservative Candidates, now would seem only to admit Liberals even to struggle for the seals which are within it. For at the general election the contest was between three Liberals, and Mr. Greenwood, one of the late members, was put out, not on the ground of defective politics it must be certain. Sir Charles Wood is a great master of cool audacity; but even he must have felt a little quavering when he talked about the late election being conducted without any bitterness or party feeling. Party feeling in Ripon! Why, never was contest more purely personal, for the party feeling, Tory or Radical, under they cared only for themselves, and the Liberal party, as it pours on them from its vital source at Studley Royal. Of public affairs Sir Charles said little except that he looked for expected; and, perhaps, the great point of his speech was that he counted Disraeli and the Derby party out of the question, as if it were that there was not much in either of them. But Sir Charles Wood is such an unfathomable optimist that he never observes his equanimity and see nothing of consequence in the matter, if he can help it, and that by a somewhat free application of the natives India had been restored to the dominion of the Mogul.

MIGRATORY BIRDS AND WOODCOCK-SHOOTING.

THOSE who delight to contemplate the wonders of Nature and "view her stores unroll" in the habits of the feathered tribes will find their attention than the migration of birds. Who that should look upon the chilled and lifeless bodies of little sparrows lying cold at its history, would imagine that it travels some hundreds of miles to visit us every year? Yet so it is. The swallow comes in its course upon the approach of autumn? It does not wait for the chilly blast to warn it to go, but leaves us as if it would not stay till the summer's rose had faded. But to speak at any length about "Jane Philomel" would be the utter out of place at this period of the year, and therefore let us look to another migratory bird which is now arriving on our shores, and which, after passing a few months in the dreary country, intends to escape the rigour of that season by a visit to France.

The woodcock, to which we allude, may be truly called our winter companion. Not that, strictly speaking, he is not to be seen during the complaint which we so frequently hear of the increasing scarcity of woodcock in this island. As many of the best spots are inclosed to lay blame at other people's doors than at their own, we often hear the complaint that the fact of the inhabitants of Epping Forest, Chevy Chase, the New Forest, and numerous others, no longer rival the New Forest glens as in days gone by, and that the pheasants in them are thoroughly shot. Can we wonder, then, that a bird which never once the guarded coverts, and will not sojourn in a field or meadow, should become scarcer? Birds and beasts must have their haunts, and those that may be domesticated, are affected by the changes and progress which are continually taking place in the face of the country. Instances of such of them as chiefly feed upon its products will of necessity increase. While cotton, which feed upon the leaves or the stems of vegetables, will decrease. Thus it is that within the last sixty years (during which agricultural improvements as well as inclosures have been carried on with greater enterprise and success than they have been in any other part of the world at any other time) such species of game as hares, pheasants, and partridges have increased, while the blackcock, the bustard, the capercailzie, the common grouse, the woodcock, the snipe, and the various kinds of wild duck have become rare, or have entirely vanished in numbers. We are aware that it may be said, in contradiction to this, that the latter are protected more than the former, and that is so ever was, and we do not deny it. That is the effect of strict preservation upon game, but the question is, the cause. Now, to answer that question fear it must be owned that we have less than formerly. Generally speaking, those who have enclosed have also drained, and rather than there used to be, and the falling off in some kinds is more than counterbalanced by the great increase in others. The hare, the heron, the mallard are no longer to be found where the snipe and the jack-snipe formerly abounded, have supplied their place. We ought to mention, however, that, though the woodcock is more than ever shot, the number of many parts has been carried to a great extent, in others young plantations have been destroyed, and the woodcock has left.

We allude to the planting of the hillsides in mountainous parts of the country, which extensive operations have unfortunately deprived many of the Scotch, has since been imitated elsewhere. We have heard of woodcocks in covers in Devonshire, which, before the trees had been transplanted, nothing but the fern-bush or bramble, and where they little thought they had anything to do with the woodcock. It may not be inappropriately called an acquisition of new territories for the woodcock, which, in many instances, make up for its losses in other parts.

When we unfold the map of England, and cast our vast distance, both over land and sea, that woodcocks have to travel ere they arrive upon our shores, it appears a matter of astonishment that such delicate and tender fray—such as a sudden change of wind, which may prevent thousands from reaching us. But, as upon reviewing the subject we find that, in spite of distress, they have been known to alight upon the rigging of a vessel at sea, which is the last thing they would seem to do in their last extremity of danger, so few birds are more desirous of keeping aloof from society than the woodcock, which has even been known to seek safety upon the branch of the tree under which they feed. The woodcock certainly migrates by night, and the small quantity of shot which will bring it down proves that it does not fly high. Its habits, however, are more wonderful that it should successfully endure the hardships of such a voyage. That it does endure them is amply proved by the unprevented condition in which it frequently arrives amongst us. It frequently arrives in a state which proves that it has had a long a flight has a great disinclination to fly far when disturbed, and will rise, if it can help it, within a very short one, and it is only when shot at once or twice, or much disturbed by dogs, that it will go any distance. Its powers of flight, however, are of a curious circumstance, and one we have often observed, that large flocks are rarely found in the same spot, but that, should one descend on the morrow, by the sudden manner in which they disappear, as if they were not there. We do not mean from the setting in of a hard frost, so, of course, under such circumstances they would retire to the heads of the springs; but we have frequently known these hasty changes of abode to take place when no change of weather has happened, however, when the elements were stormy, and in covers of a lofty elevation—such as those upon the side of a hill. In that case, the cocks will either seek the lower woods or shift their quarters to the other side of the hill, where they will remain for a week, and in this manner procure shelter from the tempest. Should there be no wood on the other side of the hill they will generally seek another abode, though at some distance.

The woodcock, as the sportsman is what salmon-fishing is to the follower of old Izaak Walton, and the pheasant to the game-preserver. Sufficient enough to beguile the hours of the prized bird we shall not attempt to describe it, but will give this exciting recreation we recommend a short gun, as being by far the handiest to take aim with in strong covers, where it is difficult to move the arms amidst the branches of trees, and to fire at the bird as it flies through the openings, and thus multiplying the marksman's chance, more especially with woodcock, that fall as it were, right down, and as we have already stated. The longnose, or langnasen, as the Germans call them, migratory birds, are universally known, and are to be found in the frigid and torrid zones, in the Old and the New World. We hear of them in Greenland, Russia, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Poland, Silesia, Persia, Ceylon, Guines, Barbary, on the Gold Coast, in the inlet of Senegal, in England, France, Germany, Louisiana, Illinois, and Canada.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Louis Bois as Consul-General at the Cape of Good Hope for the King of the Belgians; and of Mr. George Long as Consul at Sydney, with jurisdiction over New South Wales, for the King of Italy.

Archæology of the Month.

The restoration of Guildhall will, it is expected, be fully completed in time for the inauguration banquet on Lord Mayor's Day—the most interesting spectacle of its class in England, if not in Europe—which given in an edifice which is rich beyond compare in association with great events in our history. The new roof has succeeded, with a few unsightly ceiling, which was placed upon the hall after the recently completed, has been carried with the roof of Westminster Hall, which, however, it does not approach in picturesqueness. The Guildhall restoration has occupied two years, and funds have been generously voted by the Common Council. The new work is stage to be in strict accordance with the roof of 450 years since, of which a drawing is extant. There have been several departures from the works originally proposed by the restorers, and it is to be hoped that the architectural authorities will exercise discretion in the right way in all its pristine grandeur. The Perpendicular windows, with their stone-work and wooden tracheries into the shade of two centuries since.

The Hall of Guildhall has been a scene of elegant festivity. The dejeuner of the new Sheriffs on Monday, the 10th inst., with Mr. Alderman Gibbons, the senior Sheriff, being a leading member of the Salters' Company. Their wood plate was upon that occasion, admirably displayed upon a buffet, and included a massive silver tankard, more than 200 years old; and several loan pieces, one of which has been in the possession of the company since the year of the Spanish Armada. The Sheriffs gave their inauguration banquet in this noble apartment, which, by the way, is undergoing extensive decoration, and will be the hall of the Salters' Company." This is an error. The present hall, the fifth in succession, was built in 1822-7, and the old hall has a music-gallery, and is many with banners from the ceiling, and over the doorways are busts of Alderman Gibbons, notwithstanding many migrations, have been handsomely housed, and their annals are carefully preserved by a Salter alumnus, who has acted as chief usher at the coronation of Richard III., and was represented at the coronation of Henry VII. The original of the Salters' only printed pageant was sold, in 1818, for twenty guineas; in their books is a warrant for the payment of twenty pence (!) for Richard III., and a pie so made by the Company's cook in 1836 was found excellent. In the waiting-room to the hall of the Salters' Company is a chair of State to Salters in 1506—Ki 13s. 2d.; though we do not quote the above as a precedent for the Lord Mayor's chair. The Salters' Company, which is a very wealthy one, is also a great patron of fine art. Sir Benjamin Stone, architect, and was one of the British Institution, and is a fine work of ornament. "The Olympus," says a writer in that, now the Charing-cross Hotel is finished, the name of Hungerford will be blotted out from the site of the Salters' only.

Talking of topography, we have just seen the greater portion of a map of London engraved in the year 1560 by a lady-collector of rare taste, without either name or date, but bearing in its upper left-hand corner a dedication to Sir Thomas Gresham, "Mercer, Councell, and Fellow of the Royal Society." It is beautifully engraved, and is full of information as to the position of the Royal House and Albemarle House; the latter was taken down in 1683, and Devonshire House on the site in 1684. The Tower is very neatly shown in "birdseye;" and here we see the palace portion, of which it has been stated so little is preserved. St. Paul's Cathedral is very incorrectly given, the dome especially. The map is of great interest to general collectors and collectors of London illustrations, but the date and engraver have not been ascertained. The variations in the names of streets do not always appear to be warranted: Hemming's-row is, in this old map, Dirty-lane. Here, also, we find Gresham's mansion, built by him, in 1706, "between Old-street easterly and Goswell-street westerly." How was this work executed? From the examples of it in other places go for to three dozenth on its derivation from "*Roole ou Roi*."

We need scarcely call attention to the valuable descriptive articles on "The Parks of London," which have recently appeared in the *Times*, and are now being called forth Mr. Mackenzie's contribution. "Rotten Row" has long been a favourite road over *Quarries*.

It pertains more to philology than to archæology to record the death of Mr. Richard Garnett, the author of "A Philosophy of the English Language," which, in authorities for the application of words, is the most valuable work of the class before the public. We happen to know that before Dr. Richardson set down to his great labours, he had consulted this two thousand pound worth of books for the purpose.

During some summer alterations, by Mr. Redgrave, in the hanging of the pictures at Hampton Court Palace some fine old tapestry has been discovered. It is in a state of preservation, and was evidently made for the panels of the room in which it has been found, and is said to represent some of the battles of Alexander the Great; but it is not at present known where the square was worked, or where it was put up. Could it have been produced at Sir Francis Crane's short-lived manufactory at Mortlake? The colours are bright, even the Danish artist; and the fabric in costliness vied with the finest Gobelins. Should this be a newly-discovered tapestry at Hampton Court should be compared with the tapestry in the Board of Green Cloth Room, and that in the Bishop of Durham's Palace.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of household.

An interesting addition is about to be made to personal history, now so popular. A little diary of Admiral Sir George Collier, the same who commanded in the North American Antiquette was just owned, and who was a guest at the *petits soupers* of Louis XV., is about to be presented to the reading public by his granddaughter.

From the report of the progress of the new bridge at Blackfriars we learn that the centres of the arches have been removed except two piers, which are temporarily used for staging. The timber taken out from the old foundations is found to be in a sound state.

The Thames Embankment is proceeding well. The York House water-gate, at the end of Buckingham-street, is to be removed to a side opposite the centre of Whitehall-gardens, where will be a landing-stage for small craft. The embankment has been most usefully applied on one of the contracts. Messrs. Dollman and Francis, of Kingsgate-street, have taken several large photographs showing the principle of "interlocking" adopted, as likewise the piles were driven, and the application of iron and timber dams, all of which will be most interesting records.

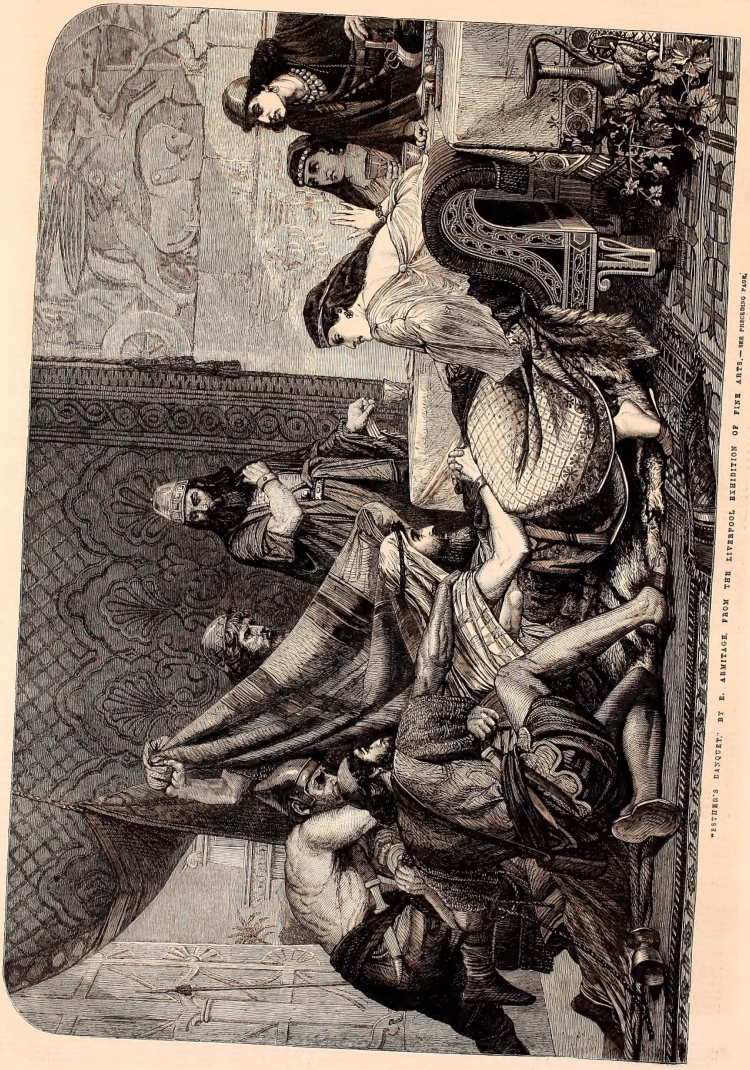
We regret to learn that the restoration of the ancient Church of St. Ruben, Babbegate-road—one of the most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the city of London—cannot be proceeded with. Funds have not been subscribed even for the needful repairs. The parishioners have provided the means for restoring the decayed roof of the south chantry, but the architects have discovered that the entire roof of the nave is in such a dilapidated condition that the positively dangerous to resume Divine service until the roof is repaired. In former years the worn-stone has been covered with brown paper, and at this moment there is scarcely a timber in the whole roof that is not rotten. To restore the church as it ought to be completed will require liberal aid, which the reverend Vicar earnestly solicits from those wealthy members of the Church who are possessed of archæological taste no less than the disposition to adorn and beautify the house of God, which now lies waste."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Man and the Gospel. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D. (Alexander Strahan). The perversity of man is in no case more apparent than in the preparation of books for publication. Sometimes we have an explanatory preface or introduction, sometimes we have none, and the less explanation is needed the more certain we are to have it. Here is a book, the title of which is almost as vague as anything could be; and yet there is not a word of prefatory admonition to tell us what we are to expect in it. It is sermon, or essay, or a story, or a critical dissertation, or missionary statistics, or an exposition of the Gospel? The case is not quite met by a broad examination of the interior, what manner of literary production it may lie between decent covers. There are fifteen different pieces with fifteen different headings, the thirteenth piece being divided into two parts, and the fourteenth into four parts, and prefaced to each piece is a passage of scripture, from which one is to gather what one is to want. And the author's name favours that supposition. But whether the sermons were preached—and if so, where?—or whether they have astonished if not scandalised a Scotch congregation—or not, those who never heard either or heard of them were left entirely to conjecture, in the present state of the prophetic or divining faculty, to determine. But, whatever may have been their origin, there can be no doubt but that they may be read to great profit by many classes of persons who profess to believe, but forget to practise, the precepts of the Gospel. The author's name suggests eloquence, vigour, poetry, and grace; and the discourses will not disappoint those who like their spiritual nourishment in a form expounded, vigorous, poetical, and graceful. That the author, however, is not always strictly logical may be inferred from the opening words of the very first discourse He says: "There is an old story of two knights who fell into a controversy—almost came to blows—about a shield, the one asserting, and prepared with his sword to maintain, that the shield was made of gold; the other as positively asserting that it was made of pure but silver. Both were right." Now, without stopping to ask whether the illustration (for the word is misapplied as an illustration) be correct, the question arises, and whether, according to the common account, the knights did not fall quite, and not "almost," to blows? Perhaps one would be inclined to assert that the controversy, so far from being "both right," were both wrong; they were equally incorrect, no doubt; and so very often are religious controversies, which are not of a corner spiece of the stone which is their stumbling block, and which, when seen in its entirety, is as valuable as what some controversialists supposed it to be as the limits of dissimilitude will allow.

Tales for the Marines. By Walter Wood (Simpkin Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a collection, in two volumes, of sketches, such as are introduced, before they assume the dignity of a book, in certain periodicals, and a sometimes photographically exact, sometimes photographically inaccurate picture of naval life. The sometimes photographically inaccurate picture of naval life. The sketches display great ingenuity, especially in the choice of taking titles, which now and then are as deceptive as a will-o'-the-wisp; and it has at his command a well-stored vocabulary of nautical words, with the proper accompaniments of maidens, blood, poison, round oaths, and fervent prayer. He is unfortunately not free from the similitudes; but into what grass exaggerations and unnatural comparisons a love for tracing resemblances between unlike objects can be seen in the very first page of the first volume, when we read of "the robin puffing out his little crimson ill-will as he flies off to some other man's waistcoat." Could anything be more far-fetched? Would anybody, except strikers after similitudes, write "the robin puffing out his ill-will as the delivery toll," any resemblance to blustered salmon? But let such small matters pass: "Tales for the Marines," no doubt, "will serve."

Ingoes. By Mr. Oliphant. (Hurst and Blackett.) A small head which escaped us though it was under our eyes for a week or so, and "folded in magnificent braids;" a delicate throat; cheeks colourless save for a passing blush; and voice which, when it spoke, made those were sad without meaning it, without knowing why," had been given by Nature in a blackbird's throat. Then, "Ingoes" was lost for a fatal chasm of opening up, when they were fairly seen, "two wonderful eyewines into the unpenetrable, inner recesses of a human wonderful, then, if a young squire, fresh from Oxford, finding himself seated beside the blackbird, "thought the eyes of Ingoes the most sensational head beside the blackbird, "thought the eyes of Ingoes the most sensational head beside the blackbird, "thought the eyes of Ingoes the most sensational head



"ESTHER'S BANQUET," BY E. ARMITAGE, FROM THE LIVERPOOL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

"ASTROLOGERS." BY C. H. LESLIE, R.A. FROM THE NATIONAL COLLECTION IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"ASTOLYCUS."

HERE'S another ballad, Of a fish, that appeared upon the coast, on Wednesday, the fourteen of April, forty thousand fathom above water, and sung this ballad about the hard hearts of maids.

This passage from "The Winter's Tale," act iv. scene 3, was quoted by Leslie on the exhibition at the Royal Academy, in 1846, of the picture we have engraved (page 425) from the Shespeharde' gift in continuation of our series of Engravings from pictures of the British School, belonging to the nation, at the South Kensington Museum. The passage at once gives the clue to the audacious humour of the ballad-singer and the rustic folly of the rustics who buy it. The lost daughter of the King of Sicilia, was long fostered and surrounded. There is perhaps none of Shakspeare's minor characters more admirably and laughably individualised than that professional pedler and incurable "rogue" Autolycus, and surely nothing could more aptly express the poet's conception than the painter's representation of the character before us—with his pack of cheap and tawdry, but to the simple and vain irresistibly attractive wares under before him; with his rakishly cloudless hat and draggled feather, his rapacious, as convenient to the purse, yet unconscientious "trifles," and now overfacing his lying ballads with such an air of entire good faith and unctuous satisfaction in their merits; then christened Autolycus, after that famous robber of old, and doubtless were, thus, like "Jack" in the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Who can forget how he is introduced in the play? Seeing a "clown" approach, counting the money he has to make purchases for a sheepshearing feast, he throws himself prostrate on the road in the extremity of passion, pretending to have been robbed by a fellow whom "some call Autolycus," and who, having stripped him, leaves him only the miserable rags in which he is found. So badly is he hurt that the good-natured clown has much difficulty in raising him, only a little until Autolycus manages to ease the encumbered clown of his purse, when, in purest gratitude, the tricky rogue proposes to take care of the feast. And at the feast accordingly Autolycus appears, as successfully disguised (as we see him here) that he contrives again to "cozen" the same poor clown. Perdita and Florizel, with the disguised father of Florizel, the King of Bohemia, and Camillo, the fugitive Lord, are principal actors at that feast; but evidently we have here only the "clown," with his bow-backed crook, the "Mopsa, Dorcas, and other "low-life" rustic lasses of the scene about to be performed—who, in short, only the easy victims of the cunning Autolycus. Upon the scene of the sheepshearing feast Autolycus bursts, singing, at first, in praise of his wares, when, after some preliminary squabbling among the jealous rustics, occurs the following colloquy:—

Clown. What have I here? Ballads?

Mopsa. Pray now, buy some; I love a ballad in print a' life; for then we are sure they are true.

Autolycus. Here's one to a very doleful tune, how a usurer's wife was brought to bed of twenty money bags at a burden; and how she longed to eat adders' heads, and toads carbonadoed.

Mopsa. Is it true, think you?

Aut. Very true, and but a month old.

Dorcas. Bless me from marrying a usurer!

Aut. Here's the midwife's name to it, one Mistress Taleporter; and five or six honest wives that were present: why should I carry lies abroad?

Mop. Pray you now, buy it.

Clo. Come on, lay by your ware; and hear the ballads; we'll buy the other things anon.

Aut. Here's another ballad, of a fish—

and so on, as already quoted in our first paragraph. We think no more need be said to recall the particular scene and exact moment of the play here rendered in the language of painting with much of the exquisite art of our prince of book-illustrators.

THE ISLE OF MUSSOWAH, IN THE RED SEA.

MUSSOWAH, in long. east 37 deg. 15 min., lat. north 15 deg. 36 min., belonging now to the dominions of the Pasha of Egypt, is an island about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, situated about a hundred yards from the African coast. Like many other islands in the Red Sea, it is a coral formation, and attains to the height of 100 feet above the level of the sea. There is not a spring of water to be found in the island; such a tree or blade of grass as is to be met with on the island is used as a Mussulman burying-ground, near which is the Roman Catholic chapel, shown to the left in our Engraving. Here we have engraved. Christians are not allowed to bury on the island, but find a cemetery for their dead on the opposite coast, which is also shown at the extreme right of the View. In the background, on the mainland, as far as the eye can reach, are mountains of considerable height and higher, range above range, until lost in distance; these constitute the high lands of Abyssinia. The other half of Mussowah is inhabited by the few miserable human beings who are dependent on the whole town. There are a few caterns in the Mussulman cemetery at last, as it rains only perhaps twice in the year. Many are reported to be filled; and water has to be brought daily from the villages of the neighbouring shore, about four miles distant. The population is difficult to be ascertained (though some say about 8000), since most of the people reside in neighbouring villages, and come only occasionally to the transact business, and bring water and other supplies. The bazaar is bad, vegetables scarce, and meat indifferent. There is no trade except in gold, hides, and wax; the imports are red cloth, cotton goods, beads, and, formerly, powder and shot to a great extent, but these latter are now contraband articles. All the trade is in the hands of the Banians—a money-making race from India—and is sent by them generally to Hodeida, on the coast of Yemen (the Arabian side opposite), and thence to Egypt. Last year a kafila came from the interior with 100,000 dollars' worth of gold dust and gold. The smaller kafilas, with hides and wax, come almost weekly; Turkish steamers run from Suez to Hodeida, and many native boats come across to Mussowah; but, during the south-east monsoon, this is a most tedious voyage—sometimes of as much as twenty, many weeks; and the Rev. Father De la Monde, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, was once thirty days on the passage. The tides rise and fall on the same side of the Red Sea and about 265 miles distant; whereas, during the north-westerly monsoon, favourable winds will bring a native boat across in a few days, and vice versâ.

The inhabitants of the country near are pastoral, and often possess immense flocks and herds—an occupation that has probably caused the last disposition. They are extremely bigoted; and, as a proof of this, we may mention the reverence with which they regard a certain old man who professes to have miraculous powers; for instance, in a case of sickness the patient, when asked what he has had to eat, says on him two or three times and mumbles some verses of the Koran; and then, after some more mummery, finishes by spitting on some of the spittle on the face of the sick person. The Arabs are very fond of tying a piece of raw hide on or near the part affected. In some cases (probably hypochondriac or neuralgic), strange to say, a cure appears to have some effect, which tends to continue and increase the popularity of the Sheikh and to fill his pocket also; but to show what little faith they have in their own medicine, they will not even take him as Dr. Blanc (a physician who is attached to the Abyssinian Political Mission) for more scientific treatment. On one occasion an old man wanted medicine for rheumatism, from which he was suffering. Dr. Blanc therefore gave him some ointment, and directed him to go on board the steamer to have it made up, and to rub the ointment which he would receive in the following morning or evening. He thought all the efficacy consisted in the paper prescription, and so forbidden himself with it, whereas the next two days afterwards he came again for advice, stating that he did not feel well yet, and that the paper was all he could use it so longer!

Until about fifty years ago, the people of Mussowah were Christians; but when the Mussulman proper religion arrived, they became an easy prey to a fanatic Mussulman, who devoted his life and fortune to their perversion, and, by bribing their Sheikh, through his influence succeeded. These people are naturally of a happy disposition, and seem in their wild seclusion to enjoy a healthy existence. Near Mussowah there used to be a great traffic in slaves. About 8000 annually were exported to the various Turkish and Egyptian ports in the Red Sea, but it is believed that, owing to the pressure of the British flag, this practice does not now exist.

We are indebted to Dr. Blanc for most of this information, and to Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer at Aden, for the View we have engraved, which may prove of interest—Mussowah being the head-quarters, at present, of the Special Mission sent to effect the release of the Abyssinian captives and the place where Consul Cameron used to reside.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR.—I. The very best book for you is the late "I. B., of Bridport," nearly 200 in number, can be procured of Messrs. Tribner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row. 2. The other work so admired by Messrs. B. Lop and Horwitz, has long been out of print.

BETA.—The solution of twelve to three kept in stock by Messrs. Hardwicke, of King William-street, Strand, price 1s. 6d.

ALPHA.—Your problem is very pretty, but the mate is palpable.

J. YOUNGSTER should avoid his new and elaborate, and like style of the periodical in which it appears, and confine his practice to the openings that have been luminously explained, and which require study.

D. R. S.—The result of the play in the second and third instance at Dublin has not yet reached us.

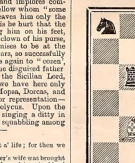
F. M.—Extremely elegant in design, but impracticable in execution. Could you not accept, with some modification, the suggestion? Your solution of Black claim a fair moiety of a Queen against the mate.

W. T. FISHER.—1. You have been misinformed, and should address all communications for the Chess Column to the Editor, 198, Strand. 2. The problem was received and duly examined.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1139 by P. B. G., Iota, L. S. D., 360, Tyro, Medford and Mile End, C. S. W., A. B. H., Argus, Rev. J. A. Wilkinson, J. D., Pilot, Cornwall, Rev. W. Fawcett, Alpha, Rev. J. Owen, Dublin, Rev. G. J. Cowell, Beta, E. B. Wyllie, F. C. S., C. Oswald, Salisbury, Rev. J. Hall, Jun., Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. W. A. Wayte, Rev. T. E. Espin, Dr. Wynne, Vigo, T., Aunt Lucy, A Victorian Volunteer, D. R. R., A Worcestershire Sr. W., Mac, of Gothenburg, C. W. D., Acheta, Argyll, an Old Hand, Ajax, Ben Nevis, Rev. J. Crake, Rev. J. Hellard, Rev. J. Bloxam, Rev. W. Wilkinson, Dr. Fraser, Rev. J. Owen, Major Mayhew, Shadow W., A Lady Amateur, H. Fern, of Exeter, R. D. T., Evadne, E. M. Boston, Sigma, A Very Young Beginner, Dr. Wolf, Rev. J. Bowie, Rev. J. Fawcett, Rev. J. Pollard, A Subscriber, Rev. J. Slaney, Lucy, A Novel Solver, Rev. J. Reynolds, Rev. J. Nolan, Alice, Cruciton, Henry, Ulverston, Lotus, Colonel, F. A. St., J. R. W., J. S., Bath, Gamma, C. Edmonds, an outsider, and Others.

PROBLEM No. 1141.
By Mr. W. E. PRATT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

THE DUBLIN CHESS CONGRESS.

The following Game is played in the chief Tournament of the above Meeting.—(*Publisher's Defence.*)

BLACK (Rev. E. Buckley).	WHITE (Rev. G. J. Macdonnell).	BLACK (Rev. E. Buckley).	WHITE (Rev. G. J. Macdonnell).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to K 4th	B to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. Q to Q B 2nd	

(Black should have hesitated to remove the Queen from her prompt post of retreat, but the move is not bad. The game can also be effectually secured by moving the Bishop a step.)

3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
4. Kt takes K P	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 2nd

(This is worse than useless, since it not only blocks the game, but pushes the Knight, already well placed, still more back into safety. Such moves, Mr. Staunton recently remarks with the K B, Pawn and Knight, K R, Pawn and Knight, K Kt, Pawn and Knight, K B, Pawn and Knight, are of rare occurrence, and would be quite enough to do in looking at home.)

5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K B 4th	P to K 3rd
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	23. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
7. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	24. Kt to Q 5th	P takes Q Kt P
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	25. B to K 3rd	P to K 4th
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	26. B to K B 2nd	P to K 5th
10. Castles on Q's side		27. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th

(The advance of this Kt appears no good purpose, and is doubtful to say the least.)

11. Castles on Q's side	B to K 2nd	28. Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
12. P to Q 5th	P to K B 4th	29. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Q 5th

(It is not usually advisable to throw forward the Pawn in front of the King's Knight's Pawn, but in this instance it is necessary, by advancing it, Black weakens his position, and is subjected to setting embarrassment.)

13. P to K Kt 3rd	K to B sq	30. Kt to K 2nd	P to K 6th

(Black has not necessary to play the Pawn to K 6th, but it is a good move. Kt to K 4th, would surely have been better.)

14. P to K B 4th	P to Q 5th	31. B to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
15. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	32. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th

(The natural consequence of Black's unbiased ongoing with his Q Pawn at move 10.)

16. P takes P	B takes P	33. Q to Q Kt sq	P to Q 7th
17. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd	34. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 8th (ch)
18. Q to Q B 3rd	K to K sq		

(Black's Kt is now as well placed as possible, and his Pawn threatens to queen, but we should have chosen the Kt's pawn in preference to White's.)

17.	P to Q 4th	35. Kt to K B 3rd (ch)	P to Q Kt 7th

and White wins.

Another Game in the same Tourney.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. Stanley).	BLACK (Rev. E. Goodwyn).	WHITE (Mr. Stanley).	BLACK (Rev. E. Goodwyn).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
3. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	19. B takes B	B takes B
4. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. B takes P	B to K 3rd
5. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 3rd	21. P to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
6. P to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	22. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
7. P to K Kt 5th	P to K 5th	23. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 3rd
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	24. R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
9. P to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	25. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
10. P to K R 5th	P to K R 4th	26. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 4th

(A grave mistake.)

11. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	27. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
12. B to K sq	B to K 4th	28. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K B 4th
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	29. Q to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
14. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	30. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th
15. P to K 6th	P to K 6th	31. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to K sq
16. P to K Kt 6th	P to K B 4th	32. Q to K B 4th	R to K 4th

(The Bishop would have protected the Q Kt P, and the Rook's position is no longer secure at move 32.)

33. Q to K Kt 4th	Q takes P	50. Q to K 4th	Q takes P
34. Q to Q Kt sq	Q to K 3rd	51. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
35. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 4th	52. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
36. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd	53. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
37. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	54. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
38. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd	55. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
39. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	56. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
40. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd	57. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
41. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	58. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
42. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd	59. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
43. P to K Kt 5th	P to K 5th	60. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
44. P to K 6th	P to K B 5th	61. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
45. P to K Kt 7th	P to K B 6th	62. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
46. P to K 7th	P to K B 7th	63. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
47. P to K 8th (Q)	P to K B 8th (Q)	64. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 3rd
48. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd	65. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q 8th
49. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		

and White resigns.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

THE Committee of Council on Education (Science and Art Department) have published the general regulations of the Imperial commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867. These regulations, which appear to be well considered and arranged, were discussed by the commissioners on the 7th of July, and approved by Imperial decree on the 12th of the same month.

Section I deals with the general arrangements and systems of classification. Its sets forth that the Universal Exhibition, for the reception of the works of art, and of the products of agriculture and industry of all nations, will be held in a temporary building on the Champ de Mars. It is to be opened on the 1st of April, 1867, and close on the 31st of October following. Around the exhibition building there will be a park for the reception of carts and other live animals, as well as for such constructions and objects as cannot be admitted in the main building. Local committees are established in every department of the French empire to transact the business of the exhibition in regard to such works intended to be specially calculated to be exhibited, and, above all, to promote the introduction of the agricultural products of the respective districts. A commission of experts will make a careful study of the exhibition, and publish a report upon the means of applying in the departments the lessons which the exhibition will afford. Subscriptions will be collected to enable crowners, agriculturists, and mechanics to visit and study the exhibition, and to pay the expense of publishing the reports. Necessary measures will be taken to obtain a proper representation of the products of Algeria and the other French colonies.

The contributions of foreign countries will be arranged through a commission specially formed by each country's Government. The commissions are now, for the most part, formed, and in communication with the Imperial commission. As products sent by a foreign exhibitor can be admitted except through the medium of the foreign commission representing him, we are charged with the custody, reception, and return of the productions of their countrymen. The English commissioners are the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum. All communications in regard to the exhibition must be addressed to the secretary, with "Paris Exhibition, 1867," in the corner. The commissioners have now issued a printed form to be filled up by those who require space, and recommend intending exhibitors to apply for one soon, though Feb. 1, 1866, has been fixed as the last day for receiving demands for space. Plans drawn to scale will be required, and every facility given to facilitate the division of space, and before Jan. 31, 1866, plans in detail on a 1-10th scale will require to be submitted to each exhibitor. Each foreign country may claim for the formation of a special park a portion of the Champs de Mars, and, in order to the arrangement of such park, the Imperial commission publish the plans adopted by French exhibitors for arranging animals, plants, and models. In each section assigned to the exhibition of the same country the objects will be divided into groups, which are subdivided into ninety-five classes. The groups are as follow: 1st, Works of art; 2nd, apparatus and applications of the liberal arts; 3rd, furniture and articles intended for dwelling-houses; 4th, articles of clothing and other articles worn on the person; 5th, products of mining, both raw and manufactured; 6th, instruments and processes of the extractive arts; 7th, food, in various stages of preparation, both fresh and preserved; 8th, the products and implements of agriculture; 9th, products of fish, products and examples of horticultural establishments; 10th, objects exhibited with the special purpose of improving the moral and physical condition of the people. The fine arts of art or objects exhibits in the exhibition building or in the park will be allowed to be copied or reproduced in any manner with the authority of the exhibitors, except by such general views of the exhibition as the Imperial commissioners may allow. Works can be received before the close of the exhibition without special authority. There is no rent to pay, except for space occupied by refreshment rooms, cafés, and decorations.

The important special arrangements with reference to works of art are as follow:—Only such as have been executed since Jan. 1, 1855, will be received for exhibition. The following will not be received:—Copies, including those of pictures, unless a work is executed from the original; oil paintings, miniatures, water-colour paintings, drawings, and engravings framed or stained glass and pictures without frames, sculptures in unbaked clay.

The special arrangements governing the products of agriculture and industry prohibit the admission of detonating, explosive, and other inflammable substances. Exceptions to this, of course, exhibitions, percussion caps, fireworks, lucifer-matches, and similar articles, unless deprived of all inflammable properties. Poisons, oils, and essences must be in strong vessels of small dimensions, suitable for the purpose of exhibition. Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas, or steam must state the quantity which will be required. The rate of speed, and the motives power required.

There are special regulations for the dispatch, reception, and placing of goods in the exhibition building. The general administration and police arrangements will be under the Minister of the Interior, who will act in concert with the Paris Exhibition. An appendix to the regulations gives, in the French text, the various clauses coming under the groups enumerated above.

THE MADAGASCAR MISSION.

The Rev. W. Ellis, who, fifty years ago, left England for the South Seas, in the service of the London Missionary Society, addressed a public meeting on Monday week, and such day he met a large number of town and country members of that society, assembled in the usual meeting-place at the Mission-house in Blomfield-street. He must now number nearly seventy-five years of age. He was in the chair, and was received with loud cheers. For Sandwich group, and was occupied in missionary labours from 1816 to 1825. He then visited the United States and Canada, and in that period into Europe, and for the last twenty-four years has been principally occupied with the affairs of Madagascar.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Ellis gave an account of the Madagascar mission. When he went there, in 1863, there were only three Christian congregations, with but a few score of communicants in each. Now there were seven large churches in and round the capital, and between 1200 and 1300 church members, and between 10,000 and 12,000 regular hearers of Autonomitive were Christians, and they were very numerous in the suburbs and villages around the capital. Christianity had taken deep root among the population; and, though the bonds of union, binding twelve missionaries, had been severed, the work of establishing over a Christianity in large numbers, so that in another generation the influence of the gospel would be universal. The missionaries constantly received information of the formation of Christian communities in the remotest parts of the island, even in the most distant and among the Betsileo. The missionaries had never visited these places; in some a European had never been seen. Christianity was spreading there almost entirely due to the influence of native military officers or traders who happened to go to the capital, and there obtained the opportunity of hearing the Gospel to their countrymen. He had a most satisfactory account to give of the character and conduct of the converts. The missionaries had not to contend in Madagascar, as they had in the South Seas and elsewhere, with a great superstition in the form of idolatry. Their difficulties arose from the hostility of the Government, and the persecution of some faithful converts. Many of these had been cruelly treated, and a conference between the missionaries and the Government had confirmed here they rather hung back for fear of unnecessarily provoking the hostility of the Government. Fortunately, the Queen represented a much wider spread of general Christian influence than in other parts of the Government.

Mr. Ellis proceeded to explain the difficulties with which he had had to contend in securing the property in the memorial churches which were now being erected for the society. The treaty with the English, which had been signed in June, contained a provision that the property of the London Missionary Society should be secured to it; but the legal advisers of the Government contended that the property was vested indefinitely belonged to the Queen, and the churches were claimed as the Government property. By firmness and tact, however, Mr. Ellis obtained a supplementary declaration that the Christians and their missionaries should be protected in the use and occupancy of the memorial churches, and this, in his belief, gave them as valid a title as any possessed in this island; written documents were given them. He, however, would strongly recommend that after the memorial churches had been put up, the sites for which were at present vested in the treaty, the native Christians should be left to erect their own editions.

It has been ordered at Moscow that in all public buildings the doors of the main entrances shall open outwards, instead of, as hitherto, inwards. The reason of this arrangement is to enable people to have free egress in the event of any accident or panic occurring.

At the sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, last week, M. Costa, the secretary, mentioned that he had received a mass of letters announcing what were called "infallible receipts" for the cholera—more or less absurd; one, for instance, that "the patient should be enveloped in a blanket of new wool, and must be sentenced to the sting of a fowl, very hot."

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The VACATION EXAMINATION will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. Candidates will be received for the following Classes:—WEDNESDAY, the 11th. For information, apply to the Rev. Arthur Faber, D.C.L., Head Master; or to the Rev. Charles H. Purnell, M.A., and the Rev. F. E. Gretton, M.A., Boarding-house Masters; or to Henry Aldrich, Esq., Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED, at 5 per cent, without unnecessary publicity or delay, on freehold, reversionary, or Chancery property, and on life interests and policies of assurance of years.—Mr. MORRIS, 71, Basinghall-buildings, Basinghall-street.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 289, and 290, Regent-street, and 10, King's-road, Brighton. Carte de Visite Portraits, every other style of Photographic Portrait taken daily. Specimens and Catalogues on application.

THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL, from the newly discovered beautiful fac-similes by NICOLAS DYONNET, are now on view at the Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission, one shilling each person, including an India paper, each containing the Drawings or for the Silver, accurately packed and carriage paid, price 10s. 6d. each. Messrs. COLNAGHI and Co., Printsellers to the Queen, 14, Pall-mall East, and 168, New Bond-street, Corner of Bruton-street.

LORD PALMERSTON.—Mr. H. BERING, Photographer to the Queen, 187, Regent-street, W., will publish immediately a very beautiful Photograph of the late Premier, copied from a chalk drawing, based on photography. This Portrait represents his Lordship in the prime of life, and is the only one ever taken. A proposition sold five on this Portrait, and Mr. Bering feels Portrait ever taken cost free on receipt of 18 postage-stamps.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE—JUST COMPLETED, A VALUABLE INDEX, which will contain the NAMES of nearly EVERY FAMILY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, and WALES, with the Addresses of the Nobility, Gentry, Professional Men, Public and Private Boards, Clubs, Banks, Insurance Companies, Mercantile Houses, County Histories, and other sources throughout the United Kingdom. In the Index of Heads will be found under the name of Arms are requested to send Name and Surname, &c. for COLLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, 9, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, where the Index may be consulted, and all communications connected with the Work addressed. The Work, being how Arms should be borne by the head of each family, and how by the younger branches, with the proper Crests to each. With one shilling in postage-stamps the proper Crest will be sent, or will be placed on each case—the proper heraldic colours for forwarded to any part of the world. Sketches can be made—and the Arms painted, according to the rules of heraldic etiquette. Plain Sketch of any Person's Arms, 2s. 6d. Sketch painted in proper colours, 5s. Arms and Crest on Seal, 10s. Arms of Four, with Quarterings and Supporters in the most elegant style. Family Pedigrees traced from the Heralds' College, the Public Records, British Museum, Tower, Record Office, and other sources. Persons desiring to know how to obtain a new grant of Arms, the cost of same, and how to proceed, should write to the Secretary, who will give every information. Arms and Crests painted from sketch or any kind of genealogical information obtained from public records.

THE BOOK OF HERALDRY: Your Name and Arms, Ancient and Modern, 3s. 6d., post-free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Heraldic Artist, and Engraver, 9, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE for Engraving Arms on Rings, Seals, Dies, Steel Plates, &c., according to the laws of Quarter and Tinct Kings-at-Arms. Sketch of Arms, 2s. Arms painted, 5s. Crest on Seal, 8s. Book-plates and Livery Buttons, Arms and Crests, by authority of T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, 9, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C. Crests, 7s. Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

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WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, at RODRIGUES', 34, Regent-street. Despatch Boxes and Dressing Cases for the Readers, Toilette, and Writing-table; and a variety of useful and elegant articles suitable for presents. Observe the address.

RODRIGUES' DESPATCH-BOXES and TRAVELLING WRITING CASES, in Pigskin or morocco, of the best quality. Recently-invented Envelope Case, with Stamp-box and Sockets, at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, W.

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HAIR-DYEING ROOMS, where grey hair can be restored the lightest shade of brown or darkest tress of black.—CROSBY and ALBERT, 2a, Piccadilly, or deduct

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Rich Checked and Striped Silks, 1 guinea.
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STAYS, Skirts, Ladies' Hosiery, Ready-made Linen, Baby Linen, Gentlemen's Hosiery, Swaddle Jackets, Llama, Quilted, Silk, and Eiderdown Petticoats. Horsehair Petticoats, Crinolines, Belts, &c. BRIDGE CHILDREN, 168, Oxford-street, and 11, Leicester-terrace, Kensington.

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DEAL BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
HEAL and SON, of TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, have always in Stock from Six to Eight Suites of Bed-room Furniture, each Suite set open in a separate room, and fitted complete with Bedding, Carpets, Curtains, &c.

GOTHIC BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
HEAL and SON, of TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, having frequently been asked for Bed-room Furniture in Gothic style, and finding that Suites of this description have often to be frequently created, have manufactured complete Suites of Gothic Bed-room Furniture, which they have always in Stock (they prefer this style to any other), and can guarantee furnishing country houses. They are plain and simple in character and moderate in price.
Heal and Son, 197, 196, 195, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS.
HEAL and SON have now on Show 130 Patterns of Iron Bedsteads, and 30 Patterns of Brass Bedsteads, in their counter show-room; and they have also a separate room in which they have set up a separate room, and fitted complete—Heal and Son, Bed-room Furniture Manufactory, 196, 197, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing 150 Illustrations, with prices attached, of Bedsteads and Bedding, sent by post on application. Priced List of Feather Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, and Quilts in Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

NEW and SECONDHAND FURNITURE, Bed-room Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Curtains, &c., for Sale on terms with every description of ironmonger Furniture, Bedsteads, &c., for Sale on terms, at Moderate Prices.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES, in great variety, and of good patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Glass, Cheap. The stock is well selected and marked with the lowest possible prices for cash.
Deane, Dray, and Co., Tottenham-court-road.

GARDNERS' DINNER-SERVICES, best quality. Illustrated Coal-gas-post-free.—Gardners Manufactory, Sunderland, Chatting-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-square), London.

GARDNERS' LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, for Gas or Candles, Moderator, Paraffine, Colza, and Solar Oil Lamps. Quotations post-free. Gardners, 453 and 454, Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-square).

GASBLIERS in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze. Modern Fittings. Estimates and Designs on view. Every article tested with plain figures.
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GROVER and BAKER'S, 150, Regent-street, and 59, Gracechurch-street, Liverpool; celebrated ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, for Family Use or Power and Manufacturing purposes. Prize Medal Machines for Family Use or Power and Manufacturing purposes. Prize Medal Machines are particularly instructed, and are adapted for every description of work, from the finest muslin to the thickest cloth. Prospectuses, with Samples of Work, free. Machines are very easily managed, and not liable to derangement. Our Elastic-stitch Machines are the only Machines which will Hem, Fell, Gather, Stitch, and Sew at one operation. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and samples of work gratis and post-free.
Grover and Baker's, 150, Regent-street, London.

GAS WITHOUT HEAT, SMOKE, or SMELL.
Although the advantages of Gas are now so generally acknowledged that its use is almost universal, there are many cases in which, while aware of its excellence, we can not take down it into the rooms for fear of the heat, smoke, and smell. These objections are removed by carrying off the heated air of the room itself, and introducing a current of fresh air in its place.
In addition to the above, we have introduced a mode of lighting, so that gas escapes into the room, as does the heat and smell of the burnt gas, which is carried off by the ventilating flue.
BENHAM and SONS,
19, 20, and 21, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the Finest imported, free from acidity or heat, and much superior to Sherry, at 24s. per gallon, or 4 gallons for 90s. Cash only. Terms for the International Exhibition of 1862 from their Bonded and Duty-paid Stores, 65, Great Tower-street, London, E.C., and from their Branch House, 67, Piccadilly (corner of Sherwood-street), W.

PEPPER.
MORGAN'S PEPPER DUST
Is entirely free from the Husk of PEPPER SEEDS.
Its perfectly palatable forms for substituting the popular remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Heartburn, &c. Sold by Chemists, 1s. 6d. per box.
Peppers Wine, in bottles, at 1s., 2s., and 4s. each.
Peppers Vinegar, in bottles, at 1s. and 2s. each.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic preparations, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOATINE as the purest and most concentrated form in which the Cocoa can be taken as a beverage. By the process to which it is subjected, the excess of oil is entirely removed, and the finest portion of the Cocoa only is left, which is so much more soluble than the ordinary preparations of Cocoa that a single teaspoonful will make a cup of chocolate instantly. Sold in packets, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, and in tins, 1s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. each, by all Grocers, Chemists, &c. Manufactured by the Cocoatine Company, 11, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky owes the delicacy of flavour for which it is so much esteemed to the peculiar process of distillation adopted by the proprietors, and which is protected by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale of the proprietors, 20, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin. Cognac Brandy, pale and rich, imported by Kinahan's LL Whisky.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and Casks, by the Brewers, Burton-upon-Trent; and by their Agents, at the International Exhibition of 1862, from their Bonded and Duty-paid Stores, 65, Great Tower-street, London, E.C., and from their Branch House, 67, Piccadilly (corner of Sherwood-street), W.

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Peppers Wine, in bottles, at 1s., 2s., and 4s. each.
Peppers Vinegar, in bottles, at 1s. and 2s. each.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
Pockets, 6d., 1 lbs.
Recommended for Children's Diet.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

WHY SUFFER RHEUMATISM. Good Friend for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Sciatica. UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION, extensively applied, is an infallible remedy. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

BUST OF THE LATE MR. BUNNING, CITY ARCHITECT.

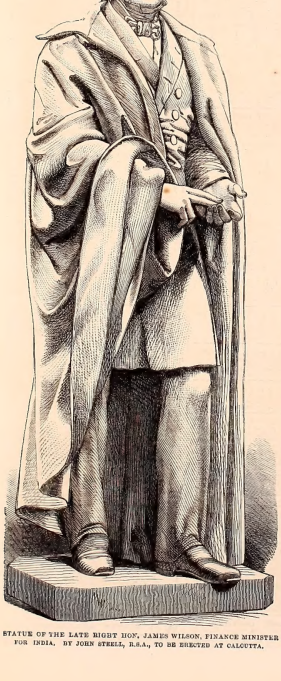
A MEMORIAL tablet and bust have been erected in the western entrance-hall of the City of London School, in honour of the late Mr. Bunning, City architect, whose professional services to the Corporation began with his design for that building. It was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor, some weeks ago, on the occasion of the anniversary of the school. The monument consists of a white Carrara marble bust, placed on a Gothic pedestal of the same material, on which is the inscription. It has a projecting cornice of sculptured foliage, and care has been taken to use only such mouldings as are to be found in the ornamentation of the school itself. The features are easily recognisable by those acquainted with Mr. Bunning, more especially in the earlier period of his career; and although the sculptor, Mr. Joseph Durham, was obliged to depend upon a photograph and upon recollection for guidance, he has given to this production of his skill an excellent likeness and a thoughtful and pleasing expression. The tablet bears the following inscription, by Mr. E. N. Philipps, selected from others by the Lord Chief Baron:—"Erected by the Corporation of London, as a tribute of respect to the memory of James Bunstone Bunning, Esq., F.S.A., who designed this school, and for upwards of twenty years was the City architect. He maintained through life a character for high professional talent, and left behind him an unblemished reputation and an honoured name. Born Oct., 1802; died, Nov. 1863."



BUST OF THE LATE MR. BUNNING, CITY ARCHITECT, BY JOSEPH DURHAM, F.S.A., ERECTED AT THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

STATUE OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON, AT CALCUTTA.

A STATUE of the late Right Hon. James Wilson, one of the Secretaries of her Majesty's Treasury, and sometime Secretary to the Finance Department of the Government of India, has been executed by Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., and her Majesty's sculptor for Scotland. Shortly after the melancholy death of Mr. Wilson, whose great administrative abilities had just begun to tell on the financial affairs of India when he was prematurely taken away, a subscription was entered into among the merchants of Calcutta for a memorial which should express the public sense entertained of his brief but valuable services. It was resolved that the memorial should be in the form of a marble statue, and a committee of gentlemen in Liverpool were requested to employ an artist who would be likely to do full justice to the work. Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., her Majesty's sculptor for Scotland, had already executed from life a bust of Mr. Wilson for the Royal Scottish Academy. He had also produced for Calcutta an admirable statue, also in marble, of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, as a memorial of his distinguished rule as Governor-General. To him, therefore, the commission for a full-length statue of Mr. Wilson was given; and he has performed his task, as our Illustration will show, with remarkable success. The figure is a little larger than life, and has been cut from a fine block of Carrara marble. Mr. Wilson is represented in the act of expounding some of his schemes, and the expression of the face conveys the idea that he has just put forward some argument, and is pausing to observe its effect on those to whom he speaks. The attitude is erect, the left foot slightly advanced, and over the shoulders is loosely thrown a cloak, which falls in graceful folds behind.



STATUE OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON, FINANCE MINISTER FOR INDIA, BY JOHN STEELL, R.S.A., TO BE ERECTED AT CALCUTTA.

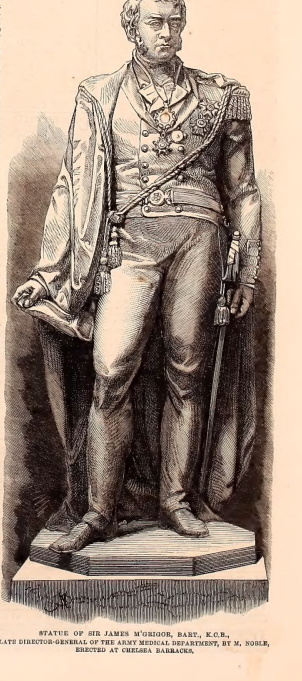
STATUE OF THE LATE SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR.

THE statue of the late Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, of which we give an Illustration, is from the studio of Mr. Noble, and is admirable, both as a work of art and as a faithful and pleasing likeness. We may also congratulate the committee on having secured for it a most appropriate site, fronting the newly-erected barracks of the Guards at Chelsea, with the hospital in the rear, where a few old veterans still linger and talk over the storm of Badajoz and the graves of the Peninsular; and where it will fitly perpetuate the memory of one whose whole life was spent in the service of the soldier, and whose aim and reward was the simple performance of his duty.

A short memoir of Sir James M'Grigor, whose unobtrusive but useful services, extending over sixty years, raised him, unaided by influence, to the highest post in his profession, may not be uninteresting. He was a native of Aberdeen, and entered the Army, as surgeon of the 88th (or Connaught Rangers), in 1793. The scene of his first experience was in Holland, under the Duke of York; then in the West Indies, where the yellow fever was decimating our troops. His next tour of service was to Ceylon and Bombay, whence he crossed the desert with Sir D. Baird's force to join the army under Sir R. Abercrombie in Egypt, a campaign memorable as the first in which a gleam of success dawned on the British arms. There his administrative energy and medical experience successfully overcame the ravages of the plague, which threatened the very existence of the army; and it was his good fortune to make the acquaintance of Baron Larrey, the surgeon-in-chief to the French army, a man of kindred spirit with his own, and as much distinguished for his talents as for his humanity. Between these two men the only rivalry was which could most alleviate the sufferings entailed by war and extend the resources of medical science. After a few years of home service, though by no means of inactivity, Sir James was specially called on to undertake the charge of the hospitals at Walcheren, where fever had stricken down the greater part of the English troops: even into this gloomy scene of suffering his administrative capacity, aided by the most devoted services of the whole medical staff, introduced method and comparative relief; and the evidence he afterwards gave before the House of Commons, on the Walcheren inquiry, was both so lucid and instructive, and also so modest and dignified, that his value was at once recognised, and when the Duke of Wellington wrote from Spain that it was necessary for "the most active and intelligent officer to be sent out," Sir James M'Grigor was unhesitatingly selected. There the Duke intrusted to him the unfettered direction of the arrangements for the sick and wounded, and it is hardly too much to say that by his methodical organisation many thousands were restored to the ranks who would otherwise have been lost to subsequent battles; and that thus he contributed, in his degree, to those marvellous victories which are the pride and glory of British history, and amply justified the wisdom of his appointment and the confidence of his great commander. For was the Duke slow to acknowledge his merits; for he paid to him this singular tribute of praise, the more remarkable as coming from one so calm and reserved as was the Duke of Wellington:—"I consider (he wrote to Lord Bathurst) Mr. M'Grigor one of the most able of public servants."

The Peninsular War over, with its fatigues, its dangers, its anxieties, its glories, Sir James became the Director General of the Army Medical Department, over which he presided nearly forty years, introducing many improvements and raising the standard of medical efficiency. He attracted to the service men of a higher social position and more scientific attainments. It might be supposed that a life of such uninterrupted activity, many years of which were spent in scenes of danger and anxiety, would leave little time for study. But Sir James was the author of several most useful works. He also founded a museum at Chatham and two institutions for the benefit of the widows and children of medical officers. His eminent services were appreciated by the country; he was created a Baronet and Knight Commander of the Bath; he was a member of the Royal Society and other scientific bodies, and three times Rector of the University of Aberdeen. The personal attachment of the officers of his own department was evinced by the presentation to him of a valuable service of plate; a portrait (by Wilkie), placed in the museum at Chatham; another presented to Lady M'Grigor, with a feeling address, at the time of his retirement from office. He died, in 1858, at the ripe age of eighty-eight; and we are happy to think that this monument will perpetuate the memory of so useful and laborious a public servant, and stimulate, we trust, younger men to walk in the same path of simple duty.

This statue has been erected by subscription among the military and medical friends of the late Director-General — Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards, having originated the subscription, and being the honorary secretary and treasurer of the committee.



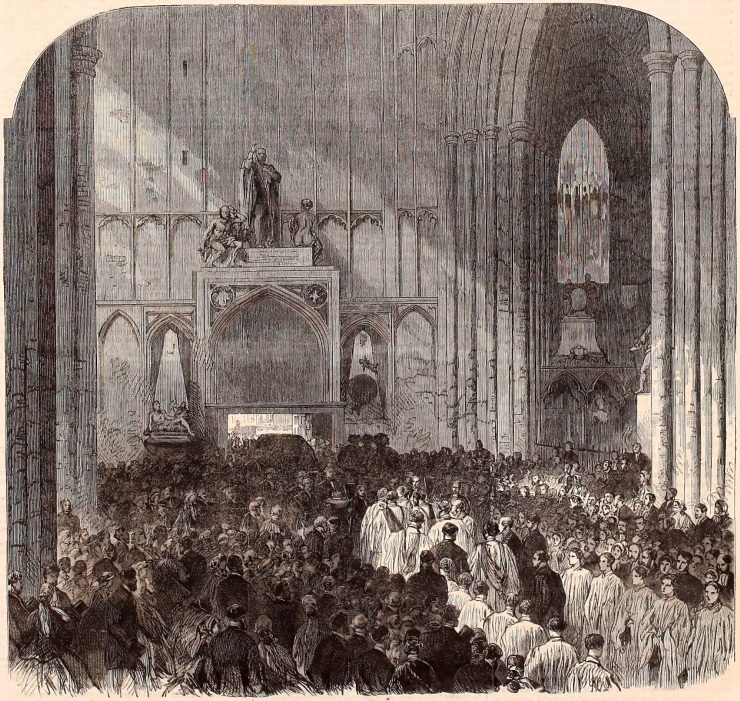
STATUE OF SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, BART., K.C.B., LATE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BY M. NOBLE, ERECTED AT CHELSEA BARRACKS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1341.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

A GENERAL election, even in an old Constitutional country, is always attended with more or less public anxiety. One can never calculate with certainty what will be its issue. An unforeseen occurrence, either on the eve or during the progress of one, may so impress the popular mind, then in its highest state of susceptibility, as to bring about results of the most unlooked-for character, and may substitute for an expected verdict upon a course of Ministerial policy one which may put in peril national institutions. We have not been without grave experience of this kind even in England. Is it surprising, then, that all who desire the success of Constitutional government on the Continent should fix upon Italy at this moment a wistful gaze? The youthful kingdom, whose birth we hailed with sympathising joy but a very few years since, has been passing through the severe ordeal of reconstituting its Chamber of Deputies. Its first Chamber, elected under the auspices of Count Cavour, fulfilled its arduous mission with a wisdom, self-



THE FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON: THE CLERGY RECEIVING THE BODY AT THE WEST DOOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 447.

command, and patriotism which, considering its inexperience, reflected no little credit upon the country. Exposed to serious dangers on either hand, it pursued, steadily and cautiously, a policy of singular moderation and good sense through more than one political crisis in which a false step might have conducted to ruin. The Second Chamber, it was generally felt, would be returned under conditions somewhat more trying to the character of the constituencies. The flush of patriotic enthusiasm has had time to die away. The sacrifices exacted in support of the unity and political independence of Italy have been considerable, while the advantages expected to be secured by them are but very partially developed. The burdens of the people have been increased, while the fruition of their hopes is still in the future. It was an anxious question, therefore, how far the new elections would confirm the general policy adhered to by the first Chamber, and the more so because they would take place under an Administration which, whatever may be its recommendations, has failed to draw to itself the confidence of the public.

The present Government of Victor Emmanuel appeared to be satisfied that the heart of Italy was sound and might be trusted. At all events, they decided that the issue of the elections should not be shaped by the use of official influence. Whether, owing to the unopportune resignation of Marquis Pepoli, the Minister of the Interior, and of Zini, the Under-Secretary for that department, they made a virtue of necessity, or whether they acted upon deliberate choice, the fact should be taken account of in any estimate we may form of the general result. That having abstained from the employment of the machinery at the command of every Constitutional Government was unusual, and their ostentation of it may have tended to chill the ardour of their friends. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that electoral organisation is as yet extremely rude and inefficient in all parts of Italy, with the exception, perhaps, of Piedmont, and that no political party was sufficiently conversant with electioneering tactics to take full advantage of the inaction of the Government. So far, therefore, as the constituencies are qualified to give adequate utterance to the will of the country they may be held to have done so on the present occasion. The voice they have expressed is their own, and fairly embodies their uppermost thought. The judgment they have pronounced has been swayed by no systematic pressure, save it of illicit combinations or of terror. Any verdict cannot be said to have been prompted by extraneous authority but fairly represents the light which is within them.

The process of election in Italy differs materially from that with which Englishmen are familiar. Whereas with us an election at an electoral district obtains a third of the votes on the register or a half of the votes actually tendered, the election is considered incomplete, and a second trial is resorted to in the following week, at which a bare majority suffices to secure success. It is perhaps, rather a matter of regret than of surprise that in a newly enfranchised kingdom the exercise of the suffrage is neither so appreciated as a privilege nor recognised as a duty by a sufficiently large proportion of those to whom it has been accorded a second election an exceptional necessity. The fact that less than one third of the four hundred and forty-three deputies to be chosen were definitively elected on the first trial seems to imply that popular enthusiasm and interest have risen to an extravagant height, or that party feeling was not so keen, or party strength so evenly balanced as to have given rise to a general belief that every vote would be of value. We, who look on from a distance, may have regarded the issue as more uncertain, and may have attached to it more importance, than they with whom the decision rested. Possibly, their local information precluded doubt in a large number of cases, and where the end is clearly foreseen there is apt to be a less strenuous effort in the use of the means whereby it must be achieved.

The general result of the elections, it may be confidently assumed, will be accepted by the wisest and most disinterested friends of Italy, both in the kingdom and out of it, as proof that she understands her position, and is resolved to walk warily. A large a proportion as two thirds of the deputies returned, we are told, belong to the party of moderate Liberals, and will support the Government. No one who has intelligently watched the course of events in the southern peninsula can be at a loss to interpret this fact. It means that the Italian people deliberately ratify the Convention of September, 1864, and intend to see its engagements loyally fulfilled: that the Romans relieved from the restraint imposed upon them by the French army of occupation, shall be left to deal with the temporal sovereignty of the Pope in their own strength; that they shall neither be stimulated into revolt nor aided in it by external force; and that Rome shall not be incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, except in be brought about by mutual agreement. It means that, for the present at least, the Government at Florence will not seek an armed encounter with Austria for the possession of Venetia: that it will not precipitate its claims to that province by means likely to drag Europe into the contest: that it will patiently abide the natural ripening of present political tendencies into the inevitable result: and will pursue its affairs in the confident expectation that nature and justice will ere long put an end to an anomaly which affronts both. And, by logical inference, it means that the resources of the kingdom shall not be meanwhile drained to the limits of exhaustion for the maintenance of naval and military armaments beyond the present need, and above the real strength, of the most youthful of European Powers; that some attempt shall be made to lighten the weight of taxation, to increase the revenue by developing industrial and commercial enterprise, and to reduce to order the national finances, just now in a dangerous state of embarrassment. In a word, it means that, withdrawing her attention from day-dreams of territorial expansion, Italy will devote her energies to immediate and pressing duties, ensure security of both life and property within her own borders, and overtake as speedily as possible the immense arrears of legislation and administration which centuries of misrule and discord have bequeathed to the present generation.

We say that the recent elections fairly indicate that the public opinion of Italy not only favours this programme, but has deliberately indorsed it as dictated by the truest patriotism. The voice of the nation is for going forward, but for going forward under the guidance of good sense and self-restraint. There is no hankering after bygone days. The reactionary party, notwithstanding the utmost exertion, has succeeded in returning to the Chamber but an insignificant fraction of representative power. The party of action, who would precipitate her undertakings which the majority of the people desire, and who fancy nothing has been done whilst more remains to be achieved, have been more successful, but remain still a very decided minority. They reflect the passionate yearnings rather than the calm judgment of the Italian people, and, with the active position, brought into prominent relief by the elections, shows that the intellect of Italy is master of her feeling. Not the indifference of her will, but the clearness and robustness of her understanding, must be taken to have governed her decision. She has proved herself equal to that highest of conquests—the conquest of her own heart.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress has written a letter of condolence to Lady Palmerston.

The Empress's visit to the hospitals has excited universal admiration among all classes of the population. The humane and courageous conduct of the illustrious lady, suffering as she had been for some days from a severe cold, will long be remembered. The *Journal des Débats*, alluding to the Empress's visit, says:—

The emotion was great, as might be expected, among all these poor people, and the gentleness of the Empress could not have been more touching. Of the sufferers, whose sight was perhaps already obscured by the gravity of his state, having replied to a question put to him by the Empress, "Oui, ma mère," "My friend," said the Sister of Charity in attendance, "it is not I who speak to you; it is the Empress." "Ah, pardon, madame," replied the Majesty, "it is the most noble name he can give me!"

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by his Archdeacons, has visited the Hopital la Charité, where a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the patients. The Prelate did not confine himself to merely performing the customary visit appertaining to his calling, but left substantial marks of his bounty to the more necessitous among the sick.

The zeal and devotion which the medical directors of the two principal hospitals, the Hôtel Dieu and Lariboisière, during the visitation of cholera have received a suitable recognition at the hands of the Emperor. On Tuesday the Minister of the Interior, M. Rouher, the Hôtel Dieu and the Hopital Beaujon, and presented the cross of the Legion of Honour to MM. Laugier and Gosselin, the surgeons. The same honour will, it is believed, be conferred upon the Viscountess de Chabrol, Sister of the sacred Perfect of Toulon, who, at the risk of her own life, repeatedly visited the cholera wards of her district when the plague was at its height, that she might restore moral courage to a panic-stricken population.

Baron Hubner, the newly-appointed Ambassador of Austria to the Papal Court, has arrived in Paris from Rome. He left on Saturday last week. It is asserted that France will exercise her influence with the Papal Government to induce Baron Hubner to remain at Rome.

Count Wickenburg has been appointed President of the Austrian Central Commission for the Exhibition of 1867, which he has held at Paris in 1867. The committee is placed under the immediate patronage of the Archduke Maximilian.

The distribution of rewards for the French national shooting competition took place, on Sunday, at Vincennes. The prize of honour was gained by M. Vagneur, jun., and Master of Cadets, son of the late M. Victor Bailly. That awarded for the longest distance was carried off by M. Jules Gerard.

The *Moniteur* announces that Russia and Prussia have accepted the invitation of France to the international conference at Constantinople.

A waterspout which burst near the River Ardèche has caused great destruction.

The Emperor Napoleon has conferred a commandership in the Legion of Honour on the Secretary to Sandwich, which promulgates a sort of French protectorate, as an ally and neighbour of the Anand dependency of this Empire.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Monday evening publishes a correspondence from Oran, dated the 24th of October, which states that the Algerian insurgents, 50,000 strong, are in possession of the whole south side of the Tell Mountains.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we have the gratifying intelligence that Spain has announced to our Government her resolution to adopt energetic measures to put an end to the Cuban trade.

Prince Amadeus of Italy has been decorated by the Queen with the Grand Cross of Charles III.

The cholera is decreasing in Madrid and also in Seville.

ITALY.

The elections for deputies to the Parliament have terminated. The following will be the strength of the parties in the Chamber:—Moderates, 264; Democrats, 101; Clericals, 11; Civil Right, 9; doubtful, 46.

The frigates Gomez and Eldorado have left Toulon for Civita Vecchia, to bring home French troops. Letters from Rome state that the second division of troops will leave that spring, and the remainder of the French army of occupation subsequently. General Kanzler has been appointed Minister of War in the place of Gen. de Mezzacapo, who, it is officially announced, has been relieved of his functions on account of ill-health.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council engaged, yesterday, in the revision of the Swiss Constitution has adopted two important principles—liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religious worship.

PRUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been published announcing that the Emperor has appointed a new committee for the control of the public debt. This committee will be in direct communication with the Emperor.

GERMANY.

Bavaria, Saxony, and House Darmestadt have agreed to propose in the Federal Diet that the Holstein estates should be convoked, that Schleswig should be incorporated with Germany, and that the costs of the federal execution in the duchies and of the Danish war should be borne by the Confederation.

The general meeting of the National Verein took place in Frankfort on Sunday, when the following resolutions of the committee in reference to the political organisation of Germany and the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question were agreed to by a large majority:—

1. The National Verein maintains its original programme, that Germany should be constituted as a federal state, the central authority of which should be transferred to Prussia, upon condition that such transfer be sanctioned by a parliament representing the whole German nation.

2. The National Verein declares that the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question can be brought about solely by a vote of the population of the duchies, the free exercise of which can only be limited by the common interests of Germany.

It was further resolved that, should a German central authority not be formed, Prussia alone could effectually defend the northern frontier of Germany. In conclusion, the National Verein resolved that the conversion of the Schleswig-Holstein Estates could no longer be delayed.

DENMARK.

At a sitting of the Committee of the Rigsraad, held last Saturday, the President of the Ministry declared that the Government could not accept the amendments to the Constitution which had been voted by the Rigsraad, and that it would maintain the bill for the Constitution as at first presented to that body by the Government. The Committee will again endeavour to modify the constitutional amendments so as to render them more in conformity with the Government bill.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Diet has been opened with a speech from the Throne. His Majesty said:—

Swedish and Norwegian arms have enjoyed the blessings of peace in variable, and in part deplorable, circumstances. The relations of my Government to all Powers are friendly, and I entertain no doubt that the fiftieth anniversary of the union of Sweden and Norway has been celebrated with acclamation in both countries, by which the ties of brotherly affection have been more closely knitted. The Swedish Army has been reorganised by a measure previously appointed for the purpose. Your first labour will be to examine the Budget for the reform of the Army. I trust that you will find that honourable task in free will and independent action, and, by accepting the proposals, will have laid a foundation for such conditions adequate to the object, New bankrupt, criminal, and several laws will next be submitted for your consideration, but the number of other main questions of legislation must not be hurried. Bills of less extensive scope only will therefore be laid before you in the present session. As a new composition of the Riksdag is intended in accordance with the Constitutional Law, the existing Riksdag will be limited solely to the most necessary extraordinary expenses for one year. Should the estimate made prove insufficient, the Government will, in the meantime, propose the means of further supplies. I have been refreshed, both in body and mind, by the reverence with, nevertheless, cover the anticipated outlay. Friends for the reorganisation of the army and fleet await completion, and the sums required for these purposes will be asked for subsequently. The liberation of trade has proved beneficial, and the best advantages and credit banks have been advantageous.

The speech concluded with a promise that educational arrangements should be improved, and dwelt emphatically upon the importance to both countries of the Swedish and Norwegian lines of railway communication being speedily completed.

GREECE.

There is another Ministerial crisis at Athens. The Ministry having resigned, the King instructed M. Balgaris to form one. The latter would not undertake it unless Count Sponneck, his Majesty's Danish adviser, left the country. The King refused to comply with this condition, and M. Balgaris declined the task of constituting a Ministry. Greece is at present, therefore, without a Government.

UNITED STATES.

The reconstruction policy of President Johnson is daily gaining support. Besides the Legislatures of Mississippi and South Carolina, that also a Republican Rectification Assembly, had been held, at both of which the Governor's policy was indorsed. The former negro suffrage was denounced. Mr. Wendell Phillips, however, has made a speech, in which he said that President Johnson, in his address to the South Carolina Assembly, had committed himself to the reconstruction rebels, making himself three quarters rebel in order that the South might be one quarter free. Mr. Phillips denounced the indictment of the President's policy by the Republican Conventions.

Mr. Secretary Seward has arrived at Auburn, on the 20th ult., at which he said the settlement of national claims would be conducted without unnecessary irritation, with dignity and honour. He called attention to the influence of America on the international conduct of other States, and said that the Government of the future would be pacific. Previous to the civil war. He expected to see republican institutions, which had been established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, reserved, and reinvigorated. He trusted that we should look for signs of its working on other continents.

The evidence in the Surratt trial closed on Oct. 14. The trial ended in a farce quarrel between the prisoner's counsel and the military judges, in which the latter were insulted by the former.

The North Carolina Convention had passed a resolution forbid ing the emancipation of any slave without his forbidden debt.

The Fenian Congress at Philadelphia has" decided on an important secret measure, but the determination to keep the matter has been promised.

A severe gale has swept the American coasts, causing great destruction to shipping.

INDIA.

The intention of the Viceroy to remain at Agra the first three months of the cold season, and afterwards to proceed to Calcutta, has been overruled by the Home Government, which has insisted on the Viceroy's immediate return to Calcutta.

JAPAN.

The quarrel between the Tycoon and Prince Nagato has been settled. A plot to murder the former has been discovered.

It is rumoured that Sir Harry Parkes's negotiations with the Japanese Government have been well received.

NEW ZEALAND.

The 65th Regiment has arrived in Auckland, for embarkation to England.

Disturbances continue on the east coast. The colonial forces and friendly natives have been successful against the Hauhau. One of their pahs was stormed by the colonial forces. The expedition captured the native chief Kereopa and Captain Lloyd.

The Governor has confiscated land in Taranaki, and issued a proclamation of peace and amnesty.

The east coast alone is under martial law.

A motion in favour of the abolition of the two colonies has been negatived in the House of Representatives by a majority of 14. It was moved by a Legislative Councillor, and lowered without a division. Ministers propose further taxation.

New gold-fields are attracting population.

There is a rumour that the King of Saxony intends to abdicate in favour of his son, Prince Albert.

Since the appearance of the cholera in Paris the sale of rum has quadrupled, whilst that of beer has fallen to zero.

The honour of Civil C.B. has been conferred on Mr. J. Green, Consul-General at Hamburg, and Mr. Ingwarth, Consul-General in Servia.

The death is announced of Prince George Bernard d'Anhalt, born in 1796. He was the last surviving brother of the reigning Prince.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, C.B., late Chargé-d'Affaires in Japan, and since Secretary of Legation at Athens, has been, on Wednesday, for his post as Minister to the South American Republic of Ecuador.

The Continental journals report the death at Baden, on the 19th inst., of Mdlle. Constance Bethmann, daughter of the late Charles Meyer de Rothschild, at the age of twenty.

A celebrated actor in Germany, Herr Baguelat Dawison, was seized with apoplexy whilst performing in Berlin, on the 20th ult., and died in an hour afterwards.

The *Invalide Russe* denies the rumour respecting the retaking of the town of Tashkhend by the Emir of Bokhara, and the capture of the Russian garrison.

The Paraguayans have sustained another reverse. Corrientes has been reoccupied by the allies, and its garrison, to the number of 4000 men, made prisoners.

By a telegram from Lisbon, we learn that the David Dunbar was wrecked off Los Rocos, on the 7th ult. Her crew and passengers were rescued by the Brazilian steamboat Pedro Segundo ten days after the disaster.

The *Naples Observer* says that a porcelain manufactory on a large scale is about being started in Naples, under the management of a Staffordshire manufacturer.

By a Prussian law, passed in 1844, no divorce causes can be heard until the clergyman of the parish in which the unhappy couple live has had an opportunity of reconciling them to each other. In the year 1861 there were 7266 couples who wished to part, and of these no less than 3778 were induced by the clergymen to give up their unsuitable intentions.

The youthful King of Bavaria is suffering from a disease of the right foot, brought on by too rapid growth. He is obliged to exercise it a little up to the knee, and to wear a bandage, and has been ordered out of Munich by his physicians and doctor's commands for some weeks' residence in the mountains. He enjoys perfect health in every other respect.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Parliament was on Wednesday further prorogued to the 23rd inst. The proceedings were of a purely formal character.

The 112th session of the Society of Arts will begin on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when the opening address will be delivered by Mr. Warren, F.G.S., chairman of the council.

The opening conversazione of the Architectural Association of London took place yesterday week, when the chair was taken by the president, Mr. R. W. Bahs, who, after distributing the prizes awarded to the various successful students, delivered an able address to a numerous audience.

A sum of upwards of £20,000 has been subscribed towards the cathedral which it is proposed to erect in London to the memory of the late Cardinal Wiseman. The Pope has contributed towards the memorial a magnificent silver gilt monstrance of the same size and with the same precious stones and with appropriate medallions in mosaic.

On the Lambeth Marsh branch line of the North London Railway, extending from Dalston-lane to Broad-street, was formally inspected by a party of directors and other gentlemen, on Tuesday, by special train, and the line was opened on Wednesday. Passengers from Camden Town to the City will in a considerable number of cases save time.

At the last meeting of the committee of management of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton some interesting special business was transacted—viz., the selection from the list of candidates of twenty of the most eligible cases to proceed to Madeira, where they will remain the whole of the winter. The party will sail from London on Monday next.

On Wednesday the winter session of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, South Kensington, in connection with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, was opened. Mr. C. W. Merrifield, C.B., having been appointed principal in the room of the late Mr. H. J. Purkis.

Last Saturday the friends of Professor Masson, of University College, entertained him at a farewell dinner, previous to his proceeding to Edinburgh, where he has been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. Mr. Stanfield, M.P., was in the chair. Several wishes were expressed for the success of Professor Masson, to which he made a suitable reply.

A great pile of warehouses on the Surrey side of the Thames, known as Stuart's Quay, was on Monday night destroyed by fire, the property of, or tenanted by, Messrs. Stuart, who on Monday morning had insured their stock to the amount of £100,000, was consumed.—A great fire also occurred on Saturday night in the Kent Road, by which a number of cows were recorded last week—one in Bermondsey, where a married woman was burnt to death; and another at Stepney, where a child was run over and killed. The other inmates of the house destroyed were rescued.—An artistic brushmaker, named Jones, living in Hackney, committed suicide on Sunday by the fire, left the room, and on his return, finding it in a blaze, was so elated that he fell down dead.

On Monday morning the three new divisions of police which have for some time been in course of formation, and which are to be under Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, began their duties. The three new divisions are to be known as the T, the A, and the X divisions. The first, which will comprise Clapham and Brixton, will be under the superintendence of Mr. Bond; that of the X, which will be in Hammersmith, Chiswick, Kentish Town, and Somers Town; and that of the A division, under Mr. Hosey, will include Paddington, Kilburn, Hampstead, Highgate, Finchley, and the Harrow road. The number of men comprised in the three new divisions will be 1,000, including superintendents, inspectors, and sergeants.

The Rev. S. Haddon Parkes states, in a letter to the *Times*, that the plan of the new parish which he has formed for the purpose of his diocesan for the working classes of London have been distributed in the following manner:—"The whole plateau has been divided into districts, each station in thirty rectangular parishes; 3180 have been found their way into thirteen working men's clubs (two have been opened for the reception of twenty schools—ragged, Sunday, and parochial; 1180 among the soldiers of the garrison; 1000 have been sent to the various hospitals; 1000 have been in attendance at the various theatres, and other minor places have had their applicants. The 19,866 pamphlets have found their way to the poor of London. At least eighty people have thrown themselves of their own accord in my way, and confessed upon them, and there can be no doubt that, morally and socially, great good will result from this well-timed gift."

On Tuesday night all the toll bars and gates on 108 miles of road on the south side of the Thames—comprising all the main roads—were taken over by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Surrey Commercial Docks Company, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the Kingston, and Stockwell, fifty-eight miles of the former trusts were cleared a few days ago. Those of an advantageous character, as the Kingston and Kew-green gate to Greenwich, Lewisham, and Farnborough, Beckenham, Croydon, Brixton, and Peck'ham and Camberwell, Deptford, and Rotherhithe, &c., like manner, made free, and so were those of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford. The gates removed were all of the most inconvenient character, and were, from fifty-five miles. These ordinary results are in great measure due to the exertions of Mr. Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and Mr. Locke, M.P., the latter having also been appointed chairman of the committee of the Board. Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., Mr. Matthew Forster, late M.P. for Berwick, and Mr. Hermann Ingram, M.P., and Lord Lovaine (late Lord Percy, and late Member M.P. for Middlesex), and on the south side, of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. John Locke, M.P., Mr. A. H. Layard.

The South-Eastern Industrial Exhibition was opened last Saturday in Guy's Hospital, Borough-road Hospital, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and a large number of visitors. The various articles, to the number of 4,000, which are exhibited are immediately beneath the Painted Hall. Many of the articles are of a serious character, some displaying remarkable ingenuity and mechanical skill. They are divided into five classes—professional workmanship, amateur productions, articles of domestic and miscellaneous manufacture, fine arts, and objects, inventions and novel contrivances, ladies' work, and miscellaneous. Models of ships and guns form a notable feature in the exhibition, and there are also more amateur paintings and works of art than are generally to be met with. A working model of the Victoria Bridge at Rochwich has excretted largely on the occasion. The prizes for competition are numerous, and are of a valuable character, consisting principally in addition to a silver medal, of the exhibition will be presented to each exhibitor. The Rev. Dr. Rowsell, secretary to the Hospital, and Mr. Thomas Norman Deane, have taken great interest in the exhibition, and the committee express themselves deeply indebted to the Admiralty for providing them with a hall in which to display the productions of the ingenious science to them to have the opening ceremony in the Painted Hall.

A gasometer on the works of the London Gaslight Company, in Stone Buildings, contains a million cubic feet of gas, capable of storing more, and a large building, called the "meter-house," near the gasometer, was completely filled with meters, filling up every inch of space between the arches, some of whom are not expected to survive. Horses in the neighbourhood, and in the stables of the company, were also suffering from the fumes in many instances, the fortitude of the animals in bearing the foul gas meters were filled with gas when No. 1 exploded with the sound of a park of artillery, shaking the whole meter-house from end to end, and filling it with flame. The second gasometer caught fire and burnt with great fury; but to greater exhaustion were from this—from a cause not yet ascertained—the loss of gas. Within a very short time about thirty men were got out of the place, but all were more dead and as quickly as possible. Every effort at once to be identified, and the divers were taken at once to St. Thomas's Hospital. Some were only slightly injured, and were able to return to their homes; but wounds or bruises ensued; but with about a dozen the case was different, and they were carried to the hospital, where they were under the care of the evening students. Two men were found, unable to escape, and were suffocated at that time had perished. Those who saw the explosion describe it as one vast upheaving of flame shooting high in the air, and the whole place was instantly filling around. People nearly a mile off were thrown violently down, and persons who were in houses in streets at some distance from the works were seven times from the heat of the flames. The flames, indeed, mounted so high that even though it was four miles off, the glare was distinctly seen in the west from long distances.

The births of 2227 children (1137 boys and 1090 girls) were registered in London last week. In the corresponding week of ten years, 1857–64, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1,977. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1377. It was the forty-third week of the year, and the average number in the corresponding week of ten corrected for increase of population, 1919. Thirty-seven deaths were caused by fever (typhus, 14; enteric or typhoid, 23), against 39 and 36 in the two preceding. Small-pox of diseases were returned, the corrected average for the forty-three weeks of the year being 1,019. Measles, which are always extremely fatal, the number returned was 73, or 31 in excess of the average, and 10 more than referred to cholera. Seven deaths by hooping-cough and convulsions were registered in the week.—The births were registered during the week in other large towns of the United Kingdom last week were 6504; the number registered in 1867 was 6995. The annual rate per 1000 persons living. The last four weeks show an increase, the rates having been successively 24, 26, 26, and 27. In Liverpool the births in the week were 206, the deaths, 317; in Manchester—births, 213; deaths, 241; in Salford—births, 69; deaths, 94; in Birmingham—births 218, deaths 181; in Leeds—births 134, deaths 112; in Bristol—births 104, deaths 76; in Hull—births 73, deaths 58; in Sheffield—births 160, deaths 111; in Edinburgh—births 191, deaths 264; and in Dublin—births 160, deaths 161. The annual rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 in London, 28 in Edinburgh, and 32 in Dublin; 27 in Liverpool, 36 in Manchester, 24 in Salford, 23 in Birmingham, 20 in Leeds, 23 in Bristol, 30 in Hull, and 33 in Glasgow.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, Sahn-street, Adelphi, Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, reported that during the past month there had been many distressing shipwrecks on the coast. But frequently, as well as death and despair, there was also heroism in the life-boat crews to make the scenes memorable. The institution voted £12 to the crew of some of its life-boats for saving the following shipwrecked crews during the fearful gales of last month:—The Caister life-boat saved the brig Kathleen, of Hartlepool, and her crew of six men; and the brig Harlington, of Sunderland, and her crew of nine men: the Newbiggin life-boat saved the crew of two men from the sloop Robert Hood, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and also the crew of six men from the schooner Thistle, of Sunderland: the crew of five men from the Prussian schooner Patriot, of Barth; the Margate life-boat saved the crew of seven men from the brig Ann, of Sunderland: the Brighton life-boat rendered important services to the brig Ringdove, of Whitby, and her crew of seven men, which were saved by the Shoreham boat from the Dungeness Lighthouse, who landed them at Rye: the Eastbourne life-boat rendered great service to the steam-ship Preston Belle, of Dublin; the Wexford life-boat rescued the crew of the brig Alice, of Sunderland: North Shields' the Hayling Island life-boat saved the crew of fourteen men from the barque Lady Lorne, of Sunderland: the abandoned Norwegian barque into Portsmouth Harbour: the Richmond, Yorks, life-boat rescued the crew of the brig Ann, of Sunderland: the Belfast: the Pooling life-boat saved the crew of six men of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland: the Lytham, Brighton life-boat saved the crew of five men of the schooner Earl Cotland, of Ambech. The silver medal of the institution, for the gallantry of the crew of the Lytham life-boat in saving the crew of the schooner Earl Cotland, of Ambech. And £15 to the crew, accompanied by the silver medal of the institution, for the gallantry of the crew of the coast of their gratuitous efforts in rescuing the crew of the coast of the French brig Providence, of Granville, which had gone ashore on Hayle Bar, in a strong wind and heavy ground sea, on the 19th ult. Rewards amounting to £141 were also voted to pay the expenses of many of the life-boats for the services rendered by them during the past month, their services were not, however, required, the vessels having, in most cases, got off themselves. Various other awards were also voted to the crews of life-boats. Payments amounting to £1079 were ordered to be made on various life-boats belonging to the institution, and the sum of £1000 was contributed to the institution during the past month by Mrs. Colonel Vernon, in memory of her late husband, Colonel Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, and of Shipbrook, in Cheshire. Mr. Peter Bell, Esq., of the Life Guards, who died last month the institution had sent new life-boats to Caistor, new Great Yarmouth, and Cullercoats, Northumberland. A life-boat is on the way to Caistor, was fortunately the means of saving a vessel and her crew.

THE LATE POLICE-CONSTABLE.—Consequent upon the death of Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Willes, who was the judge on the Home Circuit to which the late Mr. Justice Cresswell belonged, has taken the latter's place, being raised to the Bench by the late Lord Chancellor. The learned judge took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, while he was made a Judge in Michaelmas Term, 1859. He has now served his full term of office, and will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Lush. Vacancies in Mr. Justice Crompton has been offered by the Lord Chancellor to Mr. Lush, Q.C., the Recorder of London, and Mr. Justice Willes to Mr. Serjeant Pulling, or Mr. Benjamin Lush was sworn into office, and on Thursday he was received with a full bench of Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench in the Queen's Bench.

On Thursday morning, being the first day of Michaelmas Term, her Majesty's Judges, Queen's Counsel, Serjeants-at-Law, and others were received by the Lord Chancellor, at his house in Cottage-green, Duke-street, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. There was a large attendance, this being the first day for the appearance of the Queen's Counsel in their new robes of state, and Mr. Justice Lush was present, and was cordially congratulated on his elevation to the Bench. The learned judge took his seat on the Bench as a Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, and was received by the Bar as Westminster. At a little after two o'clock their Lordships opened their Commission.

The Yelverton marriage case is likely to come before the public again on the anxiety of persons who are desirous to see the result of the appeal case duly argued on behalf of Mrs. Yelverton against the late judgment of the majority of the Court of Appeal.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday week, the German schoolmaster, Jacob Jacobsohn, was indicted for the manslaughter of Louis Jerome, in a fight, striking him with a table-knife, was found guilty of manslaughter, and recommended to mercy by the jury, on account of the provocation which made him fight. He was sentenced to six month's hard labour.

The prisoner Wheeler, who was charged with defrauding foreigners, by advising pedlars and officials of the receipt of imaginary important packages, which could only be obtained by the payment of certain charges, which, when these, have also been tried. Louis Jordan was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Several other prisoners, against whom charges were acquitted on the belief that she is the wife of the man; Alexander Wheeler, who has been in custody for the last two months, was discharged. He was ordered six years' penal servitude.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday night, James Murphy, a salesman in Petticoat-lane, was indicted for the manslaughter of Thomas Young and Jennings, barmaid at the Old Red Lion Tavern, close by. The girl returning to walk out with Young, Murphy, who was drunk, struck her down and began attempting to cut her throat, at which he was "scaring" away, when pulled off by a man who came to her assistance. Young, probably, by a bench the were. The wounds are not at present considered dangerous. The man remains remanded.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Alfred Wood, proprietor of a boarding-house, 3, Bridge-street, Chelsea, was charged with having stolen £155, a gold watch and chain, and a silver watch, the property of Lord Charles Russell, from his bedroom at the house on the 14th ult. The prisoner was taken from him, in August last, the loan of £5 to pay some bill. The better he got to know him, the more he found him to be unworthy of confidence, and the same evening this poultry was broken into and a much larger sum of money, with two watches, was stolen. The prisoner was remanded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The next Mayor of Winchester will be the 682nd that has presided over that city.

Lieut. Roe, the Mayoress of Derby, had on Monday given a lecture in that town on "The Education of Girls."

The profits of the exhibition at Alton Towers will defray the cost of the new church which is now being built there.

At the Council-chamber, Whitehall, on Tuesday, the Marquis of London swore in as her Majesty's Lieutenant for the county of Devon.

The Mayor of Oxford gave a dinner, on Monday evening, at which the members for the city and county of Oxford were present. All the members spoke in favour of the principles of the Liberal party.

A testimonial was presented, yesterday week, to Mr. Bobie, late of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Dumfries, Glasgow, and St George's Hotel, Edinburgh, and consisted of a sum of £700, together with an address and a silver vase.

On Wednesday the first section of the Devon and Cornwall Railway, from Plymouth to Callington, a distance of 12 miles in Cornwall, was opened for passenger traffic. The portion opened extends to Gunnislake in Devon.

A public dinner was given at Buckingham, on Tuesday night, to Sir Harry Verney, M.P., as a testimony of the regard of his constituents for the "consistent and liberal manner in which he has discharged the duties he has represented for the last twenty years of his life."

Last Sunday was the day annually devoted in Birmingham to a collection in all the churches and chapels in aid of the funds of the local hospitals and dispensaries. The collections amounted to £2,000, the largest amount we ever knew. This year the collections have reached the whole sum.

The conference of the new National School Society and the Public Library for Prestwich was held, last Saturday, by the Countess of Derby, in the new schools at Prestwich-park, when there was a large number residents in the township and their families, the Sunday-school children, and the industrial schools were present.

Important meetings in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have been held during the week, the object of which has been that, whilst the clubs already established have been fostered and strengthened, new ones may be established wherever required in face of very considerable difficulties.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, at Bristol, last week, it was resolved to erect a memorial hall in London, at a cost exclusive of site of £20,000, in memory of Dr. Remington Mullin, M.P., subscribed £10,000, on condition that four other gentlemen subscribed £1,000 each, and the remainder subscribed.

Public sympathy, and more practical charity, were never more generally displayed than in the present instance. Relief has been offered by the inhabitation which a few months ago carried death and destruction through the heart of Sheffield. The amount subscribed to the relief fund has proved so far in excess of the necessities of the case that it is proposed to return to the subscribers 50 per cent of the money originally raised.

The exhibition of works of art and natural curiosities at Brigg, Lincolnshire, for the benefit of the Brigg Burgess School, and Industrial School, was opened, on the 21st ult., in the Corn Exchange hall. It includes a picture-gallery containing several valuable works of art, a collection of specimens of natural history, and a museum of antiquities, valuable coins, and curiosities. The room was crowded with visitors during the week, and about six years ago, and, owing to her great exertions and the assistance of her relatives, Brigg Industrial School has been very useful to the town; and there are now 112 children on the books.

Lord Belper (Lord Lieutenant of Notts) presented, at the Exchange Hall, Birmingham, on Thursday week, the annual prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the Oxford local examinations. The examinations, which were conducted in the town-hall, were superintended by Sir E. J. Cliffe, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Mayor of Nottingham's prize, and the Mayors of Leicester and Derby's prizes.

The prizes, medals, and certificates awarded to members of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution by the Science and Art Department and the Society of Arts, at the last examinations, will this year be presented to the successful candidates by Mr. Cardwell, the member for Bolton. In addition to the above honours, some of these exhibitors in the Royal School of Mines, offered by the department, fails to the institution for the session 1868–9, viz., a Gilchrist, a free studentship, and the yearly value of £20, and to enable for three years.

Last Saturday the Mayor of Blackburn, Mr. Stones, laid the foundation-stone of a public baths for the borough, in the presence of an immense of spectators, including the artillery and rifle volunteers, Corporation, and members of the Blackburn Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Messrs. Hargreaves, Cowell, and the centre of a procession of 30,000, or one half of the population of Blackburn. It is intended to erect baths at the other end of the borough for the use of the working classes. After the ceremony, the Mayor gave a banquet in the Townhall, to which 1,000 persons sat down.

The United Kingdom Alliance held its twelfth annual meeting, in Manchester, on Wednesday; and in the business part of the day at breakfast in the drawing-room of the Free-Trade Hall; afterwards, a second meeting in the Assembly-room; and, in the evening, a public meeting in the large room—Sir George Pechell, Bart., officiating as chairman. One speaker mentioned that £29,000 had been raised by the Alliance during the year's alliance, and the guarantee fund was now fixed at £80,000, Sir W. C. Trevelyan and Mr. Wilkinson, of Bury, Lancashire, Dr. Langhorn, and others, £2,000, and Mr. Wilfred Lawson £2500.

The foundation-stone of the proposed Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter was laid on Monday, the occasion being celebrated to a considerable extent as a holiday. At 10 o'clock the building in Queen-street, opposite the post office, and it is to be devoted to the purposes of a museum, library reading-room, and school of art, and science. A procession was formed in the Guildhall, and proceeded to the site, which was reached at two o'clock. The Mayor, having walked over the ground of the commencement, Professor Wacklestone offered up a prayer; after which the stone was formally laid by Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., of Wells, the architect, and to whom Mr. Stafford Northcote, in proposing a vote of thanks, gave a warm tribute of praise for the manner in which he had carried out the work. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the Mayor.

Last Saturday night a storm of great violence raged in Cornwall, and several disasters occurred along the coast. Some enormous trees were uprooted in the neighbourhood of Truro, and the country generally suffered severely. Early in the week the famous Arch Rock at Ryaunce Point, near Looe, was blown down. This rock was a favourite resort of visitors from many parts of the county. Numerous accidents have occurred in the shipping have been numerous, and these in several instances have been attended with loss of life. The Rev. Mr. Wagner, called the Vicar of Morwenstow on the Norfolk coast, and its reported that of a crew of twenty-one only one has escaped. The vessel was a brigantine, and was driven on to Bornoch Forth were at sea, a storm came suddenly on, and two cutter crews, to the number of twenty-one, perished.

The Industrial Exhibition and collection of fine-art treasures from the country houses of the nobility, opened in Tweedale, on the 1st of September, closed last Saturday night, when Mr. Venables, jun., of Masleden-hall, Hampshire, and Mr. Hopkins, organist on the organ, "God Save the Queen" was sung, the company joining in the chorus, and at ten o'clock the visitors quitted the building, which was lighted up by gas, for the Parochial Church. The undertaking has been carried out with great spirit, and have been attended by large numbers of persons, the persons having exhibited, visitation, and the receipts amounting to £1300. It is estimated that the expenditure will amount to £1000, leaving a handsome sum to be devoted to prizes, medals, and certificates. On Monday the East of Carnarvon distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful exhibitors. A concert in the large circle of the exhibition followed.

Glasgow gave a hearty welcome to Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday. The right hon. gentleman, in the first instance, received an address from the Trades Council, and then proceeded to a meeting in the hall, which was attended by the working classes; and afterwards the freedom of the city was presented to him in the City Hall, in the presence of the Lord Provost, a number of public dignitaries, and a large assembly. He received the honour as an old and future colony of the Government. He remarked the Reform Association that Ireland in the present circumstances was the cure of grievances, and that what it ought to respect the rights and interests of all classes. To his address in the City Hall he stated that he had been invited to attend a banquet in the Corn Exchange, in which time seventeen men, eminent in public life, had been snatched away by death. At the close of the reception awarded to Mr. Gladstone Lewis, and others, in the full maturity of their powers. He pointed to Lord Russell's recent letter to the electors of London as a model of what it is to be a statesman. In the evening he addressed a large meeting of working men in Saint Rollox. At each of these meetings the reception awarded to Mr. Gladstone was of a most enthusiastic description.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—Two of the conspirators in Kilkenny, Keough, Thorbe, and Rathbeale have received in the sending of a number of threatening letters to Mr. Justice Fenlan, and to the Crown Prosecutor. Information it came to have been suggested by the Crown prosecutor that the weapons found in the house of Rathbeale should be produced in the form of evidence, rather symbols of a certain standing in the order, and the prisoner Rathbeale, who was a member of the order, was found guilty of the charge. Lord Lieutenant of Kilkenny, Lieutenant Judge, Deputy Lieutenant Regiment,' and this sword had been transmitted to him through Archdeacon, of Liverpool, who had received it from a friend in America, and had never been a member of any United States regiment. It was inferred that the sword "Judge Lieutenant" was meant as a hint to assist to stand for the publican corps known to the brotherhood under that designation. At Nenagh, on approve evidence was given by Joseph Keough, of whom Q. was the evidence in open court which he had before proffered to the Crown. He stated that he belonged to the Fenian brotherhood, and described the oath his informations were false. Notwithstanding this failure of testimony, the magistrates were of opinion that the case was sufficiently made out to call upon the charge of felony on a Queen's Bench Magistrate was bound over in the sum of £100 to appear at the Queen's Bench Division next term. Warner, the Fenian informer, was then sworn, and gave a full account of the Fenian confession for the county and city of Dublin to try the Fenian prisoners is directed to Justice Keogh and Fitzgerald. It will be opened on Monday, the 30th inst.

The International Congress of Students was opened, on Sunday, at Lyon, in the presence of delegates from the Ecole de l'Université, and then proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville. The corps was composed of 400 young men of all nations—Germans, 70; Swiss, 37; Belgians, 30; Dutch, 30; French, 19 Spaniards, and 4 Roman. At the Hôtel de Ville they were received by M. Chevrier, the deputy mayor, who delivered an address of welcome addressed to the burgomaster. The assembly then marched to the hall where the congress was to meet, and the president delivered a short proceedings with a short address. After the election of presidents for the young men of the various nationalities, the meeting broke up for refreshment.

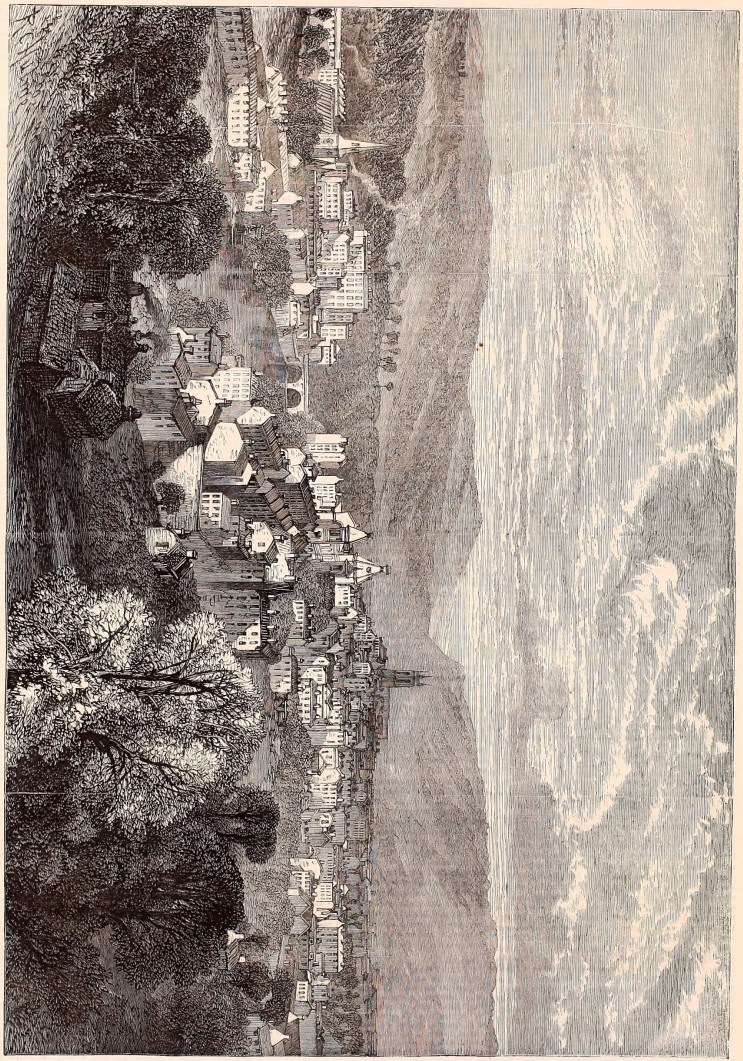
The Government emigration officials at Liverpool have commenced their operations for the season of 1868–9. The number during the month there sailed of vessels "under the Act" twenty-five ships to the United States, with 9,000 souls, and 3,000 tons of cargo; of which 2,000 were for England, 318 Scotch, and 3184 Irish, the remainder being foreigners. To Canada there sailed 1,000 souls, and 1,000 tons of cargo, and to Australia 1,000 souls and 1,000 tons of cargo. To Nova Scotia, and 14 to Quebec. Of these there were two ships, with 47 cabin and 317 steerage, 360 being English, 32 Scotch, 307 Irish, and 18 foreigners; and to Quebec 14 ships, with 1,000 passengers. Of "short ships" there were five to the States, with 326 souls and 1,000 tons of cargo; and to Canada with 28 passengers. One ship, with 30 passengers; to the West Indies two ships, with nineteen passengers; to Buenos Ayres one ship, with 300 passengers; to Natal one ship, with 40 passengers; making a total of fourteen ships and 771 passengers. The number of emigrants to Liverpool over October 1868 was 1,000 passengers.

CARRYING A PRIME MINISTER'S UMBRELLA.—The *Scotsman* has the following reminiscence of the late Lord Palmerston:—"His Lordship was walking down Pall Mall in very wet weather, and, as usual, without a covering from the rain's pelting, and his silken shawl Westminster Hall, and also because he was being followed by the rain. Palmerston, however, had a stout umbrella were taken in the carriage for the walk home. A Cabinet Minister, who was present, was asked to carry the umbrella. He accepted the office, and the premier's evening, and to their way home. The appearance of the Cabinet Minister with the umbrella, and the premier by his side, but declined to take it off for sure. The Minister then insisted on carrying the umbrella, and the premier would have used it, as a walking-stick, and flourished it at a dress-maker which his baton. In his colleague's hand it was as much a protection to the premier's head as if he were glad to get rid of anything he had been entrapped into carrying; and that, whenever he gave Lord Palmerston an umbrella in the street, he was particularly careful not to offer to carry his umbrella.



THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON, K.G. AND G.C.B., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

SEE PAGE 446.



TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE, FOR WHICH LORD PALMERSTON SAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—SEE PAGE 435.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at Christiana, Norway, the wife of the Rev. S. Bryan Faweitter, British Chaplain at Christiana, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at 31, George's-square, Sunderland, the wife of Commander Basil Hall, R.N., of H.M.S. Active, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Bath, the wife of Major-General H. A. Turner, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Canonbury, the wife of T. B. Beach, of a son.

On the 22nd of September, at Morro de Toboga, Panama, the wife of John S. S. Johnston, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Peter's, Pimlico, by the Rev. G. W. Knightley, Rector of Dromby, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Williams, William Anthony, elder son of William Anthony Gibson, Esq., of Fairy-hill, Isle of Wight, and Beatrix, Cornwall, to Margaret Anderson, only daughter of Robert Wigram Crawfurd, Esq., M.P.

On the 31st ult., at St. Michael's, Bont Tegirmenth, Devon, by the Rev. J. N. Worth, M.A., of Kingston Hill, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary the Rev. T. B. Simpson, M.A., Incumbent, Francis William Engelbach, Esq. of Berlin, elder son of Francis Augustus Engelbach, Esq., of The Grove, Richmond, Surrey, to Gertrude, second daughter of F. W. Walsh, Esq., of Richmond-hill, Surrey. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Elsworth, George Henry Bonsough, Esq., of The Ridge, Gloucestershire, aged 57.

On the 30th ult., at Mr. Charles Browne, of Park House, Long Melford, Suffolk, aged 78.

On the 1st inst., at Trerice House, Gipsy-hill, Norwood, Harriet Maria, the beloved wife of C. T. Gotting, Esq., aged 58.

On the 26th ult., at Brighton Parade, Blackpool, Samuel Rosbotch, Esq., of Isle Brade, Ireland, aged 68.

On the 30th ult., at 8, Hamilton Park-terrace, Glasgow, Christian Fender, infant daughter of Captain John D. Waller, and Mrs. Alexander consecrated the first Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, 1841.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Battle of Prague (Frederick), the Rector Palatinate, King of Bohemia, totally defeated by the Austrians, 1620. Death of Thomas Bewick, the wood-engraver, 1828. Unsuccessful Abyssinian Torpedo Attack.

THURSDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day. Revolution of Brumaire (Bonaparte and Napoleon), 1799. Birthday of Prince of Wales born, 1841.

FRIDAY, 10.—Battle of Torres-Vedras, King of Hungary, defeated and slain by the Turks under Amurath, 1444. Death of Lord Chancellor Somers, 1716.

SATURDAY, 11.—St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Half Quarter. Death of the Sultan of Delhi, last of the Great Moguls, at Bangalore, 1803.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
5	24	5	58	6	31	7	5	7	41	8	20	9	4
5	39	6	13	6	45	7	25	8	1	8	30	9	15

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Inches.	Solar Radiation.	Shade Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Rainfall in 24 hrs.	Highest in Shade.	Lowest on Grass.	Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Miles.	Inches of Rain.
27	29·761	30·6	·04	0·0	91	10	·000	52·0	47·0	WNW.	430	1018	·000
28	29·946	31·3	51·0	1·09	10	10	3·84	50·6	3·8	SSW., SW.	1·1	1·1	·177
29	29·969	30·8	45·6	0·98	10	10	·000	50·6	3·8	SW.	1·1	1·1	·177
30	29·726	30·6	50·9	0·70	2	10	·000	46·0	3·8	SW.	1·1	1·1	·177
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52·1	46·0	—	—	1·1	·177
30	29·171	30·6	45·6	0·0	9	10	0·0	50·6	3·8	SSE., SSW.	1·1	1·1	·177
31	29·967	30·6	52·4	0·0	10	10	0·0	50·6	3·8	—	1·1	1·1	·177

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer corrected	29·148	29·212	29·307	29·265	29·183	29·204
Temperature of Air	47·0°	48·0°	51·0°	50·0°	45·0°	45·0°
Direction of Wind	WNW.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LIVERPOOL.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, Nov. 11, will contain the following Illustrations of the Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Liverpool :—The Procession to St. George's Hall; Visit to the Free Library; Excursion on the River Mersey.

In the same Number will appear :—

Presentation of the Freedom of the City of Glasgow to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the City Hall.

Statesmen's Corner, or North Transept of Westminster Abbey, where Lord Beaconsfield is Buried.

The Abbey Church at Romsey : Lord Palmerston's Family Pew.

Lord Palmerston's Study in his House at Broadlands.

Portrait of Mr. Alderman Phillips, the Lord Mayor Elect of London.

Model Dwellings for the Working Classes, Columbia-square, Hackney-road.

The Destructive Explosion at the Gasworks, Nine Elms.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, 5d. go free through the Post Office, Sixpence.

Office—198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

THE new Cabinet, if new be the word to apply to a rearranged group of officials, is stated to be complete. The outside world scarcely understands the reason for the delay that has taken place, and thinks that, as soon as the last Cabinet secret that Premier had been paid, the present Premier might have announced his list of colleagues. There was never any doubt as to Lord Granville's taking the Foreign Office, or any of his former associates being prepared to serve under him. If there had been any on the latter point, a semi-official statement removed it, by the declaration that the Ministers had all offered to act in any capacity in which Lord Russell might think that they could be most useful. We do not suppose that this obliging facility of disposition was to be accepted as a literal fact, or that Mr. Gladstone would have taken the Duchy of Lancaster, or the Duke of Somerset have replaced Mr. Cardwell; but it was so clear that the Premier was to be helped in every way, that the delay in giving the list savoured of a certain pomposity and fussiness not particularly admired in England. But, as the lady in "The Vicar of Wakefield," says, "there is a form in these things, Madam; there is a form."

But, supposing all the blanks filled up, and the component parts of the Palmerston Ministry without Lord Palmerston," we apprehend that there will not be much political news, of a domestic kind, until the meeting of Parliament. It may be taken for granted that, as yet, the Ministers have not made up their minds as to what they will do or will not do upon the question which it is sought to force upon them—that of Parliamentary reconstruction. It will be necessary for them, we conceive, to meet this question one way or the other; for—although by no means urged that the middle classes of the country, though by no means indifferent to the second just demands for the franchise, are singularly unimpassioned on the subject, and will require very full information both as to facts and as to the probable results of a change—there is no denying that the Reform question has assumed proportions which forbid its being ignored. Whether Earl Russell will insist upon a large investigation into the subject of the franchise, a process which is adopted with the advantage in regard to all other matters which come under the action of the Legislature that it seems strange to hesitate to apply it in the largest case and the most important, his Lordship may now be considering. He has also several Reform bills of his own, each of which at the time of its preparation he doubtless regarded as Conclusive and satisfactory; and it may be in his mind to forbish up one of these and present it to Parliament as a fulfilment of pledges, if not as a final settlement of claims. Mr. Gladstone has had the opportunity of making some orations at Glasgow, and he has poured forth a flood of eloquence; but, of course, has been permitted to tell nothing, even if he had anything to tell. The sentence which his indulgence to the Scotch Academy are remarkable for the perfect ease and grace with which he avoided saying anything which could be laid hold of, and yet seemed to be pointing on a course of action to his hearers. He was heartily obliged to them for their address, no doubt, and felt more satisfactory than the English habit of saying out in a straightforward way what was meant, for that was the best possible means of keeping rulers enlightened as to the opinions of the people. The speech-making of Scotland is therefore now a most legitimate one for discussion, but there were a great number of various views regarding it, and his advice to his hearers was not to place too much confidence so much in any particular set of men as in the institutions of the country itself. Nothing, surely, could be safer than this. If we are to have a Reform bill we shall be enabled, by the light of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the second reading, to perceive that this Glasgow address meant that the institutions of the country themselves were the machinery for their own renovation; while, should it appear to the Cabinet that England is very prosperous and contented, and that changes are not wanted, on the great subject, Mr. Gladstone will have meant that our institutions as they exist are all-sufficient for our purposes, and that while we have freedom and full pockets we should not have recourse to innovation. Mr. Gladstone could do no more than this, and no one but he is no other Minister who could have executed a difficult task so well. It may be that in his longer speech we seem to perceive the future Prime Minister becoming more apparent, and a certain powerful if hidden tone coming into action. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose engagements compelled him to be first in the field, has acquitted himself in masterly style; and Lord Russell should be proud that such a man is willing to call himself a subordinate and to accept a chief.

We may believe that the Cabinet will keep its own secrets on the subject of Reform; but it would, we think, be advantageous to let its decision be known, if that decision be in favour of a full and complete change. At present there is nothing to the franchise, and all the circumstances connected with it, are before us—not in a trustworthy shape, and as statistics carefully gathered and tested, but as party statements got up for a Parliamentary fight. No time should be wasted in close the mouths of all parties hereafter; the masses would be satisfied in having made patent the facts on which they based their claims, even if those claims should not be conceded in full, while the wealthy and educated classes would have had the opportunity of pointing out the dangers which they conceive would be incurred by swamping the representation, even though they might be advised to admit a larger accession of suffrage than they think quite prudent. In fact, to carry out the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Glasgow, we ought to have the case on both sides fairly and fully made out. The House of Commons itself is no calm court of inquiry, nor are facts to be settled by the force of majorities. Should Earl Russell decide that the most constitutional course is to appoint a Committee, the issue should be submitted to the Committee of the Reform Act, and to report whether any, and what, amendments are required, he would satisfy the best people on both sides of the question, and we could then proceed to our Reform with a conviction that it would be worthy the name.

A Cabinet Council was held last Saturday, and the redistribution of the seats finally determined. Earl Russell succeeds the late Premier, the Earl of Clarendon taking the seat of the Foreign Office; Earl Granville remains President of the Council. In the Lower House Mr. Gladstone will assume the leadership: otherwise there will, for the present, be little or no change. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen on Sunday, and a second meeting of the Cabinet was held on Monday. The *Globe* asks that the Government may be treated with forbearance and good-will until it is in a position to lay before Parliament a programme, upon the satisfactory character of which its existence must depend.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor Castle at five minutes to nine o'clock on Sunday, from Balmoral Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General F. H. D. Crown Princess of Prussia visited her Majesty, and remained to Luncheon in the afternoon. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen.

Prince Frederick William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Henry, and Prince Sigismund of Prussia, attended by Baroness von Dobeneck, arrived at the castle on Thursday last, from the Continent.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked in the castle grounds. Prince Hohenlohe was in the House of Lords. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice of Hesse, Princess Louisa and the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with their children, arrived at the castle from Frogmore. Prince Frederick William Prince Sigismund of Prussia, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, went to London, and returned to the castle in the afternoon.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the grounds of the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove about. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour, visited Eton College, and were received by F. H. Seymour, and Messrs. Rabenau, rode out. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, attended by Baroness von Dobeneck, went to London, and returned to the castle in the afternoon. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour, Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Baron de Rabenau, rode out. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at the castle.

The Queen held a Council yesterday (Friday).

The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Florence Seymour have arrived at the castle as Maids of Honour to her Majesty.

Lord Carrington has arrived at the castle as Lord in Waiting. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel H. Ponsonby have succeeded as Equeries in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Groom in Waiting, to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Thursday week the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince John of Glücksburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Christian, attended the day shooting at Windsor Great Park. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Hilda of Anhalt and Prince John of Glücksburg, Mrs. Grey and Mr. Felix, went to Windsor Castle, and returned with the Prince. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the St. James's Theatre with their presence.

Yesterday week the Prince, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, attended the funeral of Viscount Palmerston in Westminster Abbey. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Hilda of Anhalt, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, drove out.

On Saturday last the Princess, accompanied by Princess Hilda of Anhalt and Prince John of Glücksburg, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, visited Windsor Castle. Full-dress Court were the thirteenth annual Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures, the contributions of British artists. In the evening the Princess and Princess, Princess Hilda of Anhalt, and Prince John of Glücksburg dined Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, the Rev. T. Helmore officiated. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince of Glücksburg and other of their Royal Highnesses, and left Marlborough House for the Continent.

On Monday the Prince and Princess took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Marlborough House for the Continent. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Grey left Marlborough House on a visit to the Right Hon. Alexander Wentworth Beaumont. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the London and North-Western Railway, and arrived at the Huyton station at eight minutes to five o'clock. The Right Hon. Alexander was received by the Lord Derby and Lord Stanley. Their Royal Highnesses drove immediately to Knowsley Park, and the acclamations of a large assembly of people, The route through Liverpool was gaily decorated with flags, triumphal arches, and floral devices. The corporation, in state carriages was drawn up on the lawn, and saluted the Prince and Princess upon their arrival. A large and distinguished party was invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at Knowsley.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Derby, left Knowsley at eleven o'clock, in an open landau, drawn by four greys, preceded by outriders. Lieutenant-General Sir John Jones, in full uniform, was in attendance. The numerous guests at Knowsley followed in carriages. The Royal party drove first to Gateacre Park, where they were joined by Earl Sefton's party. The Royal cortège proceeded along the West Derby-road, by Rockyane to the Prince's-park, where, arriving at a quarter to one, they alighted out the entire route their Royal Highnesses were greeted with one continuous shout from the assembled multitude of persons assembled. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the proceedings throughout. The Prince and Princess were received at the landing-stage by the Mayor. The Cunard actually volunteer steamer of Colonel Holden, carrying the Royal personal arms, and the band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Their Royal Highnesses and party embarked on board the steamer Wonder, and, which steamed towards the south end, led by the tender Alert. The river was crowded with vessels of various kinds, gaily dressed and filled with spectators. The Prince of Wales's cruise a Royal salute fired from the training-school frigate Conway, the yards being manned. The Prince and Princess frequently acknowledged the cheers of the shores of the lads. The Woodside also steamed past H.M.S. Donegal, the reformatory-ships Akbar and Clarence, and the invariably indefatigable, the yards of each being manned. After passing the Canard steamer Persia, the Wonder returned to the Liverpool pier, and the Royal party landed. The volunteers presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. The Prince and Princess and party drove to the Townhall, where they were entertained at a déjeuner by the Mayor. About eighty guests were present. After the déjeûner the Prince and Princess proceeded to a balcony and viewed the Change, and afterwards drove to the Free Public Library and St. George's Hall, where Mr. W. T. Best played a selection of music upon the grand organ. The Prince and Princess afterwards returned to Knowsley Park. In the evening a grand ball was given at the residence of the Countess of Derby in honour of their Royal guests.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Derby and a large party, passed the day shooting over the Knowsley preserves. The Princess, accompanied by the Countess of Derby and a numerous party, visited the Ravenhead Glassworks, at St. Helens. Her Royal Highness left Knowsley at seven o'clock. The 46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers and the 2nd Lancashire Engineer Volunteers were drawn up along the route, a large number of persons had assembled. The Princess and party were escorted over the works by Mr. Sullivan, and witnessed the whole process of plate-glass manufacture. The works was practicable. Ravenhead Works are the oldest in the kingdom, and were visited by King George IV. when Prince of Wales.

The Prince and Princess, in accordance with the latest arrangements, would leave Knowsley Park yesterday (Friday), and proceed direct to Sandringham House, where their Royal Highnesses will remain for the shooting season.

The Prince has forwarded a donation of fifty guineas in aid of the funds of the Fishmongers and Poulterers' Asylum, Wood-green, Tottenham, thus becoming a patron of that charity.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their children, Prince Frederick William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Henry, and Prince Sigismund, arrived at Gravesend, in the Royal yacht Osborne, on Saturday last, from Brussels. The suite in at-

hordance consisted of Baroness von Dobeneck, the Countess de Hohenthal, Count de Rolenburg, Captain de Normann, and M. Kunerow. Their Royal Highnesses, after a very tempestuous passage, landed at the Custom House-stairs at one o'clock, and were received by Mr. J. P. Knight, superintendent of the South Eastern Railway. The Crown Prince and Princess with their family, proceeded immediately, by a special train, to London. Their Royal Highnesses were received, upon their arrival at the Waterloo terminus, by the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, and Mr. Austen. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess proceeded to the Prussian Embassy on Carlton House-terrace. Their Royal Highnesses were suite proceeded to Mivart's Hotel, Waterloo-place. Prince Frederick William, Princess Caroline, Prince Henry, and Princess Irene, accompanied by Baroness von Dobeneck, were conveyed to Windsor Castle; the arrangements for their journey having been made by Col. P. Knight.

On Sunday the Crown Prince and Crown Princess visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. In the evening the Crown Prince and Crown Princess dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess left their Royal Highnesses at the Prussian Embassy.

On Monday the Crown Prince and Crown Princess drove out in one of the Queen's carriages, and paid several visits. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were entertained at dinner, by the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff. The dinner-party consisted of Count and Countess Giesebrecht, Count Rantzau, Count Holnstein, Baron de Rotte and the Countess de Hohenthal, Count Rolenburg, and Captain de Normann, in attendance upon the Crown Prince and Princess. Later in the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, attended by the Countess de Hohenthal, Count Rolenburg, and Captain de Normann, left the Prussian Embassy for Windsor Castle, to visit the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses drove in one of the Queen's carriages to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, and travelled thence in a state saloon attached to the twenty minutes past twelve o'clock train to Windsor, arriving at the station at twenty past one. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey (an Equerry in Waiting to the Sovereign), received the Crown Prince and Crown Princess upon their arrival at the station. Their Royal Highnesses drove immediately to the castle.

It is stated that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess will shortly pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham House.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS DUJIS OF RESIDENCE.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince Elizabeth, arrived on Saturday at Darmstadt. Schenck and Baron de Rabenau, took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and left Floors Castle on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at York early on Sunday morning, in a state saloon by a special train provided by the Great Northern Railway. The train left York at half-past four o'clock, and Peterborough was reached and arrived at Windsor at ten o'clock. The Prince and Princess drove at once to the castle.

Her Highness Princess Anatole Bariatinsky and her sons, Prince Wiseimir and Alexander, have left the Clarendon Hotel for St. Petersburg.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow have arrived at Chesham House from Brighton.

Their Royal Highnesses Mr. Sherry and Lady Howard have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Corfu Castle.

The Duke of Argyll has returned to Inveraray Castle, Argyllshire.

The Earl of Cathcart has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Thornton-le-Clay, Yorkshire.

Count F. de Lagrange has left the Clarendon Hotel for Paris.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left town, on Wednesday, for his seat, Fallodon, in Northumberland.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel Bart., M.P., left his residence in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday last, for Dublin.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in Edinburgh, on Saturday from Glasgow.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell has left town for Oxford.

The Right Hon. W. Miller Gibson, M.P., left town, on Monday, for Tidenham House, Suffolk.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has left the Clarendon Hotel for Edinburgh.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Sunday Oct. 22, Holy Trinity Church, Leeds, was reopened, great improvements having been effected in the interior of the edifice.

The central committee of the Yorkshire Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Aid Society have made a grant of £1000 to the church purposes.

The Bishop of Lincoln has presented the Rev. H. Nelson to the prebendal stall of Biggleswade in Lincoln Cathedral, in acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered to the diocese as principal of the training college for schoolmasters.

The *Guardian* states that one of the results of the outcry about the "Romanising" practices at St. Michael's, Shoreditch, is that a stranger who attended at one of the services to form his own judgment on the subject had great difficulty to build another church in the parish.

The foundation-stone of a new National Church school and and library was laid at Pendeford, near Bilston, Staffordshire, by the Countess of Wilton. The cost of the building will be about £300, towards which a sum of £200 has been already subscribed or promised.

On Monday the foundation-stone of the new district church of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, was laid by Lord Hatherley, who made a numerous assemblage of the resident gentry and inhabitants. The land upon which the church is to be erected, together with the endowment and schools, has been given by the Earl of St. Germans. The church will contain nearly 1000 sittings. The new incumbent of the district will be the Rev. H. L. Nicholson, one of the preachers at Archbishop Tenison's Chapel.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the preachers in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the present month of November, 1868:—On the 1st, the Rev. Edward Hayes Mortimer, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, late Head Master of the City of London School; the 8th, the Rev. William Hale Hale, Rector of the parish of Greenwich, and Rural Dean; 15th, the Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's; 22nd, the Rev. Robert George Baker, Vicar of All Saints', Fulham, and Rural Dean.

On Thursday last the Bishop of Lincoln consecrated All Saints' Church, which has just been erected on the Consecrated Land Society's estate at Scunthorpe. The church is of beautiful design, but has been only partially carried out, as it is intended to lengthen the sacred edifice when the parish has increased so much as to require the accommodation the enlargement. The church is built on an elevated site in Dowsabire square, at the entrance of the Vicar's parish, and is intended to be the centre of the energy at the west, the Incumbent having Farnley Grove-cum-Ingleton schools under his charge, and the Rev. Canon Hamilton Gell those under his charge have been built, and are of more than 200 in number.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. R. Gresnall, Incumbent of Stretton, to be honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral, Archdeacon of Salop, vice Lee, resigned; the George, Barnwell-on-the-Hill, Bedford; Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, to be Rector of St. Benet's, Sherehog, with St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, London; Rev. Thomas Bowdler, P.A. Campbell to Almeley, Herefordshire; Rev. T. H. Cartwright to Braintree; Rev. J. Jeffery, Incumbent of Stadmoor, Westmoreland, to Melton, Cumberland; Rev. C. N. Mann, Rector of Mawgan-in-Meneage with Martin, Cornwall, to St. Issey, near Wadebridge. *Incumbencies*: Rev. A. C. Adams to Toft, Cheshire; Rev. J. Bateson to Tuddington; Rev. J. C. Boyer to Holy Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Dunfermline, Scotland; Rev. E. L. Cowles to St. Simon's Church, Baptist Mills, Bristol; Rev. T. Johnson to St. Mark's Church, Preston; Rev. R. Lilley to Smallthorne, Tunstall; Rev. R. Rogers, Chaplain to the Nottingham Borough Gaol, to Bunny, Nottinghamshire; Rev. Thomas Scott to Ripon; Rev. J. Shepherd, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Simpson to Sowerby; Rev. J. Tyrer to Glassonby to Ellington; Rev. T. G. Lockock, Domestic Chaplain to Earl Dunmore, to Parish of Milton; Rev. C. E. Norris to St. Mary's, Bilston; Rev. J. Stevenson to Skegness, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. E. Lawrence to be Chaplain of the Bridewell, Bridewell.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WHERE should a great Englishman who, for more than half a century, has deserved well of his country, and whose renown has spread throughout the world, be buried? The answer is obvious. If he be a warrior or a painter, let his ashes repose in St. Paul's. If he be a man of letters or a statesman, let him lie in Westminster Abbey. There is a fitness in funereal things in the case of Thomas Babington and Joshua Reynolds sleep tranquilly by the side of Nelson and Wellington; and Pitt, and Fox, and Chatham cannot have better companionship in death than Camden and Macaulay. The artist celebrates the exploits of the soldier with his pencil; the poet and the historian preserve the memory of the deeds of the legislator with their pen. For a patriotic Prime Minister, for a great Proconsul, Westminster Abbey is the only appropriate place of sepulture. "With all his faults," writes Lord Macaulay of Warren Hastings, "and they were neither few nor small, he was a great man." Of Clive he exclaims his remains. In that temple of silence and reconciliation where the enmities of twenty generations lie hushed in long repose, the sharp wrangling has during many ages afforded a quiet resting-place to those whose deeds and labours have been the common property of their race. Within Hall, the dust of the illustrious dead should have mingled with the dust of the illustrious accessory. This was not to be, however, in the case of Warren Hastings; and, but for a supposed vow, executed on the last moment, all that was mortal of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, would have been consigned to the cold embrace of Hampshire.

But, assuming the locality to be granted, *how* should our great man be buried? That is by no means so easy a question to answer. In days past and gone, when Englishmen lived "by the book," the age is averse to splendour, and state, and pomp. The Prince Consort was laid in the earth with as much ceremony as would have maintained the elegance of a private gentleman. There were no torchbearers, Lord High Stewards with staves, or guests in golden cars. Garter King-at-Arms was there, but without his tabard and proclamation. The private mourners, and the Lord Chamberlain, and the great Duke of Wellington, in 1852, as a garish and unseemly accompaniment. All in a funeral, they say, should be austere and dignified simplicity. So the late generous and true friend of the people, Joseph Hume, the Radical Minister and Knight of the Garter were not half so splendid as those Knights of the Garter who, in the days of the Georges who had his hand blown off while giving instruction in field fortification to a party of volunteers.

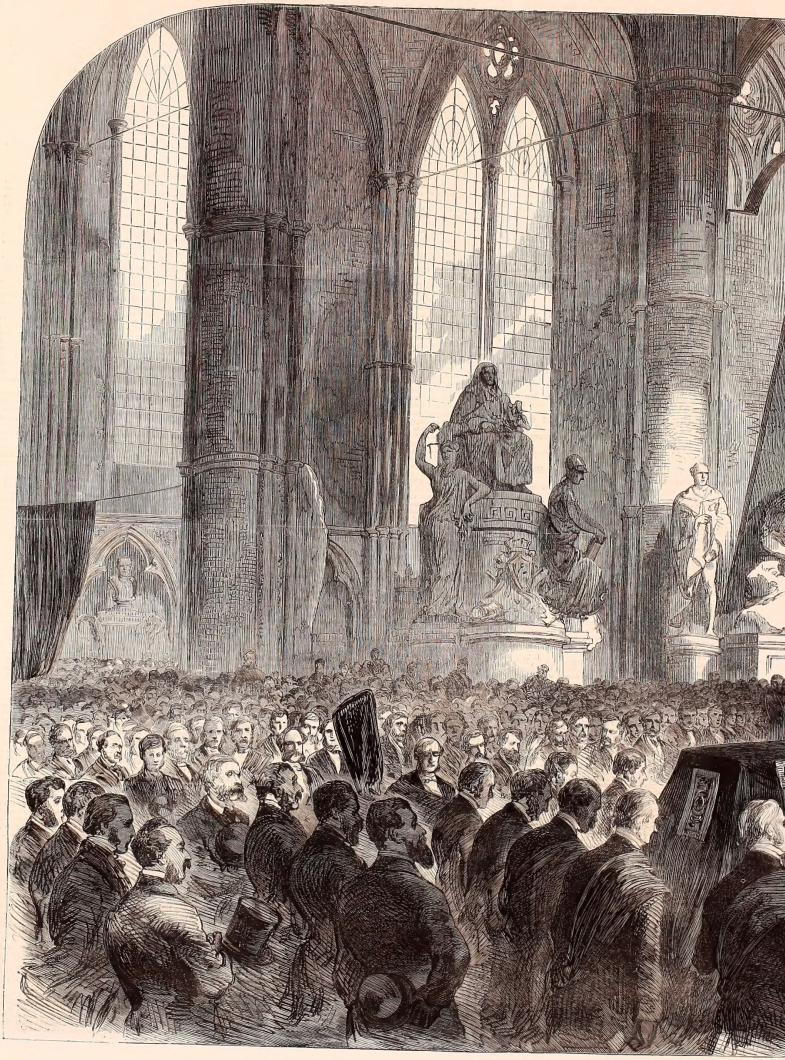
I went to the Abbey and had a good view of the ceremonial, but I confess to disliking it. I am not a Radical nor a democrat. I have been bidden to many famous burials, and have become case-hardened to what undertakers call "the last offices." But I am not, for the first time, whose business it is to "perform" funerals in print. Now, the northern bronco paid to Lord Palmerston struck me as being distinctly shabby. I am wish to carry my point, and therefore I will give you at once. I will admit that *all* funeral pomp is vain, hollow, and empty. Nevertheless, assuming that there is such a thing as propriety of view, the nakedest we return to it the better shall we mingle with the dust of departed ages. Let us, then, have a hearse for a funeral, unreal fails to satisfy even the abstract reasoner. Devoid of magnificence, it is certainly devoid of dignity. One is worse than the other. If we are to discard symbolism altogether, why retain these processions, these mysterious adjuncts of the dead, and that coronet of crimson and ermine which, we know perfectly well, the dead Viscount will never wear in his white coffin? Let us cast out that "horse of plumes," that monstrous tray of feathers, with which the undertaker's man staggers along the nave, and which nods and wags in its ceaseless motion like the idle tail of a Newfoundland dog. What is the good of that? What end does it serve, save to swell the undertaker's bill? Let us get rid of it, or, if we cannot get rid of it, make it "anatomy simple" as they are, are very costly affairs. You may banish the hearse, but the mourning coaches, the carriages and the soldiers—whose appearance, by-the-way, in their brave coats coats excluding; but the "pall" is a mockery, and a pall is nothing but a symbolism shall not be abolished. Perish pomp and parade; but we will continue to revel in "crape of feathers," and in velvet and satin palls, gilt nails, and cherub handles.

The Dean of Westminster is kind as to send me a ticket of admission to the "triforium" on Friday, where, I believe, his own private friends found accommodation; but I had another ticket, for the press gallery, which is placed in the north transept, close to the south transept, and gave my "triforium" pass away to a Doctor of Divinity who is a friend of mine. Yet I should have preferred the "triforium," high above me, perfectly well; and, amongst other things, I will tell you why. Because I should have been provided with his bat on; and one lady *sotely reading a newspaper*. It appears to me that a lady gallery in Westminster Abbey is as much a part of the cathedral as a stall in the choir. Would people wear their hats and bonnets in a mosque? I wonder!

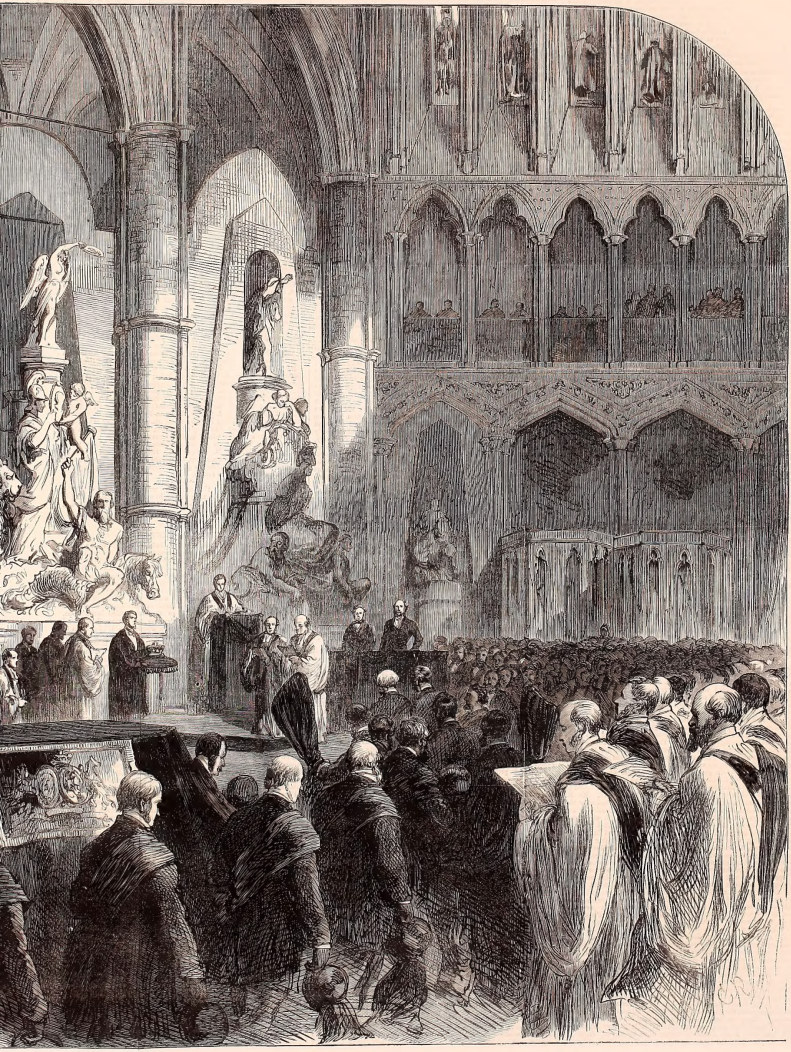
There was one element of grandeur and simplicity, however, of which not all the ghastly mockeries of the undertaker and all the indecorum of the bereaved, could rob the funeral of Lord Palmerston. The music was magnificent. That pathetic wailing, that not despairing dirge, which tells of hope and faith in a future in my case now; and I never before heard the "Dead March" in Saul" so grandly and with so much effect as on Friday last.

But come we back to the world. The paucity of real erudition in this very metropolis is sometimes startling. Only the other day, I was curiously exemplified than in the number of people who have rushed to the pages of Lucretius to find out the meaning of the expression of "fortuitous concourses of atoms" was not original or borrowed from Dugald Stewart, but was drawn from the Latin of the Roman Poet, through Cicero against Democritus. The sermons of South and Barrow, and Tully's book, "De Natura Deorum," are not now in the world's ken. It is good to be with few books on important discovery of the wellspring of the Palmerstonic locution seem quite to be gone the first time I heard it. Some persons have attributed to Lucretius the "atomic theory of creation" was a stock subject of discussion amongst the Greeks and Romans. Democritus, by the way, who thought he had triumphantly refuted the atomists by pointing out that the sun was not a mass of atoms, but a single fiery substance, in the next generation, another wise man held that atoms were eternal and self-existent, and rejected the idea of a primary factor of gravitation upset theories one and two, and other theorists began on a fresh basis.

This is the season when "dark and distant rumours" of new magazines are heard to rumble in literary ocean and the usual consequences of polished waves and ripples on the unexpected additions to the already formidable array of "mags," which are no mere creatures of the air, but are as substantial as a Bible or a Bradshaw. The first is *The Argosy*—a very good title, I think; to be edited, it is to be hoped, by a man who has the faculty of selecting such articles as in which ought to be called "The Golden Fleece." I have heard that Mr. Charles Reade is to be a contributor to the *Argosy*; but the "Cloister and the Hearth" is not in this title. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. are the authorized Co. are the publishers. The second new periodical Magazine number two is to be Mr. Frank Buckland's *Land and the Water*, to be published by Messrs. Strahan and Co., which will be a "Union of Oh" is not its



THE FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON IN THE NO



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FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

WE remember the occurrence of nothing relating to British art more surprising than that so many works, and generally of so respectable a character, should be collected out of the ordinary "season" as are now on view at the two winter exhibitions—the one in the French Gallery, Pall-mall; the other in the rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street. Pall-mall—to say nothing of the forthcoming Winter Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society. Nothing could prove more conclusively the insufficiency of the accommodation in the Royal Academy exhibitions, and better evidence could perhaps not be offered of the increased demand for new pictures by the public.

The exhibition at the French Gallery, though numerically small, is generally choice in quality, and contains works by many of our most distinguished painters. As far as we are aware, the contribution to the art-catalogue for the first time, and which is numerously filled by the artists.

Unquestionably, the chief attraction of this gallery is afforded by Mr. G. F. Watts, who has sent three portraits and a cartoon, half-length female study. It is impossible to speak of Mr. Watts's services artistic sensibility in a very high degree; and essentially, or at least show, an intelligent feeling for, if not a uniformly full realisation of, technical qualities which are not less rare in the English school, and are, indeed, only found in perfection in the works of the old masters. Mr. Watts's refined taste and power of design are unquestionably hardly be questioned; but it is in giving material expression to these that he has been, as it seems to us, almost only of late, and not even then on all occasions, quite successful. However, these four pictures deserve unlimited consideration, as such. The cartoon (No. 1) of female study represents a beautiful woman, undraped to the waist with her arms thrown back over her head, and her hands in their voluptuous abandonment. The nude torso is rendered with lovely boldness and truth, and the whole conception is one of power. One of the portraits is of a lady of luxuriant beauty, the forms rounded with great softness, golden-haired, round-eyed, full-lipped; both subject and painting reminding one of a Rubens. The second portrait is of Mr. Tinin. A third portrait of "Mr. Hanbury" has again a Titianesque dignity and also subtle force, with that kind refinement of aspect for which we were wholly unprepared in a picture by Mr. Watts. The fourth portrait is of Mr. Gladstone, and is the most perfect of this artist's series of portraits of eminent men, it has with much precision truth to character and expression, just of the right degree of finish, a textural thinness and discordance of effect, which, according to the theory of modern writers on the science of light, is essential to virtue of oil-paint, and should go on blackening and losing harmony more and more. Setting theories aside, however, Mr. Hanbury's portrait raises, we think, questions of great interest and importance to artists. This portrait appears to have been painted many years; the other pictures have been recently executed. Now, the earlier Hanbury portrait, as certainly executed on too thin a foundation), will the final "vanishing," whether—if it possess the qualities—which is seen in the high-lights of the "Study" and the "Portrait of a Lady," are such into and unite with the more solid painting and present the perfectly united equality seen in the portrait of Mr. Hanbury? If it will do this, then we should have in the great Venetian "secrets" is finally and conclusively discovered.

Mr. Goodall, A.R.A., besides a drawing in chalk of a French girl, named "Rigolette" (we know not why), feeding her pet bird, contributes a picture of "The Attempted Escape of Mary Stuart from Lochleven Castle," which may serve as a good illustration that in the opinion of many was of late hardly fully sustained, the vessels new and remarkable for the power of the modern tone and effective interior lighting. Admirably rendered also is the story, told in a letter of Sir Walter Scott, that the head of the unfortunate Queen attempted to escape by assuming the part of her handmaid and carrying out the linen basket which had been placed on her face, and so passing out and entering the boat to pass the lock." The beautiful face of Mary, and the dejected and humble attitude of linen borne on her head, is a memorable success.

The picture by Mr. Ward, R.A., of "Dr. Johnson's First Interview with John Wilkes" realises an amusing incident in Boswell's biography so well that our readers will be glad to hear that we purpose engraving it. We shall also engrave the picture, by Mr. Frederick Goodall, of the composition here described as "Ivy Bower in the Days of Charles I.," of which there is a small duplicate in the Suffolk-street exhibition, there called "Reading the Banns." Mr. Goodall has, indeed, a favourite subject, representing a "Well, near Cairo." We shall likewise engrave the excellent little picture by Mr. Calderon, R.A., over the fireplace, named "The Guardian," together with Mr. Wyfield's clever piece of high comedy, "A Little Fatherly Advice," and, if we obtain permission, Mr. Yeames's droll representation of a midsummer long duel with her lapdog, entitled "Amoretta." Scenes of the most between a fortress and the surrounding town, and followed by an awkward footman bearing her train. Coming from a painter who has secured a reputation as that of Mr. Yeames, and from the necessity of throwing off what, in the slang of the studios, are denominated "pot-boilers," we cannot express too strongly our delight with "The Fancy Fair," or "His Likeness," pleasing and attractive as they undoubtedly are. Mr. Dobson, R.A., has sent the title "Taking an Opportunity," an effective dashing sketch of a lady in act to write a letter to "dear Jack," and a very clever two sheet, in the back parlour of a grocer's shop or store. In "Lads with Aviaries" by Mr. Leighton, A.R.A., the powerful painter of a gorgeously-brocaded robe certainly detracts from the interest which a coldly-coloured and ruled study would otherwise afford to love. By Mr. Millais, R.A., there are small sketches of a child turning with a bright laughing eye, from a piano, called "Attention Directed;" and of a child, entitled "Little Miss Muffet," and "a sensible view, we think, of the same little girl who sat for "My First Sermon." Mr. R. S. Marks's "character portraits" of some of our rustic feudal tenants presenting themselves as "Petitioners to the Young Heir" on the day he walks before the old family agent, are more full of real character than is usually found in the works of this humorous painter. Mr. Smyth, notwithstanding his apparently great facility of execution, must be placed among the group of eccentric painters who seem more or less to be emulating mediævalism. His picture of "Ophelia" exhibits with an unpleasant development of the inferior maxillary. And to increasingly hot colouring he begins to sacrifice modelling. Mr. R. Stanhope, a thoroughly-going modern realist, appears to follow the manner of Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," a realisation of the allegorical expression of the prophet, "I will bring forth my servant the shoot"—i.e., our Saviour (as we are to understand), habited in quasi high-priest vestments, with the mystical jewelled Urim and Thummim, literally treading with naked foot in the wine-press, after the old Eastern manner. We cannot but think this picture exhibits rather more a mistake in conception and execution, and that it is hardly calculated to attract public sympathy. Mr. Lucas, R.A., has a very characteristic Italian peasant when he kneels before a hideous but miracle-working old Franciscan friar of the Madonna. Mr. Lucas is, we think, standing its obvious mannerisms, is the picture called "The Mill." A maiden reading in a grove, with a view of a distant Italian peasant when he kneels before a hideous but miracle-working old Franciscan friar of the Madonna. Mr. Lucas is, we think, standing its obvious mannerisms, is the picture called "The Mill." A maiden reading in a grove, with a view of a distant after sundown, quaint old buildings shutting out the horizon, and which is pervaded by a beautiful sentiment of quiet evening. There is a fine feeling for beauty in Mr. Lucas's "Ophelia," though the execution should be that of a very young artist. Stretching along one side of the picture is a row of decorative paintings, designed for a dining-room screen of eight panels, representing the progression for a hundred years of human century, each panel (in one instance, however, two panels) having been executed by one of a number of gentlemen familiarly known as the "St. John's-wood Clique"—to wit, Messrs. Yeames, Hodgson, Leslie, Storey, Wynfield, and Marks. The subjects of these panels are admirably suited to their purpose, and may be inferred from their titles—"The Musician," "The Belle," "Forbidden Fruit," "The Gardener's Daughter," "Fish and Fowl," "Flowers and Confectionery," "The Bear's Head," and "The Magic Drum"—by-the-way reconstructing with the fool for having already taken the guest's place of honour. Many similar applications of decorative art to upholstery might be made with great advantage. We might have mentioned before that there is an elaborate picture here by Mr. W. B. Scott, which, despite technical shortcomings, reveals the bold, original, and fertile invention which has gained so wide a reputation for the wall-paintings executed by the artist in the north, one of which we recently engraved. The subject is "The Eve of the Deluge." Noah and his family are entering the ark, greeted on all sides by derision and mockery from wine-drinkers, love-makers, and other classes of antediluvians. It is the hot and ruddy close of a cloudless day; the sky is of a deep blue, and the sun is so sign of the coming flood, save one ominous cloud rising unnoticed save by one little child. We have only space to mention that there are also numerous figure-pictures by Messrs. Dobson, R.A.; Pickersgill, jun., R.A.; J. E. Wood, Hemsley, Hook, R.A., Ansdell, Cooper, A.R.A., Frith, R.A. ("Preparing a Cadger"), Legrez; Sant, A.R.A.; Folingsby (illustration of a well-known incident in the life of Sir Walter Scott); T. Lucas, E. Wallis, A. Hughes, J. Waylin, G. D. Leslie, B. J. Redford, E. J. Poynter, J. E. Hodgson, and Miss Kate Swift. Landscapes by Mr. Creswick, Linnell, sen., Mr. Stocks, R.A., has three pictures, rather dry and unusually negative in colour, but truly charming in sentiment. Mr. Danby's picture of "Sunset at Sea" is a very exact geological as well as topographical accuracy. Mr. Hook, R.A., has a picture of a small fishing-boat, with a couple of figures, driving along the western shore and a tree by way of the diminutive "Gleaner" (the property from Algiers of the late native England, gives a vigorous study entitled "Sunflowers—Sussex."

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK-STREET.

The extensive collections forming this exhibition were brought together by, or are "under the superintendence of, Mr. Henry Graves, the publisher, and the Messrs. Gambart and Wallis at the French Gallery. This gathering is every respect surpasses its predecessor, and comprises many of the best works by our water-colour artists, &c., by female artists; and water-colour drawings; such of the Academicians as have not contributed to the Academy, and contributions sent by artists on their own account, and "Works," in the words of the advertisement, "specially painted for exhibition for this exhibition," together with some previously-exhibited pictures and drawings. In the present collection it is only to be mentioned that Mr. Wallis has judiciously, as we think) not obtained the highest price for the best contributions.

The first picture of leading interest is a large work by Mr. Orchardson, whose prize picture of "The Challenge," we engraved from the Royal Academy exhibition. The present picture, of "Mid-rendors, in a more elaborate composition than has hitherto appeared in the works of this artist, is entitled "Mid-day Rest." The duel of Sir Shrew, where "Christopher Sly" (238) awakes in the bed of "the lord" (239), and is the laughing-stock of the servants. It is hard to enjoy the jest of persuading him that he was the real lord, and that all the events of the preceding nights—even to the "Induction to Sly" were a mere insane delusion. Sly is seen in the picture edging out of bed and with his feet feverish thirst from his late strange bout upon him, roaring, "For God's sake, a pot of small ale!" to which modest request the servants set to attend him only answer with the most supercilious impertinence and mockery. Will's please your worship drink a cup of sack? Will't please your honour taste of these conserves? What raiment will your honour wear to-day? The confused and comical look of Christopher, as he finds himself addressed as a nobleman, and the air of the servants as the feast of which he was not allowed to partake; the extreme perspective of the room, with the "lord" in the background and the "lord" acting as major domo, and the introduction in the background of one of the lazy lounging attendants of the entertainment are all happily conceived. On the whole, perhaps, there is sufficient evidence here of a special humorous faculty to warrant the subject being taken up by some one possessing the same qualities in which he gained his first successes. The handling is as brilliant as ever, but we think the artist has sometimes erred in the matter monsoned alternation of thick and thin painting slightly detracts from the value of the picture as a work of art, and especially as a picture to hang in a room. Mr. Petite, another artist who has suddenly come to the front, has a picture of "Shakespeare's Birthplace," very valuable in some respects, of an ungry monk demanding from a poor cotter's wife money for the use of the holy-water sprinkler. In the engraving this picture we shall have another opportunity of dilating on it; suffice it here to say that it is called "The Fee," and that the Monk—an Inquisitorial Visit" (304). Another but smaller picture by Mr. Petite, which, if we obtain permission, we may also engrave, is called "The Interview" (229), and represents a poor orchestral fiddler playing and keeping time, in highly-excited prestissimo, for a rich old lady and her daughter, who are displaying every frivolity in rehearsing some extravagant *pas seul*.

Mr. Cobbett, who contributes the best picture, in technical respects, we have seen by him in any exhibitions save those of the Royal Academy, has sent a picture of "Lovers" which we never making a mistake in this respect—is "Jeanie Deans' Visit to Effie in Prison" (274). The two figures selected for representation being when Jeanie, as described so pathetically by Scott, sees the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," watching the effect in the Duke's face of the perusal of the evidence of her sister's innocence. More sensibility in her anxious interest, perhaps, would have been shown by Effie during the same perusal; but the countenance of Argyle, lit by reflected light from the paper he holds, is admirably expressive of the fact that he is generally while study and vigorous as usual, has streaks of tone which relieve crop into those of the surrounding parts. We are not sure that Mr. Ward's picture is, but more remarkable is the very potent richness and depth of the colour, especially in the dress of the principal figure. Mr. Long is proving himself a not unworthy follower of Mr. Phillip. His two large pictures exhibited here are full of power and artistic advance. The most important of these pictures, "Mating-making Granada" (259), we shall engrave, and have, therefore, a better opportunity of describing it. The picture is full of the peculiar characteristic of Spain—the procession of "Corpus Christi in Cordova" (261). The effect is very fine, the principal figure—that of the Virgin—carrying the bleeding wounds, is being borne by priests on a lofty platform, and the sun, while fine as a purely technical regard it with and express various degrees of devotion, according to their rank and character, is not overpowering. The picture just soberly rich in colour, and well massed or contrasted in effect, as was those pictures, some time ago, which first attracted public notice in the works of Mr. Long's eminent master, is sacrificed to breadth and truth of colour. We cannot but think that Mr. Long's style is seen in Mr. Burgess's Spanish "Improvisators" (454). Here the drawing is precise, the handling more minute, and the management of imitative completeness in the sun at abstract artistic qualities; and we must add that all the figures in Mr. Burgess's picture are most strongly individualised like figures in a Spanish representation of improvisatore showing his glistening white teeth as he makes some point, and the rest of the group laughing heartily at the point, and the group of listeners, male and female, old and young, laughing at his performance. Mr. W. M. Egley (whose Academy picture of "Burns and Jone" reappears on these walls) contributes a picture entitled "A Dream of Long Ago" (406). A maiden in classic costume stands in a somewhat statuesque *pose* on a garden terrace, under the azure sky of Greece, and in full sunlight, which burns on and chequers the marble inlays, fluted columns, flowers and fountain surrounding her. Though hard, artificial in feeling and lighting, and certainly too positive and vivid to be any but a fever "dream," one must still recognise in this picture a skill in composition and a perception for beauty and grace which may prove equal to better things. We select from the other pictures by Mr. J. D. Watson the one of which we have retained the most favourable impression—viz., "The Signal" (252), as Italian youth in scarlet and crimson drapery standing with one hand clutching his poniard knocking at a door. Mr. W. B. Richmond (son of the Associate) has a singular picture of a tall woman of Oriental type, in a sickly blue robe, standing in a kind of lawn, clasping with frantic anxiety, a babe to her bosom and with an older child clinging to her in terror. It is entitled "At Bay" (340); and if intended, as we presume it is, to represent an episode of the Massacre of the Innocents, we would urge that there is not the slightest ethnological reason to suppose that a Jewish mother ever resembled the half-caste—half Arab, half Hebrew—here selected. With all its eccentricity, however, the work affords evidence of natural power. Mr. Knightly Mirror (221)—a title the more obvious meaning of which is to suggest the reflection of the face of a lady's head (evidently distorted, by-the-way, as it would appear) in the polished breastplate of her lover or husband—is a disappointing picture, as are those by Mr. Morris. There is an advance in richness and depth of colour; but the subject is, we think, repulsive, and the face of the knight seems to have addressed himself to rather lower tastes than he has hitherto chosen to gratify.

Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., is represented by an exquisite little picture, "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," and a fierce work "Feeding the Swans" (267), to which we have already alluded. Pleasing little pictures, in a manner, are also those by Mr. Frith, R.A. (277), by Mr. Frith, R.A. From two or three charming pictures by Mr. J. Sant, A.R.A., we select for engraving the "Walk from School" (406). Mr. Barnes has made a notable advance in his picture, under the title "Never Again" (411), of an old Knight or Baron, who has clearly regretted somewhat fully the pretext lost wife and mother. Mr. Haylar has adventured on the lifesize, with a picture entitled "Lucia of the Bride" (201) is scarcely, but rather empty and inane. We prefer the picture at a pair of young French fisher-folk indulging in the amusement of a female mesmerises a net, and bearing the silly-equivocal title, "The First Fowl." Mr. Boxall, R.A., has several amusing or sweet little genre-pictures by Mr. A. Burr, we shall engrave the "Caught Napping" (200). Mr. C. Baxter, A.R.A., has a pleasing picture entitled "A Varlet Waiting for an Answer" (217)—the word "varlet" being, of course, used in the old and contemptuous sense (now thought its an "varlets")—a capitally-relieved figure, but in advanced leg obviously out of drawing. By Mr. John Faed (brother of the Academicians) there is a pretty pathetic picture, also entitled "The Horrors of War" (422), representing a family plunged in mourning and desolation by the news of a letter that announces the death of some near soldier relative.

Mr. Lee has contributed two cabinet pictures by artists of repute that, in order to confine our article within inevitable limits, we must be content to refer to, as well as two good examples of the works of artists—viz., Messrs. Le Jeune, A.R.A., T. T. Dickson, G. E. Hicks, Rowse, Hayes, Mrs. Mutrie, Mrs. Duffield, J. B. Bedford, E. Pope, F. Sodon, C. Goblie, J. A. Fitzgerald, T. A. F. Graham, W. Douglas, W. D. Leslie, E. Hayes, Mrs. Bodichon, Miss Kerr, F. Wyburd, A. J. Woolmer, J. J. Hill, R. Dowling, A. H. Weigall, C. Davis, and C. J. Girardot. Of merely all the following we may speak with certainty in works that we have not yet noticed at length, but have introduced thereof, and which, therefore, we need not review anew:—Highland Mary" (No. 1), by Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A.; "The Mother in the Nursery" (401), by J. C. Horsley, R.A.; "The Virgin Mary and Infant Saviour" (3), by Mr. Ward, R.A.; "Ivy Bower" (4), by Mr. Ward, R.A.; "The Democrats" (83), by J. Campbell; "Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarrow" (84), by Mr. W. Wylie; and portraits by H. P. Poole, R.A.; the late Sir Watson Gordon, P. H. Calderon, A.R.A., W. C. Thomas, R. Ansdell, A.R.A., T. Faed, F. Weekes, H. T. Barwell, and W. Bromley. There is a picture of great promise by Mr. Lance, "Waiting for the Post Academy exhibition, "Sunshine—Notwaiting Count of Artois" (405), which we shall hereafter notice.

The works by female artists (including a noble picture, "The Lady Superior," by Mrs. Bodichon), the water-colour drawings, and, blushing for the discourtesy, the works by female artists (among which is Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur's great picture of cattle ploughing), we must reserve for a future notice.

Mr. Robert Jackson, the sculptor, was permitted to take a photographic sketch of the bust of the late Lord Lyndhurst, in executing a bust of his Lordship with the assistance of the cast and from personal knowledge.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE principal strength of this month's *Cornhill* consists in the fiction which yields pleasure in the unanimously pleasant style of the old series literature of the day. "Wives and Daughters" is better than ever, and the new story is equally agreeable. "Wives" we had indeed hoped that Mrs. Gaskell would have contrived to extricate her narrative from the melancholy tone of Miss Browning's death; the quartet of young people, in whose fortunes we have been led to take so much interest, would all, after the purgatorial fire of grief, have been restored to bliss, have been left comfortably settled according to their respective inclinations. The writhers, however, has had recourse to the dreaded unreal receipt for cutting through the difficulties which impeded her path to a satisfactory finale. Molly Gibson's marriage is no more, a pleasant comedy is clustered with deep pathos, and Molly Gibson is apparently to be left a widow, with two children on the premises. Remarkable, is so far better this month that there is less Mashiverlian and more human feeling. Lady Ludlow's subplot—the affairs of Miss Galloway's personages are, after all, but puppets in his hands, is this time less doubtful—is also good. The other great objection to his work, its stifling moral atmosphere, remains unchanged. In his meticulous papers constitute us, as usual, to admire the inexhaustible fertility of his invention, to object to admitting of lively chatty treatment. None are of special mark, the most interesting being a picturesque description of the Isle of Wight, and Mr. Lowell's very successful in reproducing the panoramic character of life and manners in a series of "Provincial Medical Sketches." Mr. Lowell is a valuable essay, expesing, in no unkindly spirit, the abuses that have crept into these institutions.

The *Shilling Magazine* boasts one of the best of current novels—Mr. Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake." Wives and Daughters," "The Wild Flower of Ravenswarth." Neither prosue on the one hand, nor melodramatic on the other, this charming tale combines romantic interest with truth to life and an accurate estimate of human character. "Phemie Keller," from which much was expected, is comparatively tame and, perhaps, somewhat too reminiscent of a sensational contemporaine character. "The Ghetto at Rome" is, however, a notable exception. Being a sketch of an important Roman locality delineated by one possessed of the best opportunities for becoming acquainted with it. "House at Home" contains a vigorous exposure of the abuses alleged to exist in the infirmary of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. The other contributions are of little interest. William Black is highly distinguished by fancy and spirit. The mermaid's song had been sung before, but it has been sung with a spirit as pleasing as it is unique. The mermaid's song had been sung before, but it has been sung with a spirit as pleasing as it is unique.

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Sleep" might be imagined to be another physiological essay, but is in fact a poem in blank verse on an incident said to have occurred to Bacchus, but which the mythologists have somehow omitted to communicate.

Fenor begins a new story in "The Beauclercs." It is so far a lively, pleasant tale, in the "Digby Grand" style, and bids fair to prove an attraction. "Gilbert Rugge" has reached its sixteenth chapter, and can hardly be continued much longer. It would have been terrible to compress, into a single paragraph or story in the same. The most important paper in the number is the searching analysis of the work in which M. Cohausen has attempted to open up the ancient interpretations of Sir H. Rawlinson and his confrères. The controversy is of great importance for the French scholar owes credit for the acquisitions with which ancient history as supposed to have been lately enriched from Assyrian and Babylonian sources, and views the alleged discoveries. The reviewer, however, succeeds in making it perfectly clear that M. Cohausen's own interpretations are contrary to the last degree, and that Sir H. Rawlinson's translation of the Behistun inscriptions are impregnable to any criticism. It may observe, however, that he is very cautious about advancing similar claims for the Assyrian versions, and evidently considers that in this department the Layards and Talbots have been going somewhat too fast. Another reviewer throws some doubt on the value of Mr. Lecky's historical essay on Rationalism, the reception of which has been so enthusiastic. He thinks, apparently, that the modifications of belief are sometimes too rapid for the facts of evidence, and less by general repugnance, for the prevalence of which at particular epochs it is difficult to account. The writer has a clearer and harder head than the author he criticises, but less of the imaginative temperament. The remaining contributions are the ordinary fare of opinion. "Town Life in the South of France" is an interesting sketch; and when it is stated that the paper on Lord Palmerston entirely consists of personal reminiscences, it is needless to add that it is very pleasant and attractive. "The Wisher Shop," by the author of "Paul Ferroll," belongs to a class of which we have had almost the moral allegory. It is an excellent specimen of the kind, and something more, being, like everything that Miss Clive produces, animated by a marked originality of treatment.

The Month continues to improve, and nothing but its character as the organ of a sect prevents its obtaining a wide circulation. The best of the merely interesting papers is a critique on the poems of Henry Taylor, by Mr. Aubrey de Vere, of which it is enough to say that it is worthy of the writer and the subject. The most valuable paper is a General Lamoricière is noticeable for the strange perversion of sentiment which passes over the honourable incidents of his early career, to dwell approvingly on his subsequent treachery. The same is an oppressed people by the aid of foreign mercenaries. "Recollections of an Old Musician" is a valuable contribution to the intellectual history of the last generation. The writer is clearly a representative of the musical amateur, possessed of taste and enthusiasm, but who have afforded the Church of Rome so many recruits; and nothing can be better than the naïveté of the confession of the Catholic enthusiasm than dreary, which is the epithet that best suits this month's *Victoria*.

The Dublin University continues to afford an asylum to creations of the former days in harmony with which the new are in congruous than with that of the present. We are glad that it does. Will and Sidney are the "Stories in a Transition Age," they evince real genius; and there is poetry as well as power in "Ellen Middleton." another excellently opened with a learned but glowing description of Glastonbury Abbey, concludes with a tirade on the Reformation as outrageous in its adulation as almost to seem designed for a burlesque.

Temple Bar depends chiefly on its novels. Miss Braddon is clever, but unpleasant. Mr. Yates writes with more than average vigour; the present instalment of Mr. Wills's original fiction is one of the best. The number contains a very pleasant account of Theodore Martin's translations from the Latin poets, written, we imagine, for the sake of introducing a version of the first eclogue of Virgil's "Cœa," one of the most masterly renderings ever made from one language into another. It is not so new to us as C. probably supposes it was to author. The same is true of the ballad, by this time, to have done much more. The *St. James's Magazine* continues nothing remarkable; and we are falling daily further from notice in the uniform liveliness and talent of *London Society*. *Good Words*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and *Fraser's Magazine* are the same as usual in attaining the ends they respectively propose. The *Cornhill's Monthly* also contains a novel by a notable, supported by some curious illustrations of the inaccuracy of eminent authors in quoting Scripture. None of the literary articles, however, are so ridiculous about than one in the magazine itself, where Princess Charlotte is termed "Queen Consort."

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. Nos. 19 and 20. (Chapman and Hall.) If the progress of this story is disappointing, it is not feeble and languid, the conclusion at least is all that could be desired. We will not spoil the interest of those who are reading it by with the surprise in store for him, but merely observe that it will be found to compensate in some degree for that unpleasant exhibition of the main feature of the plot, which, notwithstanding Mr. Dickens's ingenious pleading in his preface, we must persist in considering a great blemish in the work. In other respects the plot is more carefully constructed than in any of this former writings; we have often displayed himself to more advantage in the conception of the grotesque and in semi-poetical description. If everything meant for fun and much of what has been said before would have been omitted, we should be had attained from the remotest approach to a delineation of fashionable society. The novel would have been the shorter for this, but it would, however, has not yet learned to accommodate himself to the modifications which the experience of life is sure to bring to the moralising that necessarily effect even in a genius like his. He will persist in trying to write as he wrote thirty years ago, and to make his readers laugh at pointless satire and pumped-up tears. Then comes something truly admirable, because natural to his genius, and the reader feels that a general effect is that of a most heterogeneous assemblage of beauties and deformities. If, however, we may venture attention to the passages where Mr. Dickens is truly himself, we must acknowledge that he has rather gained than lost, and that, tried by these portions only, *Our Mutual Friend* surpasses anything he has written since *Bleak House*.

A party of scientific men is to be dispatched by the French Government to explore the River Amazon and its tributaries.

The Queen has appointed James Playster Harriss, William Pere William-Freeman, and John Gordon Kennedy, Esqrs., gentlemen-at-law to be second secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service. George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General in the Republic of Central America, has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia. Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.B., has been sent to Ronald Ryrsod as Consul at Stuka for the Emperor of Mexico.

The following amended regulations have been issued in lieu of those given in a notice, dated the 30th of June last, relative to the postage charges on the letters addressed to or sent by officers and soldiers on service in her Majesty's ships in the Pacific:—Letters addressed to ships stationed at ports in Chili, Peru, or other places in the Pacific, and letters sent by officers and soldiers serving in those ships, will be charged with the ordinary rate of postage between the United Kingdom and foreign parts, viz.—Officers' letters, 1d. the single rate not exceeding half an ounce, and 1d. for every additional half ounce. Letters addressed to ships stationed at Valparaiso and other Chilian and Peruvian places in the North Pacific are liable to the following rates, British and foreign combined, viz.—Officers' letters, 1s. 4d. the single rate not exceeding half an ounce's letters, 6d. each letter, viz. New York. Officers' letters, 1s. the single rate not exceeding 4 oz., letters, 6d. each letter, viz. Panama.

The excellent portrait of Lord Palmerston which has been engraved for the Number of our Journal is one by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, photographic artists, of Parliament-street, Westminster; it was taken three or four years ago. We have received several other photographs, which deserve great commendation, but which represent the late Minister as he appeared within the last twelvemonth, showing a less vigorous state of body and mind. One of the most agreeable and most faithful we have seen is a full-length portrait, by Messrs. Mayall, representing the noble Lord standing in the park, with his hat in his right hand, and with his left hand resting on a small table beside him, as though he were about to rise and take his leave after a morning call. The well-known photographic artists, Messrs. Maull and H. Downey (to whom we were indebted for the excellent portrait of Mr. Cobden), have produced several cartes de visite of Lord Palmerston; one of which, giving the whole figure, is a most admirable likeness; it is admirable for the unconscious earnestness of the expression of the face.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE report in London that the Pitchcroft meadows were under water, and that pedigrees were the only "good things" likely to be "landed" there during the week, proved to be a mere jest; and those who had not had a thorough Newmarket surfeit have enjoyed three very fair days of fun and cross-country sport. The Worcester Races, as they looked after" by the handicappers since Huntingdon, was fifth in the Autumn Handicap; and Somerset, who ran very big and was not backed, did not pass the post. The host of sportsmen have no wish for these "winter meetings;" and they are liked best by those "sublime patriots" who find the hedges the worst of a wet October (or earlier) enjoy their pleasantest recollections when they retire, in the evening of life, to their Bath chairs, and there "live" their own cabbages, mark the brimming "milk-pail," and make their cattle "come to grief."

A very well attended, dreadfully wet, and anything but a lively Hoylake Meeting, resulting more to the advantage of Liverpool "the great mystery horse" of the winter and the spring, closet it by receiving a handicap mark. Mr. Chaloner's Lecturer may have brought back so far £6000 in stakes out of their £11,000 purchase money. Hires but twelves, although a favourite with a portion of gentleman in his hands at Newmarket, and three yearlings are left in the Fenton Colwick Course. The setting for the Cambridgeshire went off very fairly, but Darby Griffith's mount was completely whitewashed from his three most important engagements, ostensibly on account of "a cough," but more probably because his owner did not care to meet the cracks, has rather damped his supporters. The Cambridgeshire, like the Derby, is a race which should be by Stockwell, as well as the dark Bribery colt, who is spoken of favourably for the Two Thousand and Derby, is by the son of his brother St. Albans. Speculators are also nibbling at the Marquis of Hastings's new purchase, Blue Blood, and will take 40 to 1 about him; but it seems somewhat apocryphal why this son of Fazzoletto and Circassian should be termed "the most highly-bred colt in England."

Mr. Merry, the Hon. Mr. Blackwood at Newmarket has produced a pretext from the Committee for the Derby, in particular out of sqpes and stakes, and the carelessness with which they are kept. Merry may be right, but the public will not be withdrawn from H. Grimshaw but his pony luckily saw them and jumped them. Early given up for lost, he reappeared in time to ride Hedgeford. He was to have been married some time since, and "the happy day was to be on Thursday," necessary special licence, but the dispensation presented himself, and the ceremony had to be adjourned. It then turned out that Merry would be "married" in the park on his pony, which prevented him from travelling, and wrote a letter to the Committee to ask for a dispensation to give Custance to-day. This the latter forgot to do, and on finding Merry at Liverpool it is the writer there days afterwards. However, "all's well that ends well," but the Merry will be bridegroom before the Derby is run.

The list of landing racing fixtures for next year has appeared. It includes the Newmarket Spring Meeting, commencing on the 30th of the Two Thousand on April 17, the Derby on May 16, and the Ascot Cup on June 20. The Goodwood Cup is fixed for July, but with the Newmarket July things fall into their old train. The Chester Cup on May 23, and the Manchester Whitsuntide Handicap Spring Meeting.

Mr. Jackson's Villiers has lost twin foals by Blair Athol—rather an unfortunate beginning for Mr. Jackson. King Tom's subscription has been raised to 1000 sovs., and has filled, we hear, at that price. There is no truth in the report that Lord Stamford's Lady Elizabeth has stud from sale, and as little, we should think, in the rumour that Mr. Merry has sold Lady Evelyn to go to the States. Osmaston de Verry goes north to Croft, and Crater's subscription is full. About forty-five, including the cup, are left in the race.

WORCESTER AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Plate of 30 sovs.—Norma, 1. Fisherman's Daughter, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3. Handicap Hurdle-race.—Mr. Hall's Lady Ann, 1. Mr. Hall's Pippy, 2. Mr. Nursey Plate Handicap.—Chicken Hazard, 1. Mistle, Cleopatra, 2. Cyrthia c., 3. Handicap Steeplechase.—Mr. Hall's Fitzwilliam, 1. Pope, 2. Stockinger, 3. Selling Stakes.—Cairngorm, 1. Dulcimer, 2. Reinfrod, 3.

Handicap Steeplechase.—Mr. Hall's Fitzwilliam, 1. Pope, 2. Stockinger, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Professor Anderson, 1. Brown Dog, 2. Holker, 3. Mr. Hall's Fitzwilliam walked over.

Autumn Flying Stakes.—Cubric, 1. Pagoda, 2. Pagoda, 3.

Handicap Hurdle-race.—Mr. Hall's Lady Ann, 1. Mr. Hall's Pippy, 2. Grand Stand Plate.—Norma, 1. Wild Pippy, 2. Stockinger, 3.

Severn Handicap.—Mr. Hall's Fitzwilliam walked over for this.

THURSDAY.

Hunters' Plate.—Middendale, 1. Mistake, 2. King Alfred, 3.

Hurdle-race.—Church Militant, 1. Guildhall, 2. Betsy Copeland, 3.

Worcester Handicap Steeplechase.—Mr. Hall's Rosa, 1.

Two-year-old Selling Stakes.—Zagdee 2ee walked over.

Consolation Handicap.—Mr. Hall's Rosa, 1.

Free Handicap.—Serious Case, 1. Trincomalee, 2.

Sir Hope Grant has been gazetted Quartermaster-General, in the place of Sir Alex. Dallas.

Sir Frederick Williams of Kars, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, left, last Saturday, from Liverpool for Halifax.

The Earl of Derby was entertained, on Saturday last, at the commencement of the new boulevards in Florence, undertaken by an English company, and which will, when finished, be a great ornament.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered a scientific mission to explore the Caucasus from the source of the Black-sea to Tibilisi, where all traces of the river disappear. The mission is to traverse an inhospitable country, inhabited by savages, to modern geographers, although certain ruins scattered over it attest the fact that a high degree of civilisation once existed in this deserted region.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our Correspondent in the City.)

In nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange considerable inactivity has prevailed during the week, and the tone of the Money Market has been somewhat unsettled. The Bank of England rate of discount continues here had a decaying tendency. The Government loaders, however, have been in request, and prices have ruled firm, owing to the amount of cash in hand. In the Foreign Market business has been very limited, and prices have fluctuated but little.

The Railway Share Market has been active for accommodation, and the rates have ruled high. Caledonian, Great Northern, and London and Brighton A. have been in demand. The following are the quotations are as follow:—

	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
Bank Stock	2	Exchequer Bills	2	Four months' bills	3 per cent.
Three months' bills	2	Consols for account	90½	Six months' bills	3 per cent.

Bullion in the Bank of England has been paid for short loans.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. On other parts of the Continent money is very firm in price. The rates are:—

	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
Paris	4	Frankfort	5	Turin	6
Hamburg	4	Amsterdam	4	Trieste	6
Berlin	5	Madrid	9	Leghorn	10
Vienna	5	Genoa	6	Naples	6
Augsburg	5	Venice	6	Palermo	6

Rather large quantities of gold still continue to be sent across America. From other countries the supplies of the precious metals are moderate. The following amounts have been received at the Bank of England, since it re-opened, for export as in 1844, per annum. The last shipments of gold to Alexandria, Egypt, and Malta, were made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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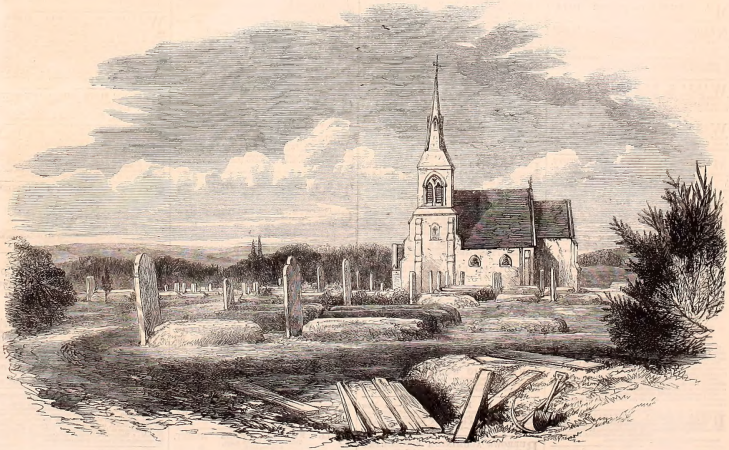


THE FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON: THE PROCESSION PASSING CHARING-CROSS.—SEE PAGE 447.

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ARRIVAL OF THE HEARSE AT THE WEST DOOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 447.



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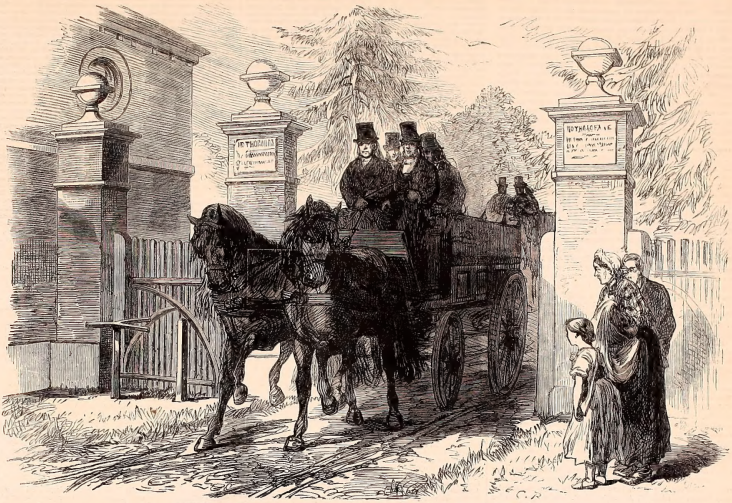
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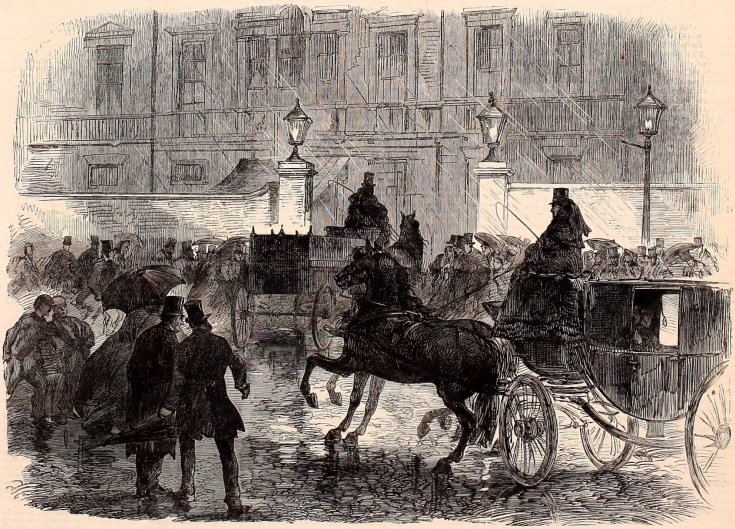
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FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON: THE HEARSE LEAVING BROCKET HALL, HATFIELD, HERTS.



ARRIVAL OF THE HEARSE AT CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, PICCADILLY.—SEE PAGE 447.

LORD PALMERSTON.

THE public life of Lord Palmerston could scarcely be told in a dozen volumes. The same number of lines would almost suffice for his private history. In the following paragraphs we shall endeavour to supply a record which will indicate rather than describe the principal incidents in the political career of the late statesman, interpolating, when it may seem convenient, some notes of personal character. It is manifest that at the present time no complete and satisfactory biography of the late Premier can be furnished. The "Peerage" may give the dates of his changes of office, the debates may be hastily ransacked for fragments of his speeches, conclusions may be offered by those who have acted with him in Parliament or known him in society, anecdotes of a more or less authentic nature may be collected from gossip, and letters may be remembered and sought out in autograph books. But the result, as yet, must be incomplete and unartificial, and it may be years before some duly qualified writer aided by official documents and by friends of the departed, will be able to present to England a worthy biography of her great Minister.

The most popular of our statesmen sprang from no gallant birth. The heralds give him a Saxon pedigree, reaching up to Algar, Earl of Mercia, and also including the "grim Earl," husband of Lady Godiva. Later, a distinguished figure appears in the list of his ancestors. Sir William Temple, Swift's patron, a man of accomplishments and tact, but too selfish to take his fair share in the work of his day—a characteristic which he assuredly did not transmit to his distinguished descendant—was father of Sir John Temple, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. His elder son, Henry, was created an Irish Peer, Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerston, in 1722, and thus the last Viscount's great grandfather. He married Miss Anne Houlton, and, secondly, Isabella, Lady Fryer; and by the first of these unions he had a son, Henry, who by his marriage with Mary, the daughter of a Lord Mayor of London, had an only son, also named Henry; and the former Henry dying in Lord Palmerston's lifetime, the latter, born 1739, succeeded as second Lord Palmerston in 1757. This nobleman, the late Minister's father, first married a lady of Cheshire, but she died in two years, without children. In January, 1783, he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq., "said to have been a Dublin tradesman."

The second Lord Palmerston was a scholar and a man of ability. He was a patron of art—which in those days was unfashionable—and he was a great favourite in society. Dr. Johnson, writing to Boswell in the year of his Lordship's marriage, says :—"On Tuesday I dined with *The Club*, where Lord Palmerston proposed a question against my opinion, was rejected;" but Boswell adds in a note that the Viscount was soon afterwards elected into that brilliant circle. Horace Walpole has many allusions to him. Under the year 1768 he says :—"Had there been any news, I should have heard—say, perhaps I did—for I called at Mr. Beauclerk's in the evening, where I found Lord Pembroke, Lord Palmerston, Garrick, Burke, Sir Joshua, Lord Robert Spencer, and Mr. Gibbon (what a party to drop in upon); but they talked so loud—not the two last—and made such a noise, and Lord Palmerston so angry that I was trying to talk (what does this mean?), that it was impossible to know what they said under the distance of a mile from them." Horace Walpole also records what is probably would have been the greatest wonder of all, that Tickell, grandson of Addison's friend, had written a satire on sentimental poets, in which he says that Lord Palmerston *forever* "talks an admirable work," and "Lord Hervey spoil it veneer) rebuses and charades with chips of poetry, and, when Lord of the Admiralty, wrecked ships, like Arion, with a song." Sure, that is an excellent adaptation. It reads finely enough to us; but the age was one in which a classic allusion was very dear. Lord Palmerston, as we also gather from the same delightful chronicler, was present, with a world of distinguished folk, at Mrs. Hobart's private theatricals, at Ham-common, in November, 1782. "There was a great deal of good company collected from the environs, and even from London, but so armed with fear of disturbances that, when the servants were drawn up after the play, you would have thought it had been a midnight review of conspirators on the heath." As a curiosity, not likely to have been seen by readers of the present generation, we will cite a few lines from the conclusion of Lord Palmerston's prose on Boswell, the father that they are very pretty :—

In vain the stealing hand of Time
May pluck the blossoms of their prime.
Envy may talk at Genius proud,
Have bites drop, and roses fade,
Yet Boswell's name, and Boswell's fame,
Superadded of the wreaths of years,
Affection, that recalls the past,
And hails the pleasing influence fast,
Shall still preserve the lover's flame,
In every sense of life the same;
And still with fond endearments bind
The wife, the mistress, and the friend.

The second Lord Palmerston could write better things than this; and did; but we have introduced him sufficiently to show that the formation of the character of our own statesman was in the hands of a father who was a gentleman, a man of the world, and a man of education. Adding that he was in Parliament for many years, and died at Brocket, (then) 20, Hanover-square, on the 17th of April, 1802, we pass on to the history of him whom the nation mourns.

Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, was born at Broadlands, the family seat, near Romsey, in Hampshire, on the 20th of October, 1784. It has become a custom of modern biographers, parodying some of the best effects of Macaulay, to accompany the statement of the date of a child's birth with a prognostic of the career in life for which the child might have seen on its first birthday had it been able to give a general survey of mankind. Instructive as such a process is to be considered, we may venture to believe, not obviously to the writer of the biography, we will on the present occasion abstain from attempting to depict what the infant Palmerston might have done had he been also full-grown and observant in all things. Politics and the affairs of the world could have had small interest for him, allowing him all sorts of precocities, which have never been attributed to him until some sixteen years later. In 1796 he was at Harrow School, head boy in the second remove of the fourth form; and among the other boys were the future Lord Chancellor Cottenham; the late Lord Spencer, better known as "honest Lord Althorp;" the future Premier, Lord Aberdeen; and the Earl of Lonsdale, whose tastes at a later date were a good deal like Lord Palmerston's own. He was fag to the late Rev. Henry Law, Rector of Standon, from Harrow he went to Edinburgh, and studied at the University under Dugald Stewart. He was there for three years, and has testified to the great advantages which he derived from his Scotch education; but it is clear that the highborn student did not make any of those desperate struggles for distinction which were so amply rewarded in the cases of several of his class-fellows. He became Viscount while at Edinburgh, and was next entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he is said to have worked with more than the average diligence of a young nobleman.

But now, if not earlier, Lord Palmerston must have looked round at the world. In 1806 the young Tory was invited to become a candidate for the University. The vacancy was caused by the death of William Pitt, who had sat for Cambridge from the year in which Palmerston was born until the 23rd of January in the year above mentioned. With Pitt fell his Cabinet. Lord Hawkesbury declined to take Mr. Pitt's place, but did not decline his lucrative office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Lord Grenville was sent for, and told the King that, in order to make his ministry "a broad bottom for Mr. Fox, 'I know that,' said King George; "have all your arrangements ready by Wednesday." And so the Ministry called "All the Talents" came into office. It was a sort of coalition, and Mr. Canning's biographer says:—"Lord Moira has not liked coalitions. Sidmouth and Ellenborough," a faithful old servant of the King, "refuse to work for new servants; but were in the Cabinet, in which Grenville was chief; Fox, Foreign Secretary; Erskine, Lord Chancellor; Lord Holland, Minister of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was also member for the University of Cambridge, for Lord Palmerston had declined the battle with him, and was defeated, receiving, however, 129 votes against Lord Henry's 146. Lord Henry Petty, the future Marquis of Lansdowne, stood above upon the poll may have signified that he was considered a young man of much promise. In the meantime, he was, at first, a Tory, for Bletchingley.

There was doubt whether the King would be able to endure Mr. Fox; but, as Mr. Charles Knight observes, the Sovereign was not obstinate, but once came to his senses. The King told Fox that he had little thought that they should meet again as friends, but that he had a desire to look back on past grievances, and should never remind Fox of them. Mr. Fox replied that he should be the last man who would commend him to his King. But Fox was dying. He fell in harness, on September 13th, 1806, in his 58th year. He was enfeebled, but with his colleagues, and best upon an honourable peace and the abolition of the slave trade. In reference to Nelson and Fox, Moore wrote :—

Quenched are our beacon lights :
Those of the hundred fights;
Fit pair of friends to grace
Trafalgar's mighty victory.
Truth, peace, and freedom long.

"The giant race is fled," indeed. Pitt and we are left in the hands of little ones; whom we know to be diminutive, having measured them against their elders. However, England has held her own, and though men feel at this hour as men felt in 1806, they are not as sad as ever when the hour strikes.

Napoleon, at this crisis displaying all his usual energy and more than his usual treachery, marched against Prussia, conquered at Jena, and entered Berlin in October. Then the Berlin Decree was enfolded, but a dissolution was resolved upon, and the Cabinet had a majority when the House met in November. Lord Palmerston was absent one of the members for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. The noble bill for the abolition of the slave trade was carried by a large majority; and the House shouted again and again when Romilly announced Wilberforce, the early friend of mankind, with Napoleon, waiting in blood to usurped thrones. Lord Palmerston heard shouts, and it is not astonishing in a man's history. It is due to him to remember that the House then sought him in the Lobby, and that when Mr. Canning was been the unrelenting foe of slavery, and that he had learned to appeal to the English public, in the manner which he was enfeebled, for

given in which the fortunes of Administrations obeyed the real will of the nation since how faithfully our Parliament represents us all. Again Earl Derby came in, and held office for upwards of a year; and then, defeated on the Reform Bill which it had been forced to introduce, dissolved, and again fell. Another Palmerston Administration was formed, and it endured until the 18th of October, 1865, when the veteran, who had so long and so nobly served his country, succumbed to illness and age, and expired within two days of completing his eighty-first year.

It is too soon to attempt a summary of his character, even were it one which could be admitted of such treatment. At present we are all too full of kindly recollections of his services, his geniality, and his English spirit to tolerate judicial criticism on his history. We are mourning a man who was a friend to us all. When the time comes for a calm review of his career it may not be impossible, whether his place which he should hold in the estimation of posterity. Yet we think that, even in these circumstances, the task of writing the long and harmonised idea of the departed statesman will be difficult. He was a thorough Englishman, earnest in his love of his country, but more so than himself, like a rule man, to the changing circumstances of the times; and a character like this has seldom been found to endure for it, than more symmetric. But, be this as it may, the time has not come; and it is much more gratifying to close our observation with a heartfelt tribute to the memory of one of the best statesmen and best-loved men who have ever enjoyed over the destinies of England. To quote a verse from a poem which his death has called forth:—

Our brave Regis h Chief!—lay him down for the sleeping
Then sprinkle may dimmed eyes with the tears of the brave
Honour claims the proud vigil!—her Love will come weeping,
And hang many garlands on Palmerston's bier!

FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON

THE propriety and good taste with which all the arrangements for Lord Palmerston's funeral were conducted have been the theme of universal eulogy to record that in the general unanimity of feeling on the occasion of his death. Men of all ranks and classes and parties have expressed a sincere though sobered regret for the loss of one whose cheerful presence and frank manner had won for him a personal affection; whose more substantial virtues of fidelity, justice, and generosity have now attested by proof; and who had rendered public services to the State, as well as his consummate ability and experience in its business, must be admitted by all who have studied the signs of the times, whether or not they have been disposed to rely on him as a political guide.

It is creditable, indeed, to the present temper of the nation that Conservatives, Liberals, and Reformers of every shade of opinion should have agreed, with an unanimity unprecedented, to honour alike the memory of the late Prime Minister, more especially for his exhibition of those moral and personal qualities which are confessedly more useful to the community, as well as to their possessor, than the most splendid talents of the ambitious and unscrupulous. Lord Palmerston was endowed with more than average intelligence and sagacity, besides having had experience of public affairs, parliamentary and official training, cannot be denied; but it is probable that neither his mental powers nor his remarkable energy of will would have gained him the highest place in our Government (unconnected as he was by birth with any of the great aristocratic families) if he had not been liked and esteemed for some of those graces of character and manner which engage our goodwill and confidence likewise in private life, and which do to the duty of the statesman what oil does to the wheels of his own spirit and demeanour.

This, at least, was the reflection which seemed to be most naturally suggested by the scene of last Friday in Westminster Abbey, where the minds of spectators, chastened and solemnised by the awe of the rites of religion, and by the near contemplation of death, would be disposed to think very little in sign of ostentation or parade or skill, and of any worldly success which it might have earned. But the interest of the spectacle which was then and there presented is said to have been in his long life, might well be a subject of admiration to those who stood by as he was laid in the body buried in peace;" and if, as we presume, be owed a large share of the sympathy which was given to the exercise of some moral virtues—such as honourable dealing, candour, forgiveness of injuries, and benevolence—we may also find a consolation and mental enjoyment, as well as the natural tenderness which is felt for old age, and the saddening effect of the extinction of a name which for the name of Palmerston a household word, may have prevailed among all classes of people even those who were opposed to the political views of political men. It was noticeable, for instance, on the day of the funeral that many of the omnibuses and cabs and coaches of London had tied a piece of black ribbon to their whips in sign of mourning; and there were numerous other expressions of respect for Lord Palmerston's memory over part of the working population of the metropolis. It was said that his name, like those of Peel or Cobden, in connected with any particular measure for their benefit; and they have only participated with the rest of the country in the peace and prosperity secured of late years by his prudent administration.

This being the universal state of feeling, it would have been a severe disappointment to all the Londoners if they had been deprived of an opportunity of greeting with silent observance the funeral procession of the one popular statesman and parliamentary leader of the present time, whole country a sort of derogation from the respect due to this great office of dying and in the actual possession of the Ministry, he had not been buried in that venerable cemetery of the nation which is consecrated to the glories of English history as well as to the sanctities of the Christian faith. Mr. Cowper had, we believe, expressed to his wife, had directed the interment to take place at Romney, on the Tuesday or Wednesday; the original wish of Lord Derby, that it made his arrangements; and the grave was actually dug, or the vault opened, in the Romney Cemetery, on the day of Lord Palmerston's decease, 18th inst. This vault was provided for Lord Palmerston, by his own orders, many years ago. The tomb is in the same vault as that of the old abbey church of Romney; and there also is that of his only brother, Sir William Temple, formerly Governor of Naples. He had died about the time when Lord Palmerston's first Administration came in; and when the restricting intercourse between Naples and Rome, Lord Palmerston then, wishing to preserve the remains of his brother, chose this as the use of this vault, sent the inspector, Mr. F. H. Holland, to report upon it. Mr. Holland, by Lord Palmerston's advice, resolved that, after the interment of Sir William, the vault should be sealed. An illustration of the tomb of Sir William Temple will be given next week. Meantime, it may be remarked that the departure from Lord Palmerston's own house, No. 94, Piccadilly, which he had ordered by his will to take place in this solitary vault in the new cemetery at Romney, and not in the usual manner, a much moment as if he had expected to be laid in the same ground with his parents and others of his kindred, though he had made a strong attachment to the neighborhood of his birthplace and his ancestral seat. It is here, however, remembered that his former place from Romsey to Westminster Abbey was adopted at the express desire of the Queen.

In consequence of this change of plan, the body of Lord Palmerston was removed on the Monday from Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, to Cambridge House, Piccadilly, travelling by the Great Northern road, through Hatfield, Barnet, and Finchley, in a hearse drawn by four horses and followed by a single mourning coach. On the road the illustrations, on page 445, show, respectively, the setting forth of the hearse from Brocket Hall about two o'clock in the morning, and the arrival in the evening at Cambridge House. The body was been received by the nearest surviving kinsman of Lord Palmerston, his sister's son, the Hon. Henry Sullivan, Rector of Yeaxil, near Lichfield; and by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, late his private secretary. It was laid out in the dining-room, with no other ornament than a board with sable plumes laid at the head. Only a very few of Lord Palmerston's most intimate friends, and, two or three days afterwards, Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, were admitted to see the face of the dead before it was inclosed in the coffin which had been previously, however, been employed to take a cast of the features for the use of the funeral sculptor. The undertakers, Messrs. Banting, of St. James's-street, were busied meanwhile in their preparations for the last and most solemn journey, but with no more pomp than the rank of the deceased nobleman and the public character of the funeral obsequies seemed to require. The coffin was cov covered with rich crimson velvet, thickly studded with gilt nails, and having gilt handles, with its lid displaying a large gilt plate bearing the Temple arms, the helmet surmounted by the Garter motto, and the supporters resting upon the Temple motto, "Flectere nesci."

Laid in this grave, but narrow receptacle were the mortal remains of him who had a few days before occupied one of the most splendid palaces that any man—except, perhaps, the Emperors of two or three despotic States—could possibly inhabit, surrounded by all that wealth could, because the British House of Commons and his colleagues, and public opinion, could confer upon him. Those wrought into the most momentous issues for weal or woe of Europe, by the subtle combinations of his long foreign policy of "masterly inactivity" or war; who had more than once been the kingmaker of minor sovereigns; who had held the destinies of Italy, Greece, and Egypt in his merest and legislation; who had reconciled nations abroad, sects and factions at home; who had, during full 40 years and honours, after half a century's responsible service of the State, died with the full and general friendship and of less hostility than any other public man.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Such was the position of the late master of Cambridge House. The upper part of the Green Park and Piccadilly were crowded on this day with people who stood and watched the passage of the funeral procession and other privileged visitors to the house of death. The Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Chief Justice of Salisbury, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Charles Wood, Lord Stanley, Lord Brand, and Mr. Evelyn Denison, the Speaker of the House of Commons, were among the first visitors who arrived. Then came also the Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who were between Cambridge House and Westminster Abbey. There were the members of the provincial mayors and aldermen, the Trinity House Brethren, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and many of their heads of London, which were to precede the hearse in the long procession to Westminster Abbey. The courtyard in front of the house was guarded by about sixty of the Household Cavalry, who, with their band, had by some forty or fifty sailors belonging to the barges of the Trinity House. Mr. Carlton, the coachman of the late Premier, was the Master, headed by six officers of the Naval Reserve. Along the pavement were the Yeomen Beefeaters of the London Irish Rifles, without their enfields, and wearing their side-arms only, headed by Captain Hall. The late Lord Palmerston had been an honorary member of the London Irish corps. At twelve o'clock precisely the hearse, drawn by six horses, with plumes on their heads and caparisoned with black velvet housings, which were embalmed with heraldic devices, drew up at the door in the courtyard. The arms of the Temple family, combined with those of the wife of the deceased, were displayed on each side of the hearse, and those of the Trinity House on the hammercloths, and those of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the whole effect being somewhat too glaring for the vehicle of death. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, was borne from Cambridge House by Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., Born, Oct. 20, 1784, died, Oct. 18, 1865." The pall-bearers were the Duke of Argyll, on the shoulders of eight men and put into the hearse, and the procession then started at a slow pace, preceded by the police on horseback.

The foremost part of the long line of carriages, altogether numbering about three hundred, consisted of a set of mourning coaches in which the deputations from various municipal corporations presided the hearse, and which had been given to these belonging to provincial towns, while Tiverton, Hastings, Dover, Romney, and the City of London claimed the places of honour nearest to the bier. The corporations were represented in this part of the line of carriages by the closing usually of a mayor, town-clerk, and one or two aldermen, Messrs. Dodd, Mayor of Tiverton; Mr. Hollingsworth, Mayor of Hastings; Constable, Dover Harbour Board, Stilling, Oxford, Sunderland, Cunningham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Fowler, Hull, Crossley, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Preston, Edinburgh, Tiverton, Plymouth, Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, the City of Trinity House, and city of London; the last being represented by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council, with his Chaplain, and the Lord Mayor, with his Chaplain, sword and mace bearers; the Mayor of Romney, and the Mayor of Hastings in their carriages. Then came the naval and military escort, formed by the Life Guards, the escort of the Trinity House; the London Irish volunteers, under Major Hall; the Yeomen Beefeaters, and Captain Enslyn Fleder. The hearse came next. It was followed by seven mourning coaches, in which were the chief mourners, in which were at the mourners—

1st Coach.—Right Hon. William Cowper, the Rev. Henry Sullivan (chief mourner), the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, Admiral Sir William Fanshawe, Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire.

Second Coach: Mr. Henry Hippisley, the Rev. J. Baker, Mr. L. Hippisley, and Mr. Evelyn Ashley.

Third Coach: The Hon. Spencer Cowper, Earl Cowper, the Hon. Henry Cowper, and Lord Palmerston, M.P.

Fourth Coach: Lord Ashley, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, the Hon. Cecil Ashley, and Mr. Charles Barrington.

Fifth Coach: Mr. Benjamin Coote, Treasurer of the Royal Household, attending as the representative of her Majesty.

Sixth Coach: Lord Clarendon, Lord Granville, Lord Stanley, the George Shee, and Mr. Charles Barrington.

Seventh Coach: The Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Eighth Coach: The Duke of Somerset, Speaker of the late House of Commons; the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, and Earl Granville.

Ninth Coach: The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood.

Tenth Coach: The Duke of Richmond, Earl Grey, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Eleventh Coach: The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley, and the Right Hon. Henry Brand.

Twelfth Coach: The physicians, Dr. Watson, Sir Thomas Watson Smith, Mr. Paget, and Dr. Quain.

Thirteenth Coach: Mr. Darnton, house steward to the late Lord Palmerston and the servants of the deceased nobleman in their mourning coaches.

The Royal state carriage of her Majesty the Queen, drawn by six horses, the drivers and outriders wearing black silk scarves over their liveries, and the carriage of the Prince of Wales, the Princess the Prince of Wales, were followed by those of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, the Russian Ambassador, the American Ambassador, the Prussian Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, the Bavarian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Danish Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, the Hanoverian Minister, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Swedish Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Hanseatic Minister, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, Lord Carnarvon, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Selborne, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Ripon, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. Henry Brand, Sir Henry Rolls, Sir R. Kindersley, Sir J. Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood, Sir J. Lewis Knight Bruce, Sir G. J. Turner, Sir W. Wightman, Sir G. Bluckburn, Sir J. Meller, Sir W. Erle, Sir C. E. Williams, Sir J. D. Byles, Sir H. Keating, Sir J. Karslake, Sir R. Collier, Sir J. Coleridge, Sir W. Channell, Sir G. Pigott, Sir W. Shee, the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, the Right Hon. Sir Wellington Guise, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Earl Rosebery, the Earl of Arran, the Countess Dowager of Lichfield, Miss Temple, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashley, Sir S. Scott, Lord Henry Montefore, Baron Rothschild, Lady Dimsdale, Earl Spencer, the Hon. H. Elliott, Lady Middleton, the Bishop of London, the Countess of Fife, the Countess of Litchfield, the Marquis of Chandecar, Lord Lyveden, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Sir H. Holland, Lord Wenlock, Sir R. Murchison, Major-General Malcolm, and many others.

The route was along Piccadilly, down St. James's-street, along Pall-mall to Charing-cross, down Whitehall and Parliament-street, to the Broad Sanctuary in front of the great west door of the Abbey, where a detachment of the Lothgar a mile and a quarter long, the streets had, of course, been stopped. The side pavements were everywhere crowded; at the windows, in the balconies, and sometimes on the roofs of the houses was a grating multitude. Black drapery bordered the fronts of several of the clubhouses—the Athenæum, Brooke's, and St. James's-street; while the Reform Club, in Pall-mall, had its main doorway hung with a sable curtain, bearing a viscount's coronet and the letter "P," with yellow wreaths of immortelles tastefully festooned together, and the pillars and balustrades dressed in black and white. The Carlton was not in mourning attire, but its members, who mustered in great numbers on the steps or at the windows, saluted with bare heads the funeral of the late Premier, in general sympathy with the solemn illustration of respect above the aspect of the procession as Charing-cross as it turned to go down Whitehall, the long line of the troops of Lothgar-square were being thronged with an immense assemblage of persons, which was a rare feature indeed in the London streets, even when its rear had got well out of Cockspur-street.

In passing the Government offices it was an obvious recollection that Lord Palmerston for the last few years had been extensively executive business, had been more or less connected with each of the principal departments of the State. Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, with their window-blinds drawn down, seemed to beckon a gloomy vacation. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, in London, it would have been dismal to venture on such a day as this, with the consciousness that none of his dingy houses would ever speak to the lodging or the workshop of his brisk and genial spirit, by which the dull machine of Governmental drudgery was made less irksome and an example of cheerful industry was shown to all the world. Mr. Cardwell, the stately shades of the Colonial Office, the design of which was one of Lord Palmerston's favourite schemes, and the wish that he had lived to see its completion, and a painful sense of the difficulty of providing for the sudden filling up of the vacancy of Baltimore.

But the scene presently became more bright, as the procession moved on through Parliament-street and emerged at the corner of New Palace-yard, where the whole assemblage of the Houses of Parliament arises the grand Victoria Tower, with its superb pinnacles and golden vanes, which glittered in the sunshine of that memorable autumn day, and stands high above the whole metropolis, a symbol of the wealth and strength and glory of the British Empire, and of the stability of the of a free Parliament and the courts of inviolable law. Here the hand a moment to see its composition, set of the magnitude and diversity of the official administration of the country, of the lengthy charge and glorious political Constitution, and of the healthy political morality which enables the most distinguished private gentlemen, princes, peers, and commoners, to devote their best energies to the business of the State, and to receive the given honours and education for that unpaid and laborious task. It is here, in front of the Houses of Parliament, that the people may see the two Houses and gentlemen, born to honours and riches, bred in luxury, fond of pleasure, indolence, and amusement, and who, if they chose to waste in the summer afternoons, or coming at noon, and staying after midnight, devote their lives to the task of the vast and complicated performance of day, dull work, such as the mere reader of debates can hardly conceive it is here that the Ministers and their staff are there will be no want of young English statesmen, endowed with the same high qualities and in the same good school, animated by the spirit of Palmerston, and accustomed, like him, to devote their lives to the public service.

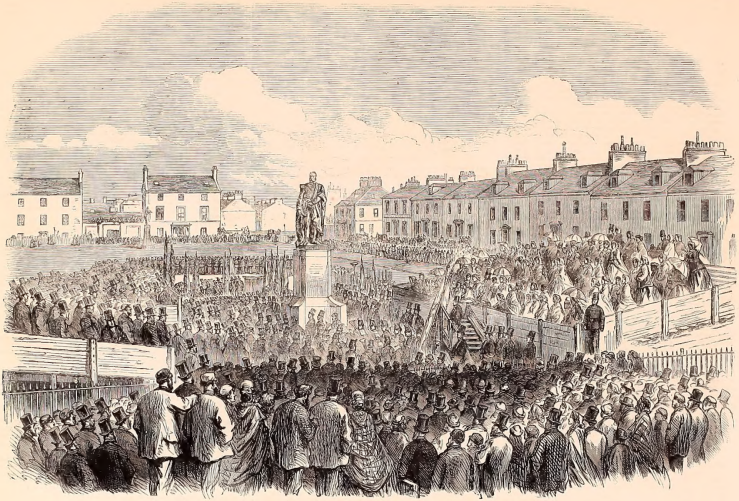
The funeral procession, however, turning away from the Palace of Westminster and the statue of George Canning, which stands in close adjacent to St. Margaret's churchyard, slowly entered the Broad Sanctuary and passed by the great entrance-gate of the Abbey. The mourners, at the principal door of Westminster Abbey. We give an illustration of the Abbey on page 444. It was now about 1 p.m. The canons and aldermen, who mostly wore their robes, and were, in some cases, attended by their own servants, were already assembled, and as they arrived, while their coaches drove away into Victoria street. The mourners began to be received in a double line from the Westminster Hospital across to the Crimean monument of the Guards' memorial, opposite the door of Dean's-yard. The great toll of the Abbey bell was tolled, and the long and enormous assemblage of the people to the stern fact of death, ever relentlessly repeating like a knell the words of the text, "Man that is born of woman." Several thousand persons, of both sexes, of all ages, and of different classes, filled the whole of the open space and saw the proudly-decorated hearse stop at the Abbey door; they saw the crimson coffin lifted out and covered with the pall, and borne on the arms of the men of the Canon Nepean, the Rev. Canon Conway, the Rev. Canon Jackson, the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., Precentor; the Rev. J. Jepton, the Rev. J. Antrobus, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the choristers and vergers, bearing their silver staves trimmed with crape. An illustration of this group is engraved on page 444.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

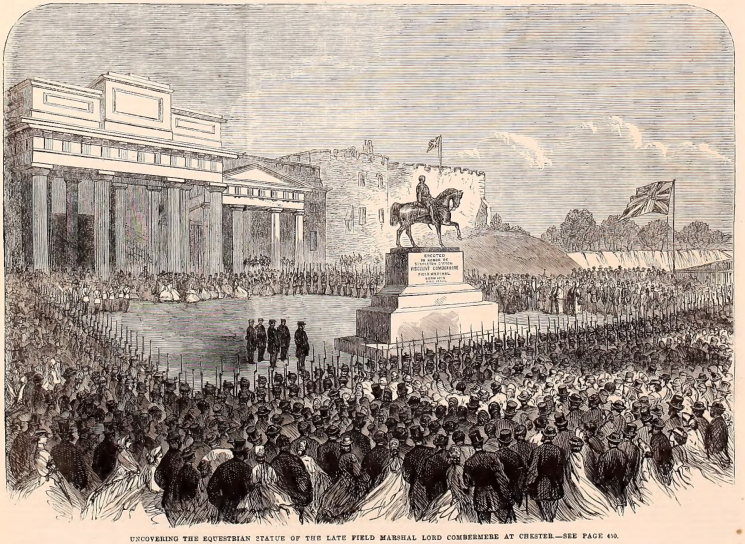
The central part of the floor of the nave was kept clear and open for the procession to pass through from the west door to the choir, but the side aisles were filled with a closely-packed congregation, all dressed in mourning, amongst whom the pressure to the coffin, as it was borne along, were thirty or forty of Lord Palmerston's servants and tenants, who had come in mourning coaches from Romney, and others who had come to London that morning on purpose to attend the funeral. In the choir, and in the transepts adjoining that part of the congregation: their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, in mourning dress, but wearing the star and ribbon of the Garter, occupied seats on the north side of the choir reserved for royalty, next that of the Dean himself; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with a body of Aldermen of the City of London, having a special place and the representatives of other municipal corporations taking their seats in the south transept, usually called Poets' Corner, a sort of Pantheon of English literature, and draped with black cloth, rising from the floor of the nide almost to the triforium, in which several hundred persons were seated, the Members of Parliament, the Government departments, and military or naval officers of rank, were accommodated in the north transept, and in the part of the transept on northern transept, where the grave of the late Minister was prepared. Amongst the more distinguished in rank were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.G., the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Chandecar, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Effingham, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Earl Cowper, Earl Canarvon, and Viscount Hood, besides a great many well-known members of the House of Commons.

The procession up the nave was formed in this order —The choir, led by the Rev. Canon Jackson, the Rev. Hood Jones, with verger; the Master and scholars of Westminster School; the Dean, the Rev. Canon Conway, the Rev. Canon Nepean, as a verger; the coffin, with the pallbearers, who were, on the right hand, Earl Russell, Sir Charles Wood, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. Sir Earl De Grey and Ripon; on the left hand, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, followed by the Right Hon. Henry Sullivan, chief mourner, with the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper, followed by the Right Hon. W. Bowyer and the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, brothers-in-law of Lord Palmerston; Mr. Henry Hippisley, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Lionel Ashley, Mr. William Temple, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Earl Cowper, the Hon. Henry Cowper, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, the Hon. Cecil Ashley, Lord Jocelyn, the Hon. Fred. Jocelyn, Viscount Sackley, Viscount Bury, and Lord Palmerston, M.P., the deceased nobleman's nearest mourners were Viscount Bury (representing her Majesty), the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Chamberlain.

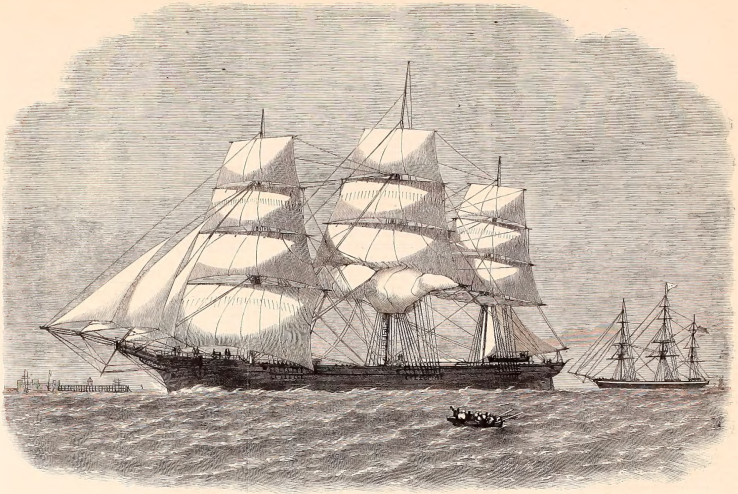
Having reached the choir, while the opening sentences of the burial service were chanted to Dr. Croft's music, the mourners in the procession took their seats along with the party of a hundred and fifty peers and gentlemen who had been invited to take part in the ceremony, and who had come from Cambridge House in the mourning-coaches, assembling in the Jerusalem Chamber. The following is the official list of those invited, but it should be observed that several were absent, amongst whom were Lord Derby and Lord Russell:—His Grace the Archbishop of York; the Marquis d'Azeglio; the Duke of Cleveland, K.G.; the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., the United States Minister



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE LATE LORD EGLINTON AT AYR.—SEE PAGE 449

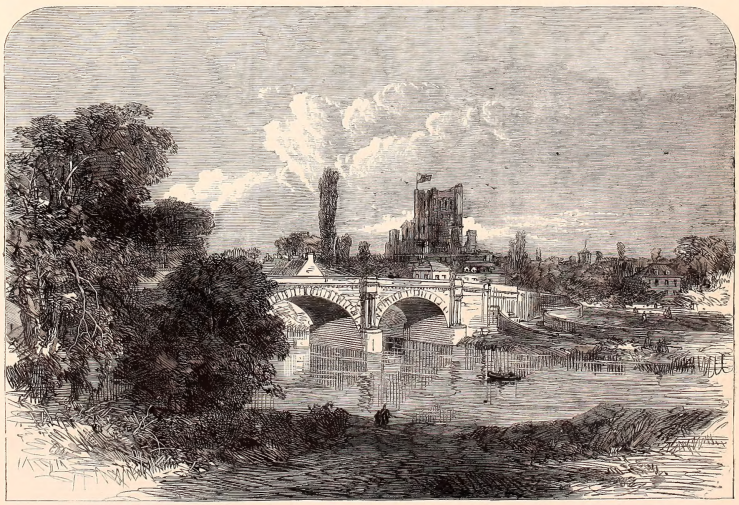


UNCOVERING THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD COMBERMERE AT CHESTER.—SEE PAGE 450.



THE SHIP GLAD TIDINGS, WITH A CARGO OF AMERICAN COTTON, ENTERING THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and Secretary, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Beeborough, Earl Cowley, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Dalhousie, Earl Grey, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Spencer, the Earl of St. Germans, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Brougham, Lord Brougham, Lord Dufferin, Lord Glenelg, Lord Houghton, Lord Lyveden, Lord Taunton, Lord Westbury, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Monck, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Enfield, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Lord Bishop of London; Lord Clarence Paget, M.P.; Lord Proby, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Charles Russell; the Right Hon. H. Brune, M.P.; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.; the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.; the Right Hon. T. Headlam, M.P.; the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P.; the Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, M.P.; the



KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE, LATELY VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P.; the Right Hon. J. Moncreiff, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel; the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M.P.; the Hon. Hubert Duncan, M.P.; the Hon. George Denman, the Right Hon. Henry Elliot, the Hon. Charles Gore, the Hon. James Howard, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, the Hon. and Ven. Charles Harris, the Hon. Lake White, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird; Sir F. Baring, M.P.; Sir John Bolleau, Bart.; Sir R. Collier, M.P.; Sir Augustus Clifford, Sir W. Gibson-Craig; Sir John E. Dean, Bart., K.C.B.; Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir William Heathcote, Sir Joseph Muchmore; Sir Arundell Neave, Bart.; Sir Hamilton Seymour, Sir Harry Verney, Colonel Jervois; Colonel Kingscote, M.P.; Colonel Powell, the Dean of Bangor, the Dean of Ely, Bertlon; the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; Serjeant Sullivan, M.P.; Dr. Watson, Dr. Prothero Smith, Mr. Fyan, Dr. Hodgson, Mr. W. F. Adam, M.P.; Mr. T. G. Baring, M.P.; Mr. H. C. Childers, M.P.; Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P.; Mr. E. Kastchedi-Bligmann, M.P.; Mr. George Young, M.P.; Mr. Charles Clifford, Mr. Arthur Helps, Mr. A. Rhamilton, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. James Murray, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. A. Daniels, and Mr. Waddington.

When the procession stopped in the choir the pallbearers withdrew a pace or two, and the coffin was placed on the tressels covered with eagle tecken usually stand; the first parts of the service, the psalms and lessons, then proceeded with the accompaniments plain and chanted to Purcell's music, and the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians read by the Rev. Dean, after which the Funeral March of Beethoven being played by Mr. Turle on the organ with solemn effect, the coffin was again raised and carried through the gates into the north transept. The scene in this part of the Abbey, where the final act of interment took place, was one of much larger foregraving, which occupies the two middle pages of this Paper. The vault in which the body of Lord Palmerston was to rest was opened to view in front of a huge monument of white marble erected to the memory of three naval officers who were killed in a powder light under Admiral Napier's command before Lord Palmerston was born. But this is properly the Statesmen's Corner; for Lord Chatham, his son William Pitt, and Charles James Fox are buried there, on the right hand of Palmerston; while Canningwho, by many colleagues, one of the most brilliant men of Vienna, and Wilberforce, from whom he imbibed his uncompromising hatred of the slave trade, lie on his left hand; and not far away is also the grave of Canning, who, more than any other statesman, contributed, by his leadership, by his maxims, and by his counsels, to the political course of our great English Minister. On the brink of the grave into which Lord Palmerston, the latest follower of these illustrious statesmen, was about to descend, his coffin was met by the most distinguished, while the surviving members of the Cabinet and the nearest relatives of the deceased took their places around the grave. Dean, at his reading-desk above, waited until the singers, ranged on a platform at the north side of the transept, had sung the anthem, and the solemn sentences of the burial service which are set to the most solemn and affecting music; and when the coffin was lowered through the Abbey, the coffin was lowered into the vault; the mourners, drawing jewelled rings from their fingers, cast them in—a fond token of affection for the dead; the voice of the Dean was then heard, uttering "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take to Himself the soul of our dear brother here departed," and to on with the rest of the service, which every one of the readers knows by heart, and the saddest sounds in the world to which none who have so heard it will ever forget. Then the choir sang Handel's noble anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but His name liveth for evermore." As this ended, the soft light of a fine day, which had streamed for hours through the rich stained glass of the venerable Abbey, was suddenly exchanged for the deep gloom of a starless night. The ceremony was then closed with a benediction from the Dean; and, while the "Dead March" in "Saul" pealed from the mighty organ, the congregation slowly dispersed.

TIVERTON, DEVON.

THE borough town of Tiverton, in Devonshire, which has had the honour of giving Lord Palmerston his seat in the House of Commons for the last twenty years, is pleasantly situated on the river Exe, about fourteen miles from the city of Exeter. It stands on a rising ground at the confluence of the Exe with a smaller stream called the Lowman, in the midst of those round green hills, planted with tall elms along the hedgerows, and diversified by the occasional copse of young oak and ash, which form the characteristic scenery of that part of England. The Lowman, itself, which has a pretty course of its own, joining the suburb of Westexe, on the opposite bank of the river, is not only the market of a fertile agricultural district, but also the seat of some branches of manufacturing industry; and the lace factory of Mr. Heathcoat, removed to this spot about forty years ago in consequence of the Luddite riots at Nottingham and Leicester, gives employment to several hundred persons. The principal streets are well paved and kept very clean, and are of good fresh water, as in the main street of Honiton and other west-country towns; running continually beside the pavement. One of the most striking features of the neat streets of Tiverton, and contributes, perhaps, to the salubrity of the air. The steep banks of the valley of the Exe, by the most part occupied by the back gardens of the best houses in the town, have a picturesque appearance in the view from Westexe, from the bridge as he enters Tiverton by the Exeter road; and are no less attractive when looked higher up from the churchyard, which crowns the meadows beneath. The View we have engraved was taken from the ground on the north side of the Exeter-road street. It shows the new Townhall, not far from the bridge; St. Peter's Church, rising behind. On the left hand is the river Exe, the old stone bridge, two arches of which appear, and also the farther side of the river in Westexe, with the lace-factory. On the right hand is the railway station, with the engine-house, modeled with a short branch of the Bristol and Exeter line. The manufactures of this borough town, which we believe, are more than 470 electors, but it is privileged with as large a share of political power as either city of Westminster, or that of London, or any borough of Ireland, of the great, wealthy, and populous towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Lord Palmerston had no property or family connection in the neighbourhood of Tiverton, but all classes of the inhabitants were proud of him as their representative; and his affable manners, of which they had enjoyed frequent experience in his occasional visits to the town, endeared him personally to the whole of the Tiverton community. We first returned for the constituency in June, 1835, and his seldom or never been seriously opposed as a candidate for one of the two which Tiverton has the bestow. The Hon. George Denman, his late colleague, who was defeated by Mr. Worrall at the late election, is likely to be Lord Palmerston's successor.

KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

On the recent occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, at Floors Castle, we gave a View of this mansion; and we now present one of the town of Kelso, from which Floors Castle is distant scarcely a mile. This town is beautifully situated, at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot, but on the left or north bank of the Tweed, thirty-eight miles north-east of Edinburgh. It was originally a dependency of the ancient town of Roxburgh, which was destroyed in the Scottish Border wars of the fifteenth century, but the site of the old town is now called Oxnie, just opposite to Floors. The present town has a population of above 6000, with a market of some importance, and many interesting architectural remains; it is the abbey, founded in the twelfth century partly of the Norman and partly of the Early Pointed Gothic style. The poet Thomson was a native of Jedburgh, a market town Kelso.

THE COTTON-SHIP GLAD TIDINGS AT LIVERPOOL.

THE reopening of the American cotton trade this summer has been hailed with grateful joy by many thousands of the working population of Lancashire, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as a great and happy deliverance for the cotton-manufacturing districts of England, irrespective of the results of the Northern victory in the United States, whether as putting an end to the miseries of civil war or as procuring the abolition of negro slavery. It may be presumed that it was by way of expressing congratulation and sympathy with these feelings that the owners of some of the vessels which have lately arrived with cargoes of cotton in the port of Liverpool have thought proper to give them each names as "The Glad Tidings," a ship of that name having entered the Mersey from one of the American ports not many days ago. We present an illustration of this vessel, with another called "The Freedom," also bringing American cotton, and we have no doubt that many more will soon receive their arrival as auspicious token of future peace and liberty for the world as well as of prosperous commercial intercourse between America and Britain.

THE EGLINTON MONUMENT AT AYR.

A STATUE, by Mr. Noble, of the late Earl of Eglinton, who died in October, 1861, was recently inaugurated in the Wallace Tower, in 21st ult., in Wellington-square, in the town of Ayr, with Masonic and other ceremonies and an inaugural address and speeches delivered by Lord Colville, chairman of the Eglinton Memorial Committee; the Marquis of Ailsa, Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, the Provost of the town of Ayr, and other gentlemen of local importance. The procession assemblage, including all the rank and fashion of the county, having been brought from the Eglinton Arms. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. David Campbell, of Ayr. The statue and pedestal have a fine effect, the figure being of colossal size and displaying a good likeness of his Lordship, wearing his uniform as Lord Lieutenant, with the Star of the Most Illustrious Order of the Garter, and with the insignia of the orders of the Thistle and St. Patrick. A statue of Eglinton's brother, also the work of Mr. Noble, stands in the same town not long ago. The subscriptions to the Eglinton memorial, having amounted to £1200, the surplus, which is £1800, will be invested to provide Eglinton fellowships in the University of Glasgow. Lord Eglinton having been Lord Rector of that University.

THE COMMEMBERE MONUMENT AT CHESTER.

THE equestrian statue erected in front of the castle gate at Chester in honour of the late Field Marshal Lord Combermere was publicly uncovered on the 26th ult., and on the 27th was inaugurated immediately afterwards, the foundation-stone of the new Townhall of Chester was laid by the Duke of Westminster, the event having taken place before ceremony in the good old town. The weather was, unfortunately, very wet during the day. With regard to the statue, which will be a very handsome work of architecture, from the designs of Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn, of Belfast, it is to be observed that it is not, on occasion, but to promise a View of the building when it shall be completed and ready for public use. We give an illustration of the statue at the present time. The procession, formed at the procession, formed at the savings' bank had conducted the managers of the monument to the Commemberre Monument, the Mayor and Corporation Grosvenor, Lord Combermere, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, the Mayor, the Bishop of Chester, Major-General Mayne, Major-General Jones, the onete-square, which was guarded by the following military detachments:—1st Battalion 17th Regiment (Leicestershire), detachment of Colonel King; 6th Cheshire R.V., (Chester), commanded by Captain Hamilton; 1st Cheshire R.V., (Nantwich), commanded by Captain Evans; a detachment of the 64th Regiment, commanded by Major Francis; a detachment of the Cheshire Militia, and the Cheshire Ice Brigade. The statue, by Mr. Matthew Noble, Earl Grosvenor, made a speech concerning the gallant services and characters of the late Lord and Sir Randolph, who fought his earliest battles in Spain. The statue was then uncovered, the troops presented arms, the bands played, and the Mayor declared the town of the city rang a merry peal, indicating that the ceremony was concluded. The statue is equestrian, and of bronze. The likeness was considered correct, and the monument, as a whole, was much admired. The gallant Field Marshal is dressed in the full uniform of a cavalry head is bared, and he is in the act of giving a salute. The height of the statue is 12 ft.; the pedestal is the same. The cost of the erection, subscribed by the inhabitants of Cheshire, is upwards of £1000, and of this sum £3000 has been paid to the artist, Baron Marochetti. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"This statue is erected in honour of Stapleton Cotton, Viscount Combermere, Field Marshal, Knt. of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Knt. of the Most Hon. Order of St. Hyacinth, Setiangspatan, the Douro, Talavera, Torres Vedras, Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Bhurtpore, Ava, Maharajpore, Cabool, Ghuznee, Candahar, Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon, Aliwal, Sabraon, Punniar, Maharajpore, Gwalior, Sobraon, Punniar, Maharajpore, Gwalior, Sobraon, Punniar, Maharajpore, Gwalior, Sob

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT GORT.

The Right Hon. John Prendergast Vereker, third Viscount Gort, of Limerick, Baron Kiltartan of Gort, in the county of Galway, a representative peer of Ireland, and Colonel of the city of Limerick Regiment of Artillery, was the elder son (and the only son by his first wife, Jane, widow of William Skeaver, Esq., of Attyflin) of the gallant Charles, second Viscount Gort, who distinguished himself by his brave resistance, at Coruña, against the superior



forces of the invading General Romberti, and was rewarded with a grant of supporters to his arms and the motto "Colonorum." His only brother, Captain the Hon. Standish Vereker, was born in 1794, and died unmarried. He had been highly creditable and somewhat cruelly. He went very early to Harrow, then famous under Dr. Drury, and remained there until he was "head of the school." He began as Lord Bryce's fag, and Lord Palmerston was still at Harrow then, and Lord Carne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Delaware, and many eminent men were among his schoolfellows. Before leaving Harrow he was nominated to a Lieutenancy in the Limerick militia, then commanded by his father, who had led the corps, as stated, victoriously against the French at Coruña in 1809. He will be was promoted to the rank of Captain in the militia in 1840, so that has been a field officer for more than half a century. The corps was embodied in 1793, and has been so ever since, with the sole break with it for four years subsequent to 1815, which it was marched to Cork for embarkation, having volunteered for foreign service. Lord Gort was a gentleman-like man, of the military stamp, and his manners were those of the first connected the representation of Limerick, which was rendered vacant by his father's succession to the Peerage, and which had for a quarter of a century been a warmly fought for by the rival noble houses of Gort and Limerick. He was on three occasions elected after very keen and costly contests, but on the third election a committee, unseated him, and gave the seat to the Earl of Limerick's son-in-law, Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Lord Monteagle. When this decision of the House of Commons was given, Lord Gort resigned his seat, and on the very next day of equally obstinate contests were. After this, Lord Gort, since Major Vereker, spent his time in the country, and was a great patron and appreciate members of art and virtue, some valuable pictures having been collected. In 1850 he returned to Ireland, and took henceforth a very active part in all the duties that devolve on a resident landlord and magistrate. A stout, cheerful and ornamental appearance of the town of Gort still bears testimony to his taste for improvements in its trees. He succeeded his father as third Viscount, Nov. 11, 1842. His beautiful seat, Loughcoose Castle, in the county of Galway, and the grounds of that Irish estate, have undergone many ages, and his Lordship has since resided altogether in England—latterly at his seat, near Downton Castle, in Herefordshire, which he has altered from that of a regency mansion. For in the House of Lords, for which he was lately elected by a large majority, he was a constant attendant. The present Gort married, Dec. 16, 1854, Maria, eldest daughter of Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal, first Viscount Guillamore, by whom, who died in 1861, he has issue a son, Charles, who died young; Standish, Captain in the Grenadier Guards; John Prendergast, late Lord Mayor of Dublin; Henry Prendergast, LL.D., British Consul at Charleston; Prendergast Guillamore, lieutenant and quartermaster, who, of note in the Chinese War, died at Rangoon in April last; and Adolphus Edward Prendergast Gorat, Captain in the 29th Foot, a distinguished European officer, who died at Yokohama in 1864; and five daughters, of whom three survive; the youngest of them, Emily Henrietta, is the wife of the fifth Baronet Baker, Bart., of Trebby Park, Cornwall. Maria Corinna, Lord Gort's third daughter, married, in 1861, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Standish Vereker, 60th Rifles, and died in 1864. Lord Gort married, secondly, June 10, 1861, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of John Jones, R.N., and widow of Captain Hugh Seager, R.N., and by her (a Yorkshire lady, which help to make her Ladyship a Yorkshire woman) he has left a son, Cecil Charles Jane, late of Wight, who has been for many years a resident of Gort, who was born July 5, 1819, and who served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Galway in 1844. By his second marriage he has left a son, Rev. Rich Millik. He married, May 4, 1847, Caroline Harriett, third daughter of Henry Gough, Viscount Gough, and has a family of four sons and five daughters. The family of Vereker, which in the male line Lord Gort represents, though of the most remote antiquity in Normandy, has been settled in Ireland since the 16th year; but the title and estates of Gort come to the Verekers, in the 18th century, through Lord Gort's great-grandmother, Elizabeth Gough, whose ancestor, Maurice, Lord of Prendergrast in Pembrokeshire, "a rights valiaunte Captain," according to Holinshed, was one of the most prominent promoters of Strongbow in his invasion of Ireland. Maurice de Prendergast, after the victorious result of the venture, obtained an ample share of the conquered lands in Ireland. He eventually gave the castle of Prendergast in Wales to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and, joining their order, died Prior of Kilmainham in 1176. From his eldest son, Philip, the Prendergast passed through many goodly generations to Sir Thomas Prendergast, first Baronet of Gort, so created in 1661. Sir Thomas's grandson, Sir Thomas Prendergast, the second Baronet, Postmaster General of Ireland, married Grace, his sister's son). Sir Thomas's son, Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., with no relation to his nephew, Charles Vereker (his sister's son), who accordingly succeeded as second Viscount, and was father of the nobleman just deceased.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS HARDINGE.

The Right Hon. Emily Jane, Dowager Viscountess Hardinge of Lahore, whose death has just occurred, at Belvedere, Kent, was the second wife of Sir Walter Charles James, Bart., her son by her first husband—was the fifth and eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Staunton, and the eldest sister of the eminent Lord Chancellor, Charles, first Earl Cranbrook, and was sister also of the celebrated Sinologue, Sir George Thomas Staunton, record Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., and of the distinguished soldier and diplomatist, Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., and sister of Frederick Robert William, fourth and present Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. Lady Hardinge was born March 24, 1797, and was married, in 1815, to her cousin, John James, Esq., British Minister in the Netherlands, by whom (who died June 24, 1844) she had issue a son, Walter Charles James, second and present Baronet, and a daughter, Mary Ladysship was married, secondly, Dec. 10, 1821, to the illustrious military commander, Henry, Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., created, for his brilliant victories in the Punjaub, Lahore, and of King's Newton, Derbyshire, by whom (who died Sept. 24, 1856) she had two sons—viz., Charles Stanton, third and present Viscount Hardinge, and the Hon. Colonel Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Commander of the Order of Leopold, the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, is wife of Major-General Arthur Augustus Thynne Cadogan, C.B., third son of the third Earl Cadogan, fifth Baronet, of Wimacrig, Aynsley.

EGERTON LEIGH, ESQ.

Egerton Leigh, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of West Hall, High Leigh, and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire, who died, on the 8th ult., at Belvedere, Kent, in the eighty-second year of his age, was the eldest son of Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall, High Leigh, by his wife, Elizabeth, second cohoiress of Francis Jodrell, Esq., of Yeardley and Jodrell Hall. He spent many years in the 3rd Dragoon Guards; and he afterwards settled at Jodrell Hall, in Mobberley, Cheshire, and Mr. Egerton Leigh, of Grange Stratton, Esq., of Ince Hall, Lancashire, by whom he had six daughters—viz., Eleanor, Anna, Elizabeth, Mary, Emma, and Augusta Caroline (Mrs. Greley); and an only son, Egerton Leigh, the subject of this notice, who married in 1850, Miss Brownlow, a lady who formerly a Captain in the Queen's Bays, and who was for many years a Cheshire Militia. He married Lydia Rachel, daughter and heiress of Samuel Wright, Esq., of Bulcote Lodge, Nottinghamshire, and was formerly an officer in the 1st Royal Dragoons; three



other sons, Edward, Neville, and Francis, survive him. The Egerton Leighs of the West Hall are a family of ancient and honourable descent, springing from the Lymans, a line much more ancient still.

MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.

The Hon. Sir Charles Crompton, Serjeant-at-Law, and first Puisne Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, a very able and learned lawyer and an excellent judge, who died, on the 30th ult., at his town-house, 29, Hyde Park-square, was a scion of the old and highly-respected family of Crompton, of Derby, lately represented by Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart., a title now extinct. Mr. Justice Crompton was the third son of Peter Crompton, M.D., of Liverpool, by his wife, a daughter of John Greenhalgh, Esq., of Brandlesholme. He was born in 1797, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained honours in 1814, 1815, and 1816. Having adopted the legal profession, he particularly devoted himself to the study of special pleading, and became one of our most noted masters of the science. He was, in 1821, called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and went the Northern Circuit, where, and in Westminster Hall, his perfect knowledge of law brought him considerable practice and reputation. He was for a long time the leading junior and arbitrating counsel of his circuit. He was for some years one of the editors of the law reports in the Court of Exchequer, with Messrs. Welsby and Jarvis's, and Mr. Crompton's name is on the title-page. He was appointed to the seaserchip of that important civil tribunal the Passage Court of Liverpool in 1836. He was, in 1851, one of the commissioners appointed to hear the proceedings, practice, and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. He never sought to be a Common Serjeant, but that situation having been offered to him he was nevertheless elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1851. He, in 1852, was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and in the same year, advanced to the Bench, and Mr. Justice Crompton became with him to the Bench the same professional knowledge and judicial qualities, and similar judicial temperament, which had distinguished him at the Bar. He had long won and ever possessed the respect and affection of all his legal brethren, the Judges, counsel, and solicitors. He had with Chief Justice Campbell, the present Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, married, in 1832, Caroline, fourth daughter of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Liverpool, and leaves a family.

LORD PALMERSTON.—A correspondent calls attention that in last week's notice his Lordship's grandfather is incorrectly named Sir John Bernard: it should be Sir John Barnard, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, and Alderman of the City of London, and he was representative for the city of London in its successive Parliaments. He was also a director of the Bank of England during his mother's brother, Benjamin Colman, who was a merchant of Pinchurch-street, and a Bank director, and died Aug. 2, 1796.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. ENGELHARDT.—Always acceptable.
W. CRAVEN.—Rule one in the enactment hands.
J. A. S. (Bath).—Many thanks for the problem. Mr. Hiff again you will find that mate can be given in two moves.
E. A., T. T., W. W., J., and Others, are in error. Mr. Sayer's difficult and beautiful problem is not solved in two moves. The correct answer is 1. Kt to Q B 6th, and if 1. K to B 5th, 2. Kt to Q 4th, mate.
DELAUNAYSE.—You may have two, three, or half a dozen Bishops of the same colour on the board at the same time.
SEEKER is thanked for his obliging note. Will be read his views and address?
The following have also solved Problem No. 1112:—Rev. J. Wayte, Eton; Rev. Frederick Fox, Ilfracombe; Rev. W. Wilkinson, Ellington Rectory, near Morpeth; Rev. J. Owen, Pwllheli; R. H. Brathwaite, Ripon; D. C. L., Worcester; F. L., Dublin; R. K. C., of Halifax; Rev. T. Hewitt, Bath; Rev. W. Nolan, Ballyroan; Rev. J. Hellard, Bath; Rev. J. Mitchell, Exeter; Rev. J. Owen, Swansea; W. Hillier, Reading; G. E. S., Bath; C. Cook, Old Salt, Q. M. B., Fareham; J. Vertue, S. P. G. B., Hastings; Rev. J. A

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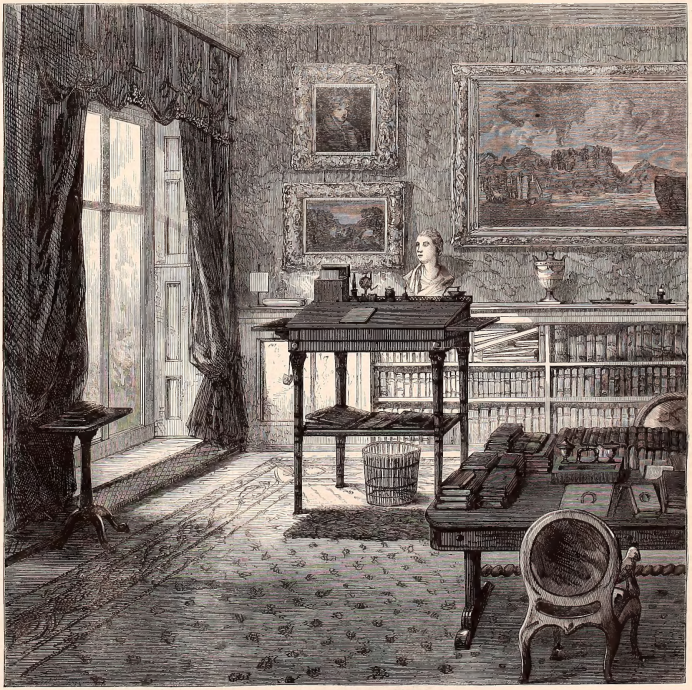


No. 1342.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE IN ALGERIA.

A PAMPHLET on the above subject, from the pen of the Emperor Napoleon, has just issued from the Paris press. It is in the form of a letter addressed to Marshal de MeMahon, Governor-General of Algeria. A note from the publisher accompanies it, stating that it was printed by order of the Emperor ten days after his return from the colony, but was not then made public, "because his Majesty was anxious that all the questions treated in it should be subjected to a preliminary discussion by the Ministers and the Governor-General." Having weighed objections and made several alterations in the original text, the Emperor now authorises the publication of the document.

The first thought suggested by the appearance of the work relates to the Emperor himself Conceding, for argument's sake, that personal Government, or the direction of public affairs by a single mind, may possibly be best adapted to the genius of the French people, it must be admitted that their present Sovereign is as highly qualified for the task he has



LORD PALMERSTON'S STUDY AT BROADLANDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

undertaken as any individual of the present age. His eye is everywhere; his aims are generally benefactors; his sympathies usually go along with right and justice; his industry is untiring; his courage dauntless; he is not content to reign, he must govern; it is not enough for his ambition to govern, he wishes so to govern that France shall reap substantial benefits from his rule and that the age shall borrow lustre from his name. The system which he has initiated could nowhere find a better exponent than himself. If it fail, it will not be in consequence of the imperfect trial he has had. The best, perhaps, that man could do for it Napoleon is doing. Whilst he lives, it will be vital; when he is gone, it will probably collapse.

The Emperor, as our readers will recollect, recently paid a visit to Algeria, and personally inspected the most important parts of that colony. It is probable enough that much of what he saw was exhibited to him under its most flattering aspect; and that a great deal of that which he would not have been pleased to see was, as completely as possible, kept out of sight. There is no room to doubt, however, that his penetrating, comprehensive, practical glance took in the broad features of the case before him, and that, whatever may have escaped him, in consequence of having been hudded out of sight, the information which he gained sufficed to convince him that Algeria was not thriving under French rule. Indeed, his first sentence confesses as much. "France has possessed Algeria," he says, "for the last thirty-five years; it is necessary that this conquest should become transformed for her an augmentation of force, and not a cause of weakness." His thirteenth sentence tells us the latter—not, certainly, for want of variety of administrative experiment. "Fifteen systems of general organisation have been tried," writes the Emperor, "one overthrowing the other, . . . and producing in the native population and in the minds of the population and very little practical benefit." The revolt of certain tribes in the interior within the last month is a striking perhaps an unexpected, illustration of the Emperor's remark.

Does Napoleon, then, propose to inaugurate a new system? Not so, he says. He makes no such pretension. He decides in error on general questions, thereby finally excluding them from the controversy, and traces out a new programme, composed almost exclusively of rules of conduct addressed to administrators of all ranks. He cares not to alter the existing machinery: let it remain as it is: he is anxious only to point out the modes in which it is to be made to be applied. Generally, his objects are the following:—"To gain the sympathy of the Arabs by *positive* acts; to attract new colonists by examples of *real* prosperity among the old ones; to turn to account the resources of the country as regards men; and by those means to obtain the power of diminishing our army and our expenditure." A right noble programme all will allow, and one well worthy of Imperial sagacity. These are the things really requiring to be done in Algeria, perhaps, the wisest methods of attempting them. One cannot but admire the spirit which prompts the thoughts and guides the steps of the Emperor, and yet one is obliged to doubt the success of the experiment.

The problem which Napoleon is trying to solve is an old one. How to produce a prosperous and peaceful colony in presence of a numerous, warlike, and powerful aboriginal population, from whom it was wrested by force of arms how to reconcile the old inhabitants to subjection, and to suppress in the new immigrants the disposition to oppress them; in a word, how to constitute a happy and thriving community of two races, differing in religion, in traditions, in governmental customs, in social habits, in tastes, in aptitudes and pursuits and even in standards of morality, so that they shall dwell together in harmony under the dominion of the same authority, and pay willing homage to the same code or system of law and policy, is an experiment which cannot be said as yet to have been successfully carried out—at any rate, in modern times. Algeria, unfortunately, even when fairly and honestly expressed in laws and administration, fail of reaching all the inherent difficulties of the case. The antagonisms go deeper than the remedies, and the will of nature has originated what is to be stronger than the will of man. That France can hold Algeria as a conquest nobody will doubt. That the province is capable of being colonised few who are acquainted with its undeveloped resources will deny: but that Arabs and French can so commingle as to give free scope to the genius of both without detriment to either is what, until it becomes an established historical fact, the world will be slow to believe. No one, it is true, is warranted in pronouncing the thing impossible; but it can hardly be said to receive much promise from experience.

The more credit, it may be said, is due to the Emperor for staking upon a doubtful yet so desirable an enterprise his personal credit; and the livelier the interest which society will in France only, but outside of it, will feel in his success. Regulations carefully framed with a view to the welfare of those whom they affect, and even-handed justice in the enforcement of them, are certainly powerful as a talisman in reconciling conquered tribes to a foreign yoke where there is no natural antipathy of the subjugated to the dominant race. Such regulations it seems to have been the study of Napoleon to put forth; and doubtless, he will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which they are observed. As to the Arabs, he starts with the declaration that they are French subjects, and have a right to equality in the eye of law. Proceeding on this basis, he enunciates twenty-nine rules for the guidance of administrators, affecting the position of the indigenous race, the conduct to be observed towards them, the state of their lands, the constitution of their tribes, and the administration of justice, taxes, and usury.

The second chapter of the pamphlet is devoted to the subject of colonisation, fixes the proper sides for it by tracing a boundary round Oran, Algiers, and Constantine, the chief towns of the three provinces; treats of the difficulties of immigration; counsels greater simplicity of administration, and urges the enfranchisement of the communes. Then follows a chapter on the organisation, distribution, and management of the military force—the main object of the provisions decreed with regard to which is to diminish the charges which burden France without endangering the safety of her colony. And, last the scope of these numerous and detailed regulations should be lost sight of, the Imperial writer casts his eye upon them the light of the following summary declarations:—"From what I have said, you will see that I prefer utilising the bravery of the Arabs to arming on their account the colonists rich and prosperous to importing emigrants at great cost; and employing our soldiers in healthy stations to exposing them to the destructive climate of the desert. By carrying out this plan we shall succeed, I hope, in speedily, progressively and satisfying interests. Algeria will no longer be a burden to us, but rather a new element of peace."

Of course time, patience, and steady perseverance will be needed to give even the wisest code of regulations a fair chance of permanent success. If the programme of the Emperor fails, its failure will be due, we imagine, to the fact that it grapples with a case that no practical programme can avail to meet. He has done his best. But his views will probably be received in worse world of ours which are too unmanageable for even Napoleonic sagacity to bring under control. We should grieve to be under an obligation to predict that Arab independence will never contentedly set down under a foreign yoke; that French impetuosity will never rear a flourishing colony; but, looking at the undeniable lack of aptitude on both sides, we must confess beforehand that, should the Emperor achieve the object at which he aims, his success will be greater than is regarded as the greatest and most beneficial of which modern times can boast.

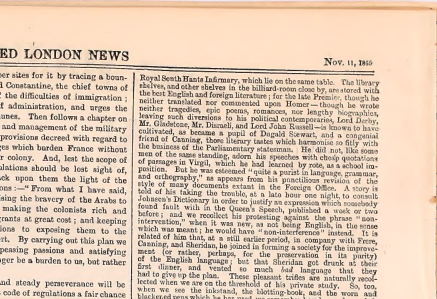
LORD PALMERSTON'S STUDY AT BROADLANDS.

Few men whose public labours have controlled the affairs of a nation for so long a period as Lord Derby, when called away from this world, such a lively and agreeable impression of personal temperament and manners as the late Prime Minister. When—amidst the brilliant and exhilarating influence of the united Lady Palmerston and Lord Ponsonmerston kingdom, which had contended twelve years for the freedom of the whole nation, and had merged its existence in the magnificent result—Cavour sickened and died, the people of Turin, a mourning crowd inspired by a thousand conflicting sensations, by an immediate presence, gathered in the courtyard of his house and in the street before it, lingered there for many days through the short-summer night and the sad succeeding day, while it seemed as if the hours were endless, as fresh anecdotes of their beloved and illustrious townsman were produced by every groupe and eagerly repeated by the others. Turin is not a large city, and all its inhabitants—men, women, and children—loved Count Cavour, who had been at home with them all his life, and had been known to them from his childhood. The classes of the population, as Palmerston might have done if he had been an Italian instead of an English nobleman; but the Italian people, at least, of their natural disposition, the two great statesmen were like mind. In the towns of Italy, as in others, where Lord Palmerston was really at home, though he was, in a different sense, thoroughly at home in Downing Street, the Minister's room, and the House of Commons; it is probable that the lamented owner of Broadlands would have left behind him a rare tone of affectionate genius; and we can readily believe the reported words of the Italian people in the streets and peasantry of his estate who came up to his funeral.

In the case of Lord Palmerston, the personal impression has been as near as one can, and even in contemplating, without indiscretion, the second home of a statesman, to be made acquainted with his private and domestic life. The interior of his mansion at Broadlands, full of outstanding and quaint old furniture, a worthy and characteristic old English gentleman, who would have all about him comfortable, pleasant, and homely, and even in matters of taste, with a special attractiveness from the traditions of Lord Palmerston's habits in his family circle. It is not surprising that the interest which such details already belonging to the history of the country, and the love for the memory of the late English nobleman; but also, in a great measure, from the natural disposition, the two great statesmen were like mind. In the towns of Italy, as in others, where Lord Palmerston was really at home, though he was, in a different sense, thoroughly at home in Downing Street, the Minister's room, and the House of Commons; it is probable that the lamented owner of Broadlands would have left behind him a rare tone of affectionate genius; and we can readily believe the reported words of the Italian people in the streets and peasantry of his estate who came up to his funeral.

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Royal Seats Hants Infirmary, which lie on the same table. The library shelves, and other shelves in the billiard-room close by, are stored with the best English and foreign literature; for the late Premier, though he neither translated nor commented upon Homer—though he wrote leaving such diversions to his political contemporaries, Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—is known to have studied Cæsar, these literary tastes which harmonise so fitly with the business of the statesman. He did not, like some men of the same standing, adorn his speeches with cheap quotations of passages in Virgil, which he had learned by rote at school position. But he was esteemed "quite a purist in language, grammar, and orthography," as appears by his quotations revised of the style of many documents extant in the Foreign Office. A story is told of his having been asked, on the Treasury bench, one night, to consult Johnson's Dictionary in order to justify an expression which he himself found fault with in the Queen's Speech, published a week or two previously; and we recollect his professing against the expression which was meant; he was new, as not being English, in the sense related of him that, at a still earlier period, in company with Frere, Canning, and Sheridan, he had formed a society for the purpose of (or rather, perhaps, for the preservation in its purity) of the English language; but that Sheridan got drunk at their first dinner, and vented so much *bad* language that they had to give up the idea. The pleasant trifles are naturally recollected when we are on the threshold of his private study. So, too, when we see the inkstand, the blotting-book, and the wax and blackened pens which he has used, we remember how he condemned, the other day, at Romsey, the testimonial presented to Mr. Beck, with the rather queer mis sense good, useful advice upon the value of a pen and legible handwriting. "Let all your letters be perfectly formed and properly joined together in the words; and be sure to make your up-strokes quite distinct, as well as your down-strokes. Would but my colleague Lord Palmerston's simple rule—of the habit of most important matter! Lord Palmerston was especially worthy of remark in his practice as a laborious scribe—so laborious that the huge piles and volumes of official reports, despatches, and correspondence, since his sole pen at the War Office, are said to be the wonder and despair of all the clerks employed in the Record Office. But of daily routine in the open air, and his temperance in eating and drinking, and his love of his recreations, may have saved him from those bodily ailments which beset the man of sedentary life, and which made the Premier's constitutional vigour, soundness and healthy action of the vital organs with the ample flow of animal spirits, and a capacity for hearty enjoyment at eighty years of age. It was one of Lord Palmerston's maxims that he loved to quote of himself. His countrymen are thankful to have had him so long as they had; they would have been pleased to have had him much longer—for the remainder, let us say, of the nineteenth century, or for the remainder of the present century, if that be the preferable era. In general, that a man who will not take care of his own constitution is not fit to be trusted with the constitution of the realm.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Nov. 9, 1862.

SPITE of the wet, cold weather we have been recently experiencing—weather that causes the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne to be utterly deserted—that gives an air of melancholy to the gayer portions of this gay city—that destroys the habitual seasonableness of the Parisian—people here are far more cheerful than they were a week or two ago. The theatres are full, the dealers in bonbons The daily number of deaths is now under seventy. The reports from the hospitals are very favourable. Apart from the public works, the barracks of the capital show a marked improvement. For some weeks past timid people have been in a state of nervousness about cholera on the pretended plea that prevention was better than cure, and the early cases of it not coffee and other beverages have been greatly in demand. The streets, too, have reeked with disinfectants, which, no doubt, done good; but, after all, the rain and the sharp cold weather have been the best disinfectants we have had. The temperate man has prevailed may be said to be over. Already have the thousand and one treatises on the subject disappeared from the booksellers' shops, and the advertisements of a myriad of quasi-specifics from the columns of the journals.

The Emperor and Empress drove into Paris on Saturday to see the progress made with the works in the Avenues de l'Empereur and de l'Impératrice Joséphine; and on Sunday the Emperor left by special train for Fontainebleau, to inspect the property of the Prince Napoleon, which, spite of the extreme poverty of the soil, has been brought into a condition of unexpected productiveness. It will be remembered that, a few years ago, the Emperor called attention to the desirability of effecting something to turn the unproductive soil of the Landes and similar districts to some account; and he has shown great interest in the efforts of those landholders who have sought to carry out his views in the Department of France.

An Imperial pamphlet, being a letter on "The Policy of France in Algeria," addressed by the Emperor to Marshal Mac-Mahon, Governor-General of the colony, has appeared at Paris. It forms a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, large octavo, and is accompanied by the following note from the publisher:—

This letter was printed by the order of the Emperor, ten days after his return from Algeria. It had not been made public because his Majesty was anxious that the Imperial intentions should not be subjected to preliminary discussions by the Ministers and the Governor-General. It is after having weighed all the objections and made all the reflections which the subject suggested that his Majesty has authorised the publication of the document.

The work is divided into three parts, preceded by the following prefatory remarks by the Emperor:—

My programme may be summed up in very few words. To gain the sympathy of the Arabs by positive acts; to attract new colonists by examples of real prosperity among the old ones; to turn to account the resources of Africa as regards men, and by those means to obtain the power of diminishing our army and our expenditure.

I will briefly examine what has been done and what is to be done. The population of Algeria is subdivided nearly as follows:—Natives, 2,140,287; Europeans, 192,241; Jews, 34,000. The country is therefore as one and the same time an Arab kingdom, a European colony, and a French province. It is necessary that the Algerian Arab may there three aspects—that is, the colonial, and the military.

The four chapters composing the pamphlet are entitled "Les Arabes," "La Colonisation," "L'Occupation Militaire," and "Résumé." The chapter on the Arabs treats of their position; the measures that ought to be pursued towards them; the regulation of taxes; a just arrangement and distribution of lands; the constitution of the tribes, the courts of law, and all the various questions that can assimilate the Arab to the native of France. The whole of the measures are indicated in twenty-nine articles.

We have had Count Bismarck here again. He has had conferences with MM. Drouyn de Lhuys and Rouher, and private audiences with the Emperor, and a grand banquet has been given to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. On Monday he left for Berlin. Just now the Prussian star would seem to be in the ascendant at the Imperial Court. The band of the Prussian regiment of Pomeranian Fusiliers, which has come all the way from Berlin for the purpose of giving some grand dinner concerts at the Cirque de l'Impératrice, the last of which took place yesterday, has been performing before the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud, on which occasion the Emperor

not only praised the performances, but conversed familiarly in German with several of the musicians, who, when the concert was over, were entertained at a grand banquet in the military riding-school. At the said banquet the healths of the members of the Imperial family were proposed, we are informed, in "touching language." All this has a significance just now, when people are continually talking about a Prussian alliance, knowing, however, all the while that it would be such a one as might be looked for between the tiger and the leopard: still, for the moment, it has a sort of hold on the Parisian mind, which must have its vessels to feed upon.

The Polish General Langiewicz arrived here, from Switzerland, on Monday last. He was received at the railway station by Prince Napoleon, the head of the Polish emigration in Paris, and others of his countrymen. It is believed that he will shortly be conducted properly to London.

There has been some talk of the resignation of M. Fould, Minister of Finance; but gossiping tongues are now stilled, and it is the general belief that the Minister has succeeded in carrying his point with reference to a reduction of the international duties on cotton manufactures of which we shall be made acquainted with in the forthcoming Budget. Economy, point out only to a reduction in the army and navy, but to the abandonment of the Public Works Bill, which last would society grieve the heart of the omnipotent M. Haussmann, and probably bring about threats of his resignation. The Emperor, however, is well aware that Achille Fould is the only man in France who can carry out for him his system to office, hardly a month ago, he has put his finger on an undoubted blot in the French system of finance, and has given it to the office of Receiver-General, and prepared the way to an immense saving of the public revenue.

We had a dual lave the other day, in which, as a matter of course, literary men was one of the principals. The Count Walewski caused in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, and the conclusion to wow M. Henri Rochefort in the *Figaro* staff, and a Spanish officer, who objected to the manner and the pen for some unfancied remarks in the *Figaro*. The affair, which originated in the columns of the aforesaid comic journal. Shots were two—exchanged without effect, when, the seconds, on the part of Christian Majesty being considered satisfied, the affair came to an end.

A centenarian has just past away in the person of Madame Du Martin Escourge, the father of the Paris bookselling trade and the first general exporter of French literary productions to Leipzig, St. Petersburg, Canada, the United States, Mexico, &c. He was succeeded in business by his eldest son—a young man who, under the name of Adolphe Escourge, is known to fame as joint author, with Frédéric Soulié, of the drama of "Clotilde."

The recent and subsequent representations of Dupree's opera "Jeanne d'Arc," have been put through without any further contretemps. The result is by no means brilliant. The music is in Meyr's libretto interesting, even to a French audience, with whom the subject is of course immensely popular. The libretto is very poor, where the performances take place, is a curiosity in its way. It was built, about a year ago, by M. Millaud, a great speculating writer, and former partner of the unfortunate Mirès, and proprietor of the *Petit Journal*, and half a score of money-making speculations with which his command of capital has called into successful existence. The Grand Théâtre Lyrique was built to supply the place of the Opera Comique, pulled down which had to go the way of all stone when M. Haussmann so willes it. It has neither does circle, boxes, nor gallery, but consists of one immense pit, divided into three wooden compartments, and is said to be remarkably skilful in defining. For instance, the chief phœa rejoice in the combination of magnificence and cheapness to these is only a couple of francs, while the price of admission to the inferior places is as low as fifty centimes.

It is rumoured that the first work to be brought out at the new Grand Opera will be by Verdi; the first new opera by Auber; and then, and it is understood that Mery has had the libretto confided to his prolific pen.

A new theatre—the Fantaisies Parisiennes—is announced to open on Wednesday next with an opera by Donizetti, "La Sonnette de Nuit."

SPAIN.

We have the gratifying announcement from Madrid that the ravages of the cholera have ceased in that city, and that, on the 15th inst., a bull-fight would not be offered up in the arena to the public amusement of the publicence.

The Minister of Public Works has addressed a circular to the Governors of the provinces in reference to the cattle plague. The Government does not seem to have made up its mind as to what it is but the Governors are urged to exercise the utmost watchfulness in preventing the importation of cattle, hides, or horns, which may carry the infection.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened, on Monday, by Don Fernando, who took the oaths as Regent. No speeches were delivered.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council, in proceeding to enter into its revision of the Swiss Federal Constitution, has rejected a proposal for the direct election of the Federal Council by the people and the Cantons.

M. Kunzel, Federal Councillor for Lucerne, has been chosen President of the Confederation for 1863, and M. Pormenod, Federal Councillor for Vaud, is to be Vice-President.

ITALY.

The Florence journals publish a report recently delivered by Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, before his constituents, in which he explained that it would be necessary to increase the taxes. In alluding to the Roman question he detailed the negotiations which have taken place between the Italian and Papal Governments relative to the Roman Catholic Church. He said that he had no doubt that one of the Roman Court the Italian Government would have acted in opposition to public opinion, and that would have led to a rupture of diplomatic concy. He further declared that Italy would honestly carry out the September Convention, and stated that he trusted that the Roman question must be increased without violence. The Venetian question was represented by Signor Sella as one which was not likely to aid in the financial future of Italy he expressed great faith. The Minister concluded with these words, "Let Italy remain moderate and we shall soon enter Venetia."

Rome is pendamores have attached some brigands in Terracina and captured Silvestro, the chief of the band.

AUSTRIA.

The provisional arrangements for a treaty of commerce between this country and Austria have been completed. The draught of the treaty consists of twenty-three articles.

The Imperial authorization has also been given for the commencement of negotiations for a treaty of commerce with France.

The Emperor has offered Mr. Monroe of his functions as Austrian Chancellor for Croatia, and Field Marshal Kuserich von Sombor has been provisionally appointed as his successor.

GERMANY.

A conference of the minor German Powers has taken place at Hanover with reference to the liberation of Prussia and Austria towards Frankfort.

The representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse-Darmstadt propose that Austria and Prussia should be asked to consult the wishes of the people of the duchies and to act in accordance with them. Apparently, inshe Austria nor Prussia has the remotest intention of doing anything of the kind, and the proposal made by the Four Powers corresponding for a fortnight decision on the question. It is probable, however, that the Conference will be satisfied with a promise of the same representatives, that steps should be taken to bring about the incorporation of the Schleswig into the German Confederation.

The answer which Frankfort sent to the notes of Austria and Prussia as to the late Congress of Deputies in Frankfort has been published. The Senate tells the two Powers that it does not recognise their right to speak in the manner they did, and adds that the Congress of Deputies violated no law of the free city of Frankfort. Prussia rejoins to this, in effect, that, notwithstanding the protest of the Senate, it does not intend to withdraw any of its proposals, or even to moderate any of her threats. Austria does not go so far, but complains that the Senate, in dealing with the matter, has done what is identical, has attributed to that of Austria expressions which it did not contain. The Senate, in reply, justifies what it did, but accepts the disclaimer of Austria of offensive expressions. It further goes on to say that there have previously been congresses at other places which have not been objected to. In sufficiently suggestive language, the Senate tells Austria that throughout Germany the necessity for a change in political organisation is becoming more and more evident.

DENMARK.

There has been a Ministerial crisis in Denmark. Yesterday week the Rigsraad agreed to the draught of the Constitution as proposed by the committee by a large majority, and the Ministry afterwards tendered their resignation, which the King accepted. His Majesty has entrusted the formation of a new Ministry to Count Frijs Frijsenborg, who undertook the task of forming a new Administration. He has selected his colleagues from among the arishtocrat Ireland party.

On Tuesday the modifications of the Constitution were adopted by an overwhelming majority in both houses of the Rigsraad. The Ministry have given in their adhesion to these modifications and agreed to submit the bill to the Rigsdag.

The Rigsraad was closed on Wednesday by a speech from the President of the Council, Count Frijs Frijsenborg, in hope that the change in the Constitution would prove a favourable basis for a final settlement of the present state of things.

The Rigsraad will reassemble in January, and the Rigsdag on the 20th inst.

GREECE.

M. Deligeorgis has formed a Cabinet; but the King has been compelled, it seems, to promise that Cabinet a dissolution of the present country next spring.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows:—President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice; Grivas, Minister of War; Mavrocnichalis, Minister of Marine; Californos, Minister of Public Worship; Zaimis, Minister of the Interior; Christides, Minister of Finance.

UNITED STATES.

The latest despatches from New York inform us that President Johnson had appointed the 2nd inst. as a day of national thanksgiving.

The correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, on the subject of the Alabama's depredations attracts much attention. The *New York Times* says that the Earl of Russell's despatches fixed the purpose of the British Government, it is impossible that friendly relations can exist between the British Government and the United States.

President Johnson has declared his belief that universal negro suffrage would breed a war of races, but that qualified negroes should be allowed to be enrolled in the militia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that the subscription for the 7-30 loan has reached 200,000,000 dols.

The South Carolina Legislature has assembled, and the Governor's message congratulates the people on the success which will result from the abolition of slavery and eulogises President Johnson's policy towards the South. It also opposes any act tending to the repudiation of the State debt. At the election for Governor and Federal Governor of South Carolina, General Howard has announced, at Charleston, that the Freedmen's Bureau will continue to exercise its authority until South Carolina allows negro testimony in the courts.

The Georgia Legislature has assembled, has organised its House and appointed a committee to memorialise President Johnson to release Mr. Davis and other political prisoners.

The Fenian Congress has remodelled the Fenian organisation, and has appointed a president, a cabinet, a senate, and a house of representatives.

INDIA.

The Viceroy was expected to arrive at Calcutta, via Delhi and Benares, about the 2nd inst.

Sir Bartle Frere held a Durbar on Oct. 11 on the occasion of a visit paid by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Bombay.

Cholera has been raging to much severity at Mauserabad and Neemuch in the 106th and 45th Regiments.

A portion of the town of Bombay for the first time lighted with gas on the 7th ult.

Dr. Livingstone lectured on Africa in the Bombay Townhall on the 17th ult.

Tantia Tessaina, it is rumoured, have beaten the Bekharians near Jashuknm, and are reported to be within a few miles of Bokhara.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the Taku forts have been evacuated by the allied garrison. There has been a great hurricane at Manilla. Piracy in the Chinese seas is said to be extending.

JAPAN.

The misunderstanding between the Legislative Assembly and Council is now at an end. The Appropriation Bill continues, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Governor in the way of mediation.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Trieste repeats the intelligence, which appeared in this Journal last week, that the Austrian Government contemplate an East coast of New Zealand between the insurgent Maoris and the colonial forces, and will endeavour to mediate between them.

Sir George Grey, by the advice of the Ministry, has confiscated the land in Taranaki, and has issued a proclamation to that effect.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail arrived on Tuesday. The Basuto war had virtually terminated, although it was not finished. The Free Press were quarrelling among themselves, and their President had opened negotiations with the Governor, who was willing to become a subject of the English Government, but was resolute in his determination to refuse to submit to the Dutch. Moshesh had opened communications with the Governor, and had failed.

A scheme was afloat in the Eastern Province for colonising Basuto by the English settlers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A monument to Melanchton, the reformer and friend of Luther, has been inaugurated at Wittenberg, Saxony, in presence of the King of Prussia.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the Senate, acting as a sort of court of appeal, will public sitting. This is the commencement of the judicial reform not long since decreed by the Emperor.

The inhabitants of Leipsic have re-named one of the streets after Mendelssohn, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the great poet's admission as a student at this University.

The Prussian Ministry of War has given certificates for the district of Southampton, awarded by the Oxford and Cambridge University examiners, to the following candidates for commissions in Southampton, by Dr. Hooke, the Dean of Chichester.—On the same day the prizes awarded to the successful candidates at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, were distributed by Sir Rainchold Hepgesen, M.P., at Faversham Institute.

An ingenious plan for signalling to ships by means of railway stations lightly at night, by means of a transparency of coloured glass, affixed to the carriage lamp, has been invented by Mr. Lewis Harrison, and tried, experimentally, at several stations, between London, of the Great Western, during the past week, and at Brighton between London and Liverpool, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line.

German paper that the sandbank in front of Heligoland rock has been lately inhabited by rabbits, whose burrowings have undermined the foundations of the lighthouse of that island. The sandbank is not only the bathing-place of the numerous visitors that resort to Heligoland during the season, but is also frequented by the ships that rock against the sea.

On the authority of a despatch received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, it is announced that an insurrection has broken out in the eastern parts of Canada. The Governor had made an urgent appeal for assistance to General Doyle, who is not only commander of the troops in that colony, but is at present temporarily administering the local government. Admiral Hope immediately set sail in his flagship, the Donegal, with a battalion of the 17th Regiment on board, and was to follow immediately. The cause or extent of the outbreak is unknown.

The *Alta Californian* says the preparations for the commencement of the United States Pacific Telegraph Company's line are completed, and in a few days a large force will commence operations. The new line will have a double wire upon a single set of poles from San Francisco to Salt Lake, a distance of 700 miles. Between Salt Lake and Carson Valley, 200 miles, and the other 300 miles to Fort Kearney, 1,000 miles of wire, including both the St. Louis and Chicago branches, and 6000 miles of wire will be required in its construction.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Nov. 9, Evening.

A Royal decree has been published finally prorogating the opening of the Italian Parliament until the 18th inst.

The King left here at eleven a.m. to-day, accompanied by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Thursday week the parish church of Southmolton, Devon, was re-opened, after having undergone a restoration, at a cost of £800.

The fifth annual meeting of the Huddersfield Church Institute was held, on Tuesday, in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, and was largely attended. The chair was occupied by Lord Stanley.

A new district church, near the railway station at Tedding ton, for the use of the large population springing up in the east end of that parish, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Thursday week.

The Church of All Saints, Bishop Burton, which has been restored at the cost of £3000, borne by Mr. E. Watt, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, was re-opened, on Saturday week, when the Archbishop of York preached.

On Saturday last a handsome testimonial was presented to the Rev. W. R. Owen, of Holy Trinity, Vauxhall, on his resigning the secretaryship of the Additional Curates' Society. It consists of the photographs of Mr. and his brother curates, handsomely framed in timber, contained in a large and handsome album, made for the purpose, with an illuminated titlepage.

On the 11th ult. the parish church of Llandilaen was opened. It has been restored at a cost of £1000, the chief of which has been borne by the late Mrs. Brooke; £200 the gift of Captain Crew-Reade, R.N.; £100 by Mr. Lloyd, of Gwernant; and £50 by Mr. J. Tyrer Jones. The Bishop of Bangor preached.

On the 24th ult. the parish church of Bathealwall, near Coventry, was reopened by Divine service by the Bishop of Worcester. The church, the Rev. R. Owen, of Holy Trinity, Vauxhall, on his resigning the curacy has been a new pulpit and reading-desk, with other decorations—at the entire expense of Mr. Eaton, of Coventry, whose family in the villages parish are a substantial support in the evening, through the liberality of the Rector.

The Rev. Francis Sim, Simeon and Jodrell was a few days ago licensed to the village of Hockworthy, Devon. Within a few years a new vicarage house, with suitable outbuildings, at a cost of £1000, has been erected by the incumbent, almost at his sole expense, and the work has now been crowned by the completion of a tower completely tall, with the addition of a south aisle. The plans, by C. Durford Greenway, Esq., of Norwich, a relative of the late rector, were kindly presented in contribution for the purpose.

The parish church of Trusham, South Devon, has undergone extensive restoration, and was re-opened for Divine service, on a late date, on Sunday last. The church, which is a very ancient one, has been restored at the cost of £1000, borne by Mr. Sparkes, of Ashton, and Mr. Hayne, of Trusham. The Bishop of Exeter preached in the morning. In the afternoon the rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Hayne, delivered his farewell address to his parishioners, after having held the living for the long period of fifty-two years.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. T. Bowdler, Rector of Broughton, Salop, and the Rev. T. H. D. Battersby, Incumbent of St. John's, Keswick, to Honorary Canonries in Lichfield Cathedral.—Rev. A. J. Carter to Ockham.—Rev. R. Tilley to Barwell-with-Stapleton.—Vicarage: Rev. C. Evans, Rector of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, Monmouthshire, to Llanfair Kilgedin, Monmouthshire.—Rev. J. Hall, Rector of Bolton-le-Moors, to Rochdale.—Rev. J. Hall to St. Matthew's, Rugby.—Rev. H. C. Nicholson to St. Mary Stoke.—Rev. Sydney Gedge to Claybrooke Parva.—Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier Gibbon to Preston Capes.—Rev. J. M. Goulding to Sowerby.—Rev. J. R. M'Donell to Whitechapel.—Rev. J. Rose, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Leeds, to St. Luke's, Nottingham.—Rev. J. S. Watson to St. Gregory the Great, Canterbury.—Rev. Henry Wm. Bellairs to Shelthorpe.—Rev. Richard Burton to Wells.—Rev. J. Bennett to Ross.—Rev. J. S. Hall to Wembley.—Rev. J. B. Holmes to Bermuda.—Rev. F. Arnold, Vicar of Bishopwearmouth, to Monk Wearmouth.—Rev. W. H. Nicholls to Cranford.—Rev. T. M. Remington to Martinhi.—Rev. Robert Lee Stanford to Wilmington.—Rev. Thomas Hall, Rector of Dundee (late Chaplain to the Bishop of Columbia) to be Minister in charge of St. Martin's Episcopal Church.

The following testimonials to clergymen are recorded in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. T. Bowdler, on resigning the curacy of St. Mary's—a purse of thirty-six sovereigns from the congregation; also a broad-cloth, lined cloak, from the parishioners.—The Rev. J. Bennett, on resigning the curacy of Ross—a silver tea-service, from the parishioners; and an embossed inkstand from the children of the National School.—The Rev. Richard Burton, on leaving the curacy of Shenfield—a vase. The Rev. F. W. Jackson—a copy of Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, on his leaving the curacy of Ember, near Walsfield.—The Rev. W. H. Fincox—a silver pocket communion-service and a marble clock, from the parishioners, on his leaving the curacy of Bishopwearmouth.—On the curacy of Bishopwearmouth being divided into two districts—the elegant silver dish from the parishioners, on retirement from the incumbency of Walcote, Lutterworth, and Bitteswell.—Incumbent, the Rev. Robert Evans, Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands—a silver kettle, lamp, and stand, valued at £50 10s., and a purse containing 127 sovereigns, from the parishioners.—The Rev. James Boultbee, Curate of Kingswinford—a set of rotes, with an address from the parishioners.—On the appointment of Canon Hall, the Rev. James Malcolmson—a purse of 21 sovereigns, a set of communion plate, and a superbly framed and illuminated address.—The Rev. Thomas Hall, Rector of Dundee, on leaving the curacy of Dundee, on leaving the curacy of Dundee, on leaving the curacy

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Mr. Benjamin Samuel Phillips, the new Lord Mayor, whose year of civic presidency was inaugurated last Thursday with the usual pomp and festivity, has been a member of the Common Council nearly twenty years, his first appearance there dating as far back as the year 1847, when he was returned as representative of the ward of Farringdon Within. He was at that time thirty-six years of age, and one of the firm of Faudel, Phillips, and Sons, Newgate-street, importers and manufacturers of embroidery and fancy goods, of which firm he is now the head. In his commercial dealings Mr. Phillips had proved himself to be endowed with great common-sense, tact, and judgment, while his business habits and unblemished reputation for integrity, as well as the interest he took in public affairs, recommended him to the confidence of his neighbours as a candidate for their representation in the City councils. After serving in the Court of Common Council ten years, a vacancy occurred in the representation of his ward in the Court of Aldermen, by the resignation of Mr. Alderman Eagleton, and Mr. Phillips had so far advanced in public favour as to be chosen to fill the position thus left open. Two years later he was appointed to fill the office of Sheriff, his companion being Mr. Alderman Gabriel. Having discharged the shrievalty with credit, his assumption of a more prominent office than he has yet filled will be regarded with general satisfaction. Being a member of the Jewish persuasion, and the first Jew admitted into the municipality of London, he will be the second Lord Mayor of that faith, the first being Alderman Salomons. He has more than once shown his practical sympathy with the wants of his brethren, as well as those of every other denomination. He is a member of the Spectacle Makers' Company.

We have engraved the Portrait of his Lordship, in his robes of office, from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall.

The new Sheriffs, Mr. S. J. Gibbons and Mr. James Figgins, are likewise to be mentioned here. Mr Alderman and Sheriff Gibbons is a member of the firm of Todd, Crookes, and Gibbons, wholesale tea-dealers, St. Andrew's-hill, and also carries on an extensive hop trade in the Borough. Having taken considerable interest in parochial affairs, for which he seems to have evinced a very decided aptitude, Mr. Gibbons was returned as Common Councilman for Castle Baynard Ward in 1858, and in this position acquitted himself so well that, on the retirement of Sir Henry Muggeridge, he was chosen to succeed him as Alderman, to which office he was elected on the 13th of March, 1862. The year prior to this he had been appointed chairman of the City Lands Committee. He has lived in the ward which he represents between thirty and forty years. He holds a leading position in the Salters' Company.

Mr. Sheriff Figgins, of the well-known firm of V. and J. Figgins, type-founders, West-street, Smithfield, is a genuine citizen, having been born in West-street, in a house just taken down for railway improvements. The family to which he belongs is a very old one, and amongst his ancestors were five gentlemen who filled the office of Mayor in the town of Devizes, on different occasions—viz., in 1676, 1690, 1701, 1782, and 1792. He has not till lately taken any prominent part in public business, except the performance of the duties of churchwarden. In June, 1865, he was unanimously chosen a Common Councilman—an office which his father had held for twenty years.



THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN SAMUEL PHILLIPS, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

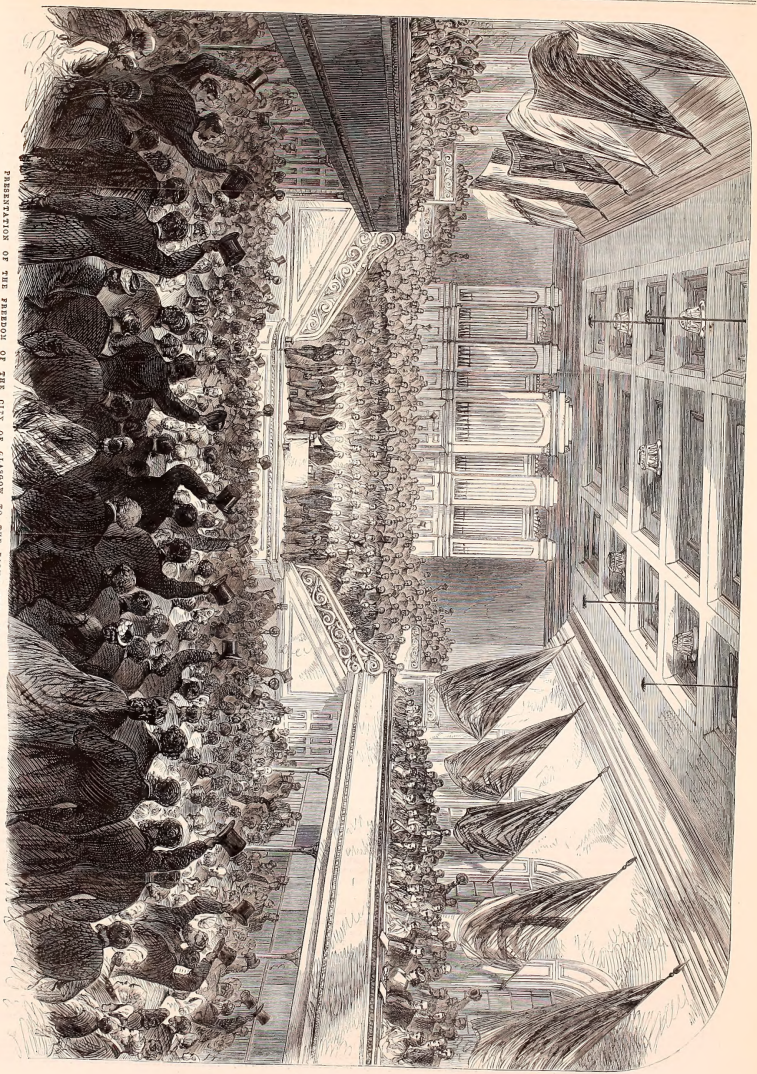
COLOMBIA MARKET, BETHNAL-GREEN.

Amidst the vast increase and embellishment of the metropolis, it is gratifying to find that the great work of sanitary improvement is not neglected, but goes on satisfactorily in every direction. While millions are expended in the removal of old buildings and erecting in their places mansion-like premises of almost palatial pretensions; and localities are thus, as it were, regenerated, and miles of streets, and new neighbourhoods, are added to "the province covered with houses;" the improvement of the old spots—in too many instances plague-spots—proceeds with alacrity.

Bethnal-green and its neighbourhood, which in song and in story, in romance and reality, has been for centuries darkened with the poverty of its toiling population, has of late years received much of



COLOMBIA MARKET, BETHNAL-GREEN.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, IN THE CITY HALL.—SEE PAGE 456.

this philanthropic attention. Waste ground has been cleared of unhealthy huts, and streets of houses built thereon. Within ten years have been built as many districts churches; the result has brought many improvements; a picturesque park has been provided for the recreation of the people, and much of the squalor and evident misery of the place have been abated; meanwhile, the number of middle-class houses has vastly increased and the general prosperity advanced.

Much of this good work has been wrought by individual philanthropy; and the same munificent hand has provided for the spiritual wants of the district. has placed the necessary curates in the people's park, and has caused to be built large blocks of improved dwellings for the working classes. Now, however, he has entered on an architectural report of last year—"The additional blocks of dwellings erected by Miss Burdett-Coutts' model plan have been for some time finished and filled. Miss Coutts has already spent £50,000 here, and provided comfortable accommodation for 200 families; and we understand she has directed another large block to be built, just beyond the former, but with an open space intervening." This new addition is intended for a public market, to be called "Columbia Market," a portion of which is represented in the accompanying illustration.

The lodging-houses are situated to the left of the Hackney-road, in Bethnal-green, a long and not very lively street, almost entirely from birdcage-makers living here, this being an old locality for birdcatchers, though we are within a short distance of Shoreditch Church. The new market, which is in part built, will be at about the distance of 100 ft. westward of the lodging-houses. It will be in the form of a parallelogram: the east and west sides each 210 ft., and north and south 45 ft. 6 in.; the inclosed area being for the open market. The west side is nearly completed, and its outer façade is shown in the Engraving; the east side, to correspond, is commenced. The north side will consist of a large market-hall and covered market, which will also flank the lodge for the clerk of the market in the southern front.

It will be sufficient to describe the west side, here engraved. It consists of a central tower and two wings, and six intervening dwellings and shops. Each wing contains four flats, or residences, and each flat a sitting-room, three bed-rooms, a kitchen, scullery, store, and closet; the dust will be conveyed away by shoots, and a supply of water will be good. The interior area, or market-place, will be surrounded by an arcade, upon which will be placed the shops, with open balconies of stonework.

The style is of the English of a good period; and the outer façade, here engraved, is more embellished than the inner. The material is fire brick, and stone finishings; terra-cotta is also employed in the arch mouldings and groinings very successfully. The details of the work are picturesque. The upper portion of the tower is highly ornamental also, with the roof-erestings and decorations of shaken a very effective competition, judiciously broken in the line. The tower will contain the machinery for the supply of water to the dwellings; and will be very liberal, which is most essential for market purposes, as well as for private use.

The shops surrounding the market will, we believe, be let for various trades. The plan of management is not known; but is apparently matured for us to state the details. But we are enabled to say that the object of the undertaking is to confer a benefit upon the neighborhood in ensuring to it a market, which shall present the advantages of good supply, with the unfailing adjuncts of cleanliness and sanitary regulation, which are special features of the plan. Some of our old markets have been and failures in these respects; but, with our improved constructive skill and improved appliances with the best means of insuring the public health, we ought to succeed. Convenient approaches to the market will be made from the Hackney-road and from Bethnal-green, the latter by a road to be called Columbia-street.

This new market has been designed by Mr. Darbishire, architect, Tredegar-square, who designed the adjoining model lodging-houses, and the other cottages which are included in the model Columbia Village, Hughstie-rise. For our inspection of Columbia Market we have to thank the obliging clerk of the works, Mr. H. Welker. The builders are Messrs. Cubitt and Co., of Gray's-inn-road.

BIRTHS.

At Castle-Coole, Ireland, the Countess of Belmore, of a daughter.

At Newtonwards Park, Yorkshire, Lady J. Mowbray, of a son and heir.

On the 5th inst., at Kensington-terrace, Belfast, the wife of William Gartside, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Malta, the wife of Captain J. G. Goodenough, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Victoria, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at Bebek, Constantinople, the wife of John Seager, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the wife of John Howard Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 10, Kensington-square, Mrs. Henry Dixon, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Aldercary, Cashmel Lodge, Clapham-park, the wife of Edward Ley, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Mottingham, Kent, the wife of Thomas Jackson, jun., Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Hyde Park, H. C. Monerieff, Captain 4th West India Regiment, to Isabella Scrope, Thirteenth, in Bombay, on the 23rd of June.

On the 2nd inst., at Peel, the Isle of Man, Wm. Wood, of Peel, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Kent, by the Rev. James Pollard, M.A., Clerk, assisted by the Rev. William Hutchinson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Rotherhithe, the Rev. William Chesneldon, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, Peel, Liverpool, and the Rev. Robert Baldwin, Rector of the Isle James Holmes, Esq., of Folkestone, and Harrow Weald, Middlesex. No cards.

On the 7th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, by the Rev. Charles English, assisted by the Rev. Dacres Adams, uncle of the bride, Alfred Rowe Fisher, Esq., late Captain 4th Bengal Guards, only son of Thomas Fisher, Esq., of Bengal, to Jane Gulliford, fourth daughter of Edward Adams, Esq., of Upper Wyrell Adams, Esq., of Sydenham.

On the 7th inst., at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, by the Rev. P. P. Gilbert, M.A., William Henry, youngest son of the late Rev. W. B. Rudy, Rector, to Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of R. M. Adams, and niece of the late Rev. S. Cattermole, Rector of Bunny-cum-Bradmore, Notts.

On the 8th inst., at Worlingham, by the Rev. M. E. Stanbrough, M.A., Lawrence, youngest son of Frederick Barnard, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Lee, by the Rev. Joseph Penn and the Rev. Dr. M. Berg, M.A., Peter Turner Wills, Esq., of Blackheath Park, Kent, and Cape Town, South Africa, third son of Richard Wills, Esq., of New Bond-street, to Emma Bernadine, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Bourn, Esq., of Chilham, Sussex, and niece of Alexander Scratton, Esq., of Lee-terrace, Blackheath.

On the 9th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. G. Rodney, Vicar of St. Just, Cornwall, and brother of the bride, John Hartley, Esq., M.D., 78, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, to Sophia Eliza, youngest daughter of G. I. Hadow, Esq., Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

At Southsea, Laura Olivia, wife of Sir F. Blackwood, Bart, Lieut. R.N.

In Dublin, Charles, son of the Hon. St. J. Butler, in his 23rd year.

At Severn Stoke, Worcestershire, Lady A. Coussmaker, widow of General Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., aged 89.

In Cavendish-square, the Hon. R. T. Pemdlinfter, Auditor-General, son of the Right Hon. E. Pennfuther, aged 58.

At Carlton House-terrace, Elies, wife of J. G. Smyly, Esq., Q.C., Dublin, daughter of the late Sir A. Ferguson, Bart.

On the 4th inst., much deeply lamented, Alfred, third son of William Hunter, Esq., of Purley Lodge, Croydon, and 39, Moorgate-street, London, in his 24th year.

On the 4th inst., Valentine, H. T. Stevens, Esq., Secretary to the Art and Co. of Yokohama and Nagasaki, aged 32.

On the 5th inst., suddenly, at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, Maxim, the beloved wife of John Grey, Esq., of the Parklands, Shrewsbury, Gloucestershire, and only child of the late Eliot Arnaud, Esq., of Liverpool.

On the 7th inst., at Clifton-place, Exeter, Margaretta Bennena, relict of Edward Day, Esq., Captain 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and daughter of John Poole, Esq., J.P., formerly of Stapleforme, by his wife, Charlotte Minilie, of Fairwater House, Somersetshire, grand-daughter of the deceased Gilbert Barrett, Esquire of Salisbury, aged 80.

On the 7th inst., Jane of Thanet, Ellesbath, relict of Sir R. Burton, Bart., in her 83rd year.

At Hyde Park-square, Mr. Justice Crompton, aged 68.

At Wades Cross Rectory, Kent, the Hon. and Rev. F. S. Grimston, aged 42.

At Lenaghen, Enniskillen, Mary, widow of the Hon. and Rev. C. Maude.

At Rochester, Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Harvey, K.C.B., commanding Her Majesty's 1st Hussars, aged 72.

At Folkestone, the Hon. W. H. W. Quin, son of the late Earl of Dunraven, aged 36.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Death of Sir John Hawkwood, the mercenary, 1393.

MONDAY, 13.—Britton, or Brice (about 424). Indecisive Battle of Almanza, between the Allies and the French, under the Duke of Argyll and the Jacobites under the Earl of Mar, 1715.

TUESDAY, 14.—Death of the Emperor Justinian, promulgator of the Institutes, 565. Death of G. W. Leibnitz, philosopher, 1716.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Machutus or Malo (about 565). Death of Alberoni, Spanish cardinal, 1752. Assassination of Count Rossi, the Papal Minister, 1848.

THURSDAY, 16.—Execution of the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, 1499. Death of James Ward, animal-painter, 1859.

FRIDAY, 17.—Hugh Peters executed at Charing-cross, 1660. Death of Catherine II. of Russia, 1796. Battle of Ferruckabad (victory of Lake over Holkar and Ameer Khan), 1817.

SATURDAY, 18.—Sir David Wilkie, painter, born, 1785. Death of Charles Heath, line-engraver, 1848. Nov. moon, 11 h. 9 m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
7	23	8	10	8	56	9	41	10	26	11	11	11	56

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	Inches of Rain in the Day.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Direction.	Miles.			
	Inches.	°	°	°		°	°					
1	29·967	49·6	47·9	·91	93	32·6	44·9	W. SW.	133		160	·001
2	29·966	47·6	46·2	·89	94	32·6	44·9	W.	131		160	·000
3	30·066	44·8	39·0	·80	2	29·4	38·6	WNW.	167		167	·007
4	30·170	42·6	37·6	·83	0	30·7	43·4	N. NNW.	65		65	·000
5	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	29·6	48·3	·0	·0		·0	·0
6	30·179	47·0	36·8	·0	·0	32·6	47·9	NE. N.	232		232	·000
7	30·103	42·8	37·8	·85	10	30·2	43·3	N. NNE. SE.	332		332	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the seven days, in order, at half-hours after 9 a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·843	30·056	30·057	30·189	30·214	30·151
Temperature of Air	50·0°	47·0°	46·0°	45·0°	44·0°	43·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	50·0°	47·0°	46·0°	45·0°	44·0°	43·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	CALM.	WSW.	CALM.	SW.	NE.

PICTURE OF FLORENCE.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF ITALY.

(GRATIS).

WITH the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday, Nov. 25, will be given a large Engraving of Florence, the new Capital of Italy, on the occasion of the first meeting of the Italian Parliament in that city. The same week's Impression will contain a full account of the Opening of the Italian Parliament.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence, with the Print of Florence gratis; Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, Sevenpence.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

STILL our Cabinet, which was to have rearranged itself as adroitly and symmetrically as the figures in a kaleidoscope do at a half turn of the wrist, remains incomplete. At length the Lords of the Treasury have been gazetted; and so has Lord Clarendon as Secretary of State. But more rearrangements are required. It appears to have occurred to the Premier that, as there is now nobody in the House of Commons whose explanations of all subjects—civil, military, or naval—are accepted as a matter of course, and whose "He hath said it" is as final as that of Pythagoras, it may be expedient to have somebody in that House who can give the real and satisfactory answer to questions. The strength of the Cabinet is certainly concentrated in the Upper Chamber. We have there the Premier, the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, the War Secretary, the Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the Postmaster, and the First Lord of the Admiralty; while in the Commons we have only the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home, Colonial, and Indian Secretaries, and the Presidents of the Boards of Trade and Poor Laws. Considering that it is the House of Commons that finds the money for national purposes, it does seem somewhat inconsistent with the theory of the Constitution that, in addition to the Minister who has to ask for all the money, there is no person of first-class position to tell the Commons what is done with the supplies for which they are so graciously mulcted.

Something may be said also about strength in debate, though we must confess that we do not think the grievance in this respect is so great as it is represented. It is true that the Lords may be asked to mount too many guns in the House of Lords, considering the array on the other side. There is no such debater as Lord Derby in or out of Parliament. Lord Macaulay has written and left in the world of him that his knowledge of the science of Parliamentary defence surpasses its mistake, and the historian has ranked the Earl, in this regard, with the strong men of other days. But, with this remarkable exception, there is no very formidable orator on the Opposition side. Lord Granville or the Duke of Argyll could give a very satisfactory answer to any of the present aristocratic candidates for office. Lord Ellesborough can make a fine and fiery harangue—"it is splendidly wrong," as one of him said of the heading and glorious charge which we shall all recollect while we recollect anything. Lord Malmesbury is not a very terrible foe for Lord Clarendon's steel. Even if Lord Westbury, being out of office, should not find his tongue, Lord Chelmsford will not have it all his own way, especially if Sir Alexander Cockburn receive the peerage which his talents would adorn. Lord Brougham may be said to be without a portfolio, but he will probably advise the Opposition, and will certainly strike both sides to admire certain penny periodicals, as certain for getting a tribute to Mr. Charles Knight, who has done so much for Lord Brougham's reputation and for the education of the people. Lord Stanley is, to be honest, taken out of the main vice of questions, and cannot be regarded as an enemy. In fact, the batteries of the aristocratic part of the Ministry may seem to have been made needlessly strong, though the fault is, of course, on the right side, provided other interests are not impaired. But when we come to the Commons, although it is true that, with a splendid exception, there is no brilliancy combined with power in the front bench of the Ministers, there are good fighting men among them; and, when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have withdrawn, like Tancred and Argentes, to fight *à outrance*, the other combatants are very well matched, so far as mere strength goes. Sir Bulwer Lytton delivers an admirable oration, full of power and point; but he is not a party debater, ready for instant grapple. Lord Stanley is too philosophical and too conscientious to fight the reckless battle of party. Sir John Pakington and Sir George Grey may be set against each other, the latter having the best of it generally; and the lawyers are not unequally matched, the Attorney-General's higher intellect not giving him the superiority he might easily assert were his temperament different, and, moreover, when he joined the Ministry he took care to remind the country that he joined in a sense only, and not as a devoted partisan. On the whole, we think that, on making up the accounts, the consideration of debating strength would not need to be entertained, but for the constitutional reason which has been adverted to. Those who have the chief and direct responsibility for the enormous military and naval estimates ought to be in their places in the Commons to answer concerning those vast expenditures.

It is easier to point this out than to say how it should be remedied. We are now told that Earl De Grey, the Secretary for War, is to be appointed head of the fighting Horse Guards and anti-reform policy, and that the gentlemen in uniform who hold the pass so gallantly must be assailed by a champion of higher rank, and of a temper which inclines him to be combative rather than pacific. The Duke of Somerset is known to be of higher rank than Earl De Grey, and it is alleged that he has at least the proper amount of contempt for any person who opposes his views. It may be that his Grace will therefore be able to do away with the office of Field Marshal, their chief. This is, of course, a desirable rearrangement, but it does not meet the other difficulty. Earl De Grey cannot be sent into the Commons as First Lord, and we have Lord Clarence Paget, from everyone likes, but who is only an Under-Secretary, to answer Sir John Pakington, who has been First Lord, touching the expenditure of millions.

But there is another consideration. Relatively regarded, the Ministers in the Commons are good men. But, to judge by appearances, stormy times are coming up. The great calmer of the billows is himself at rest. The special faculty which he possessed is not only not given to the new leader of the Commons, but it is quite even sure that he thinks it a faculty of the highest kind—that gift of being able to throw oil on the waters. Hitherto a good many of his achievements have thrown oil decidedly in another direction. If a storm is coming up, we shall want first-class men on the side of order and the Constitution. Mr. Gladstone said at Glasgow that those who wanted changes should look to the institutions of the country for the means of producing them. The expression may have been studiously vague, but it may have been intended to signify that a majority in Parliament is the only evidence which the Ministry will accept that change is required. There will be difficulty in maintaining a position which, nevertheless, has reason and safety in it. Assume that the Commons represent the country, it is, of course, for them to say what the country requires. But the party of innovation decline to accept this assumption. "We are not prepared to announce that" we have already said that the subject is so great and the interests involved are so enormous, while there can be no need of hurry, that a full inquiry seems the natural and practical course. But there will be a strong effort made to commit the Government to another policy. The great middle class of England, the true depository of national strength, has made no sign. Though the absence of this sign is evidence that the great class of England is not agitated or anxious on the subject, it need not be taken for apathy or obstinacy. The English love justice. But they also know the value of their institutions, and they know that the power of the people is greater than they enjoy; and those who have aught to lose will not consent to any reckless legislation which shall swamp the lawful influence of the great thinking class. They will gladly concede any reasonable claim. It is for those who take the awful responsibility of Government upon them to see that the whole case is fairly submitted to the council of the nation, that unconstitutional influences are excluded, and that a question so important is approached with every safeguard. Now, we want a wise and strong Ministry to effect this; and it is therefore that men look somewhat wistfully at the scant array of Ministerial strength and wisdom in the House of Commons, the arena of the coming frays.

Mr. Daniel Gooch, M.P., has succeeded to the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway Company.

On Monday the National Gallery was opened after the customary vacation. During the recess an additional number of cells (known of the old masters have been placed under glass, and otherwise been submitted to the recently discovered process of cleaning and restoration. The interior of the building has been thoroughly cleaned and repainted.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse, visited the Albert Memorial Chapel for the purpose of inspecting the decorations. The Queen afterwards drove out. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Princess Louis took a drive. The Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse passed the day shooting.

Yesterday week the Queen held a Council, at which her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. The Council was held by the Queen's command sworn in accordingly. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louis took an airing in the carriage. The Crown Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse went shooting. The Princess of Hohenlohe arrived at Windsor Castle from London, on a visit to her Majesty. Princess Helena, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Prince Louis of Hesse received the Princess at the railway station and accompanied her to the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa rode and Princess Helena took a drive. Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Baron de Schenck, rode out. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia left the castle for Sandringham House, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Christian, and the Princess of Hohenlohe attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Major-General Ponsonby, went to Claremont to visit Queen Marie Amelie. The Royal party drove to Weybridge Windsor station, and proceeded by train, and travelled thence by a special train viâ Twickenham and Kingston to Teddington. There the personal attendants and equipages were in open carriages. The Queen and the Royal family returned to Windsor by the same route, arriving at the castle at five.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Frederick William and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, walked in the grounds of the castle. Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove out. Prince Louis of Hesse accompanied the Princess upon horseback. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Miss Caroline Farrington, Lady Augusta Stanley, Major-General F. H. Seymour, C.B., and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, walked out to be present at the unveiling of the statue of the Prince Consort erected at the Royal Albert Memorial Agricultural College at Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and travelled thence to a state platform by a special train from the Great Western Railway Company. The train left Windsor at ten minutes past ten o'clock, and proceeded to Reading. At the latter station Princess was attended by Major Fitzpatrick, C.B., joined the Princesses and accompanied them on their journey. At Reading was engaged viâ Basingstoke and Winchester to Bishops Waltham, which was two minutes more than ten minutes past twelve. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by Mr. Arthur Peel, M.P., the Mayor, Town and Corporation of Southampton, the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, Mr. Thred, and Mr. D. B. Crichton, and Mr. C. Wyatt Edgell, the architect and builder of the infirmary. The Royal party proceeded in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of Hants yeomanry rifles, to Vernon Hill, the residence of Mr. Arthur Helps, where their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon. Lord Ashburton afterwards accompanied by Mr. A. Helps, arrived at the infirmary at a quarter past two. A platform was erected by the Royal Agricultural College, and afterwards presented to and graciously received by their Royal Highnesses. A prayer was then offered up by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester, at the conclusion of which the Royal Princesses withdrawn from the front of the statue amid a flourish of trumpets. The statue is the gift of Mr. Frederick Sharpe, of the Royal Agricultural. At the conclusion of the ceremonial, the Princes and Princesses were conducted over the infirmary and the various out-door establishments. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove to the old abbey farm, which was tastefully decorated and fitted up as a refreshment room, and in which a concert was given in aid of the funds of the infirmary under the direction of Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Poole, and Helen Faucit (Mrs. Theodore Martin) afterwards read three scenes from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." After the entertainment their Royal Highnesses drove to the railway station, escorted by the mounted yeomanry, and returned by special train, arriving at the castle shortly after seven o'clock. Throughout the day the Princes and Princesses were greeted with the warmest enthusiasm, which was graciously acknowledged by their Royal Highnesses. At the time of Bishop Waltham was gaily decorated, and the day was observed as a holiday.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, drove in the private carriages. Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, took a drive. Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Baron de Schenck, rode out. Princess Louisa, Mr. C. D. Phipps, passed the day shooting. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, attended by Miss Caroline Farrington, Mr. George Chapel. The Rev. E. Tapsfield and the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. After the service their Royal Highnesses visited the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. and Mrs. Wellesley at the deanery.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal constituting and appointing the Right Hon. John Earl of Airlie, K.T., the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edward Ruperson Knatchbull-Hugessen, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Ewan White, and Wm. Ayrton, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer thereof.

The Queen has been pleased to express her intention of complying with the request that a bust of the late Prince Consort may be placed in the Industrial Exhibition of the Central Working Men's Club and Institute at Glasgow. The bust was executed by the Crown Princess of Prussia.

Viscount Torrington and Major-General F. Seymour, C.B., have succeeded Lord Alcmoyn and Colonel the Hon. Augustus de Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales took leave of the Countess of Derby and left Knowsley Park yesterday (Friday) week. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Stanley, and Viscount Hamilton, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Suffield, and Mr. Hayter station. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by Mr. Wm. Cunningham, the general manager of the Lancashire Railway, and other officials. The Prince and Princess took leave of the Earl of Derby and Captain Stanley, and left Hayton at ten minutes to twelve, travelling in a state saloon attached to the ordinary train. The route lay over the London and North-Western Railway to Blackworth, thence by special train to Peterborough, and between the Great Eastern Railway to the Wolferton station. Their Royal Highnesses thence to Sandringham House, Princess Alexandra of Victor and Prince George arrived at Sandringham from Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, attended by the Countess de Hohenthal and Count de Eulenburg, arrived at Sandringham House from Windsor Castle. The Prince rode to Wolferton and met their Royal Highnesses at the railway station.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, and Viscount Hamilton, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. G. B. Mosse, B.A., officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Viscount Hamilton, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey and Major Teesdale, and the Countess de Hohenthal and Count de Eulenburg, in attendance upon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, went to Ely to visit the cathedral. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Wolferton station and travelled thence by a special train to Ely. The Royal party returned by the quarter-to-two o'clock ordinary train, arriving at Wolferton at half-past three. The Duke of Cambridge arrived by the same train on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Sandringham House. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Sandringham on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

The Prince, with his guests, passed much of his time shooting over the Royal demesne. The Princess takes daily drives in the surrounding neighbourhood.

The Prince is expected to honour Lord Alfred Paget with a visit for two days at Melford Hall during the present month.

Field Marshal his Highness Prince Bariatinsky, and Princess Bariatinsky have left Warwick Castle.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff sat down on Tuesday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.

His Excellency Don N. de La Riestra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation to Spain, Rome, de La Riestra and family, has arrived at Murray's Hotel.

His Excellency M. d'Oliveira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia to the Court of Brazil, accompanied by Mrs. Hope Johnstone, has arrived at Murray's for Rio Janeiro.

The Duke of Somerset left his official residence at the Admiralty on Saturday for Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle arrived in town, on Saturday last, from visiting Mr. and Mrs. Webb, at Newsland Abbey, Notts.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Grafton arrived in town, on Monday, from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Victoria Cecil arrived in town from Burghley House, Stamford, on Monday.

The Marquis of Bowmont has left Floors Castle on a visit to Count and Countess Apponyi, at Kingston House, Knightsbridge.

The Marquis d'Andigné has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Paris.

Maria Countess of Listowel has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner, from Cowcumers, Ireland.

The Earl of Derby arrived in town on Saturday last from Crome Court, Worcestershire.

The Earl of Dudley arrived at Dudley House, Park-lane, on Monday from Himley.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has arrived at the Earl of Derby's, in St. Stevens-square, Westbourne-park.

Lord Henry Percy, V.C. arrived in town on Tuesday from visiting the Earl and Countess of Beverley Park, near Liverpool.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Wednesday from Liverpool.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas R. Alward, Assistant Secretary of the United States Legation at London, and son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Alward, of Queen's-road, Bayswater, with Emily W., only daughter of the Hon. George R. Babcock, of Buffalo, New York, took place last week at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, assisted by Evans. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Chalmers. A few noticeable persons were present, among others the Right Hon. the British Minister at the Court of St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Motley, the historian, Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at Berlin, Mr. Morse (Secretary of the United States Legation), and Dr. David Kinchberger, of the United States Navy. The bride and bridegroom left town in the afternoon for Warwickshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first promenade of the winter season at South Kensington Gardens took place last Saturday. The conservatory and arcades have been considerably improved since the last season.

It appears from an official document lately issued that among the parochial charities of the metropolis is one of £5 per annum for killing the bull before an execution at Newgate.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, a paper will be read by Mr. S. W. Baker giving an account of his discovery of the source of the Nile, in Upper Nyanza.

A member of the Stock Exchange has placed at the disposal of the National Life-boat Institution a sum of £400, to enable it to place a life-boat at the mouth of the Humber, to be named the Lord Mayor of London, and to be stationed there, which is becoming unfit for service.

The 201st anniversary festival of the Royal Society for the Scottish Hospital will be celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst., when the Right Hon. Sir Macleod Wylie, Knight, Secretary, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, will preside.

Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., will lecture, on Monday next, the first of a series of six lectures on "The Chemistry of Coal," as a portion of the Course of Lectures on Physical Science, to be delivered at the Museum of Practical Science at the School of Mines, in Jermyn-street.

The City Police Commissioners have to nominate a clerk, at £1000 per annum; a chief superintendent, at £500; surgeon, at £200; receiver, at £200; and a chief inspector, at £300. The total expense incurred is £47,686. The total expense incurred, including rent of stations, clerks, offices, &c., amounts to £47,686. The total expense incurred, including rent of stations, clerks, offices, &c., amounts to £47,686.

The names of Wilmot-road, Oxford-villas, Spurstowe-villas, and Victoria-road, Dalston, have been changed to Albion-road. The cab-fare is to be called Greenwood-road. The name of Victoria-road being so common, it has been changed to Albion-road, because the name is to abolish the name of the one at Pimlico, and to call the whole line of thoroughfare from Kingsland-road to Albion-road, Dalston.

On Tuesday the Pneumatic Railway between Holborn-hill and Farringdon-street took place of the mode of conveying the General Post Office with the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway—and the experiment was successful in every respect. The speed attained for the transmission of parcels is about seven minutes. Many distinguished persons assembled to witness the first trip of the pneumatic train.

The annual meeting of the City of London Young Men's Colonial Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, Lord Lyveden in the chair. The report stated that the number of members, including those who had joined during the year, was 1,000. The total expense incurred, including rent of stations, clerks, offices, &c., amounts to £47,686. The total expense incurred, including rent of stations, clerks, offices, &c., amounts to £47,686.

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The Metropolitan Board of Works held their weekly meeting yesterday week, at which reports in reference to the approaches to the new embankment, and a new street from Islington to the City, were read before them. On the motion of Mr. Tite, it was agreed to consult with the Government as to the means of defraying the cost of those works.

The births of 2055 children—1067 boys and 988 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1918. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1141. It was the fortieth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week in, with corrections for increase of population, 1855-64, was 1076. The exact the estimated number is partly due to the fall of temperature, which was low over the country. The mean temperature of the week commencing with Sunday was 39 in September, and the number is still less as compared with the number of deaths in the week ending Oct. 28, when the mean was 51. The deaths in that week were 1141. In the seventeen weeks ending with Saturday, Oct. 28, the deaths in the last four weeks were 64, 67, 48, and 61. In the forty-first week of the year, 1864, the average number of deaths from diarrhœa was 21, and in the same week in 1865 the deaths were 61. Scarlatina was fatal to 29 cases, and 30 cases to 7. Typhus was fatal to 21 persons; diarrhœa, from phthisis, and accidents by horses or carriages were fatal were registered in the week. The deaths from violence were 30; from privation, 1. The deaths in the United Kingdom last week were 3910; the deaths, 3911. The annual rate per 1000 in London in the week was 21·1; the deaths, 3911. The annual rate per 1000 in Liverpool the births in the week were 291, the deaths 319; in Manchester—births 211, deaths 198; in Salford—births 71, deaths 61; in Birmingham—births 225, deaths 168; in Leeds—births 211, deaths 181; in Bristol—births 104; in Edinburgh—births 226, deaths 214; in Dublin—births 145, deaths 148. The rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 in London, 34 in Edinburgh, and 30 in Dublin. The births were 2055 boys, 1067 girls, 988 in Manchester, 211 in Salford, 76 in Birmingham, 72 in Leeds, 22 in Bristol, 20 in Hull, and 31 in Dublin.

LAW AND POLICE.—An important decision was given by the Master of the Rolls yesterday. Lord Henry Spencer, who died at Paris, had left about £70,000 to the "Hospice de Londres." The question was whether the Royal Benevolent Institution was entitled to receive the sum under this designation. He decided that it did not mean hospitals as we know them here, but rather a kind of benevolent institution established within their own limits for persons who were unable to take care of themselves, either from age or infirmity, and who, from their infancy upwards, had been subject to mental incapacity, or by reason of any bodily ailment which was not suitable to be received in the ordinary hospitals, were not able to apply for admission in chambers to be put on the list of institutions which are to participate in the funds bequeathed.

Sometime ago the clerk to a solicitor at the West-End forged a signature to the back of a cheque for £5, and received the cash at the bank of the person whose name he had forged. He was apprehended, and, on a visit for Lisbon. Fortunately, the police found where he had gone to, and, by telegraphing, have him brought back. The prisoner had thought he could escape justice by the value of the money he had has been obtained by the Portuguese police.

The Lord Chief Justice of England and Lord Justice Sir Roundell Horton Eyre, claiming to be Duchess of Lancaster, for a declaration of her Majesty's title thereto. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Edmund Beal, and Mr. Cumberland, to be tried before a special jury.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, yesterday week, the applicant, Mr. Reiss, was in what might seem the impossible position of being both plaintiff and defendant. He had, it appeared, bought at an auction which there are now funds to satisfy, and has taken out administration to the effects of the deceased, who, it is said, left him also a residue to be in his therefore plaintiff in the case as representing the original plaintiff by the bankruptcy, and defendant as the representative of the deceased husband.

The Rev. James Kelly, of Liverpool, whose recent litigation against local ratepayers excited much interest, and Mr. Henry Mackenzie, who had obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench a rule for a new trial of the action brought against him by the former for alleged inadequate police force.

An adjudication of bankruptcy has been made against Mr. J. T. Norris, formerly M.P. for Liverpool, and head of the firm of Norris, Sandbach, and other companies, and had the reputation of being a man of large wealth. He was a member, also, for the borough of Penryn. The failure, it appears, was in the large paper manufactories are reliable, but lost his seat at the late general election.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season continues "lively." Lord Stamford has recommenced his constitution to withdraw from the turf, and only changes his mind now and then to take up twenty-one stars, sweeps, and yearlings at Tattersalls, on the 20th instant at the Hôtel de Ville of Newmarket. Racos only seem to thrive at Liverpool in the spring and autumn, and this year has been no exception to the rule. The Liverpool Cup was lucky on the first day; Julius, who is now rising nine, cut down her field in the Liverpool Cup, and Mr. Merry, of the Derby of Newmarket, with Mr. Chaplin's names are each attached to four; and Lord Glasgow's Lady Elizabeth, and Mr. Merry's Lord Lyon were sporting colours with seventy subscribers to the Sunning Hill Stakes, and the Prince of Wales's Hermit to the Liverpool Cup.

The Queen racons opened on Monday, with a run of thirty-five minutes and a kill in the open, followed by a run of forty minutes on ground from Thorpe Trussell's almost to Gaston Way. The meet at Kirby Gate was as large as ever; but Lord Wilton and some of the older Meltonians were not out. Mr. Sainsbury is now the owner and their riders went down by a special train on Tuesday, to open the season with a run from Market Harborough. Mr. Sainsbury, it is said, was there to a moment with the hounds; and "Red Rover"—who was bred by Mr. Sainsbury—showed some great thing over the grass last year, and also opened the season with a good hour and a quarter—a wet day and a kill. Mr. Sainsbury's stud groom, Mr. Tom Bailey "saddles" sportsmen "rode and ran the roads, as usual, with amazing energy and success, and was in at the death on the first day's hunting on Monday left, he made a short dodging run of it, and was taken in a yard near Eton. The Queen's hounds met at Windsor on Tuesday, but did not do much.

The calls upon the greyhound kennels for Southport and Broughton reduced the Hedgway entries not a little, as out of 174 entries for the two leading ties, Southport and Broughton, only one can. The North Lancashire Stakes, Mr. Dunlop's Prince Duncan got rid of Caribineer and Wizard, Mr. Lee's Rosebud, and the third ties and the cup, and the blood of Scotland Yet was second for the South Lancashire with Mr. Hewitt's Rosebud, Mr. Hewitt's Sportsman and Feltfare for the Clifton Cup. Lord Sefton's Scapegrace improved very much on Broughton running down and defeating Mr. Hewitt's Parade, winner of the Scottish National in the first ties, she won the South Lancashire Stakes, Mr. Hewitt's Rosebud did not do much.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN RACES—TUESDAY.

Selling Hurdle Stakes—Ajax walked over.
Great Liverpool Handicap—Julius, 1, Knave of Trumps, 2.
Trial Stakes—Juliet, 1, Bancy Boy, 2, Bogan, 3.
Liverpool Nursery Handicap—Lord Lyon, 1, Red Rover, 2, Treasure Trove, 3.
Hunters' Stakes—Cure All, 1, Abbot, 2, Cragsman, 3.
Selling Handicap—Gemma, 1, Skylark, 2, Hedera, 3.
All Aged Selling Stakes—Wentworth, 1, Radcliffe, 2, Gambler, 3.
Liverpool Handicap—Prince Duncan, 1, Pagoda, 2, Quadrant, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate—Rhoda, 1, Chanter Margaret, 2, Countess, 3.
Welter Cup—The Flower, 1, Arkonan, 2, Dormant Anthony, 3.
Liverpool Nursery Handicap—Lord Clarendon, 1, King of Spades, 2.
Selling Stakes—Bogan, 1, Cordelia, 2, Innisfallen, 3.
Selling Handicap—Gemma, 1, Skylark, 2, Hedera, 3.
Grand Sefton Steeplechase—Lady Middleton ch. m., 1, Lightheart, 2, Cornelian Hurdle Handicap—Knave of Trumps, 1, Bohemia, 2, Uncas, 3.

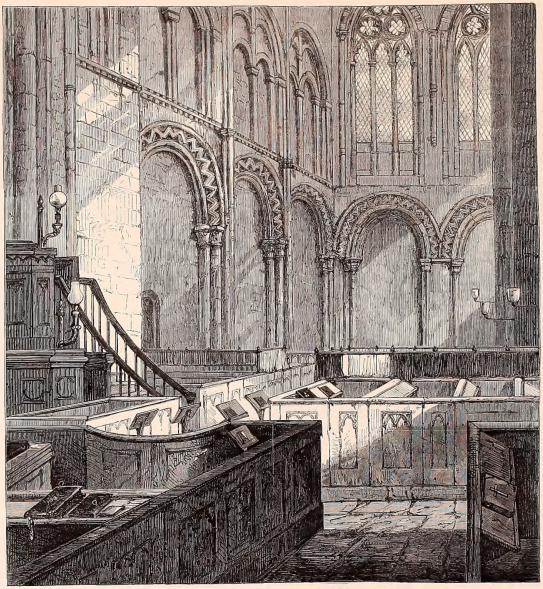
THURSDAY.

Nursery—Alpha, 1, Venturesome, 2, Wentworth, 3.
Flying Plate—Professor Anderson, 1, Bogan, 2, Wentworth, 3.
Westmoreland Plate—Hedera, 1, Wild Puppy, 2.
Handicap—Lion, 1, Thalestris, 2, Skylark, 3.
Selling Stakes—Wentworth, 1, Gambler, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase—Lord Lyon, 1, Cragsman, 2, Abbot, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Plate—Cutler, 1, No Chance, 2, Act of Mercia, 3.
Cesarewitch Hunt—Quarrington, 1.

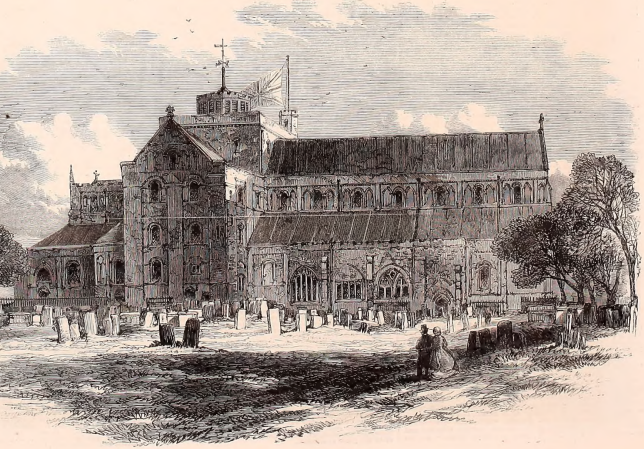
STATESMEN'S CORNER IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE burial of Lord Palmerston in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, where Pitt, Fox, and Canning are buried, has led to a pretty general expression of the remark, that this part of the venerable church may as well be distinguished henceforth as the "Statesmen's Corner," in proper correspondence with the title of "Poets' Corner," officially attached to that part of the south transept which contains so many monuments of our most famous literary men. The distribution, indeed, of such monuments of either class as are to be found in the Abbey is very far from answering completely to this principle of arrangement; for the statue of Wordsworth sits in the baptistery, not in Poets' Corner; while the Right Hon. William Pitt, with Anarchy chained at his feet, and History painting his portrait on the other side, rises to address the House from a very elevated position over the west door; and his great rival, Charles James Fox, with a couple of female nurses, Liberty and Peace, reclines upon his deathbed, to the consternation of a kneeling negro, somewhere about the same part of the church. The actual graves of Pitt and Fox, as we remember from Sir Walter Scott's touching allusion to the fact, are situated close to each other in the north transept, which is nearly 200 ft. distant from either of the colossal groups of sculpture dedicated to their respective names. The monument, also, of Mr. Spencer Perceval — a prostrate effigy of that unfortunate Minister, mourned by the allegorical figures of Power, Temperance, and Truth — is erected in the north aisle of the nave; and good Mr. Wilberforce, done into marble, with a startling and disagreeable realistic effect like that of wax-work, is seated in his armchair in the north aisle of the choir, far out of sight of the place where his body was actually interred.

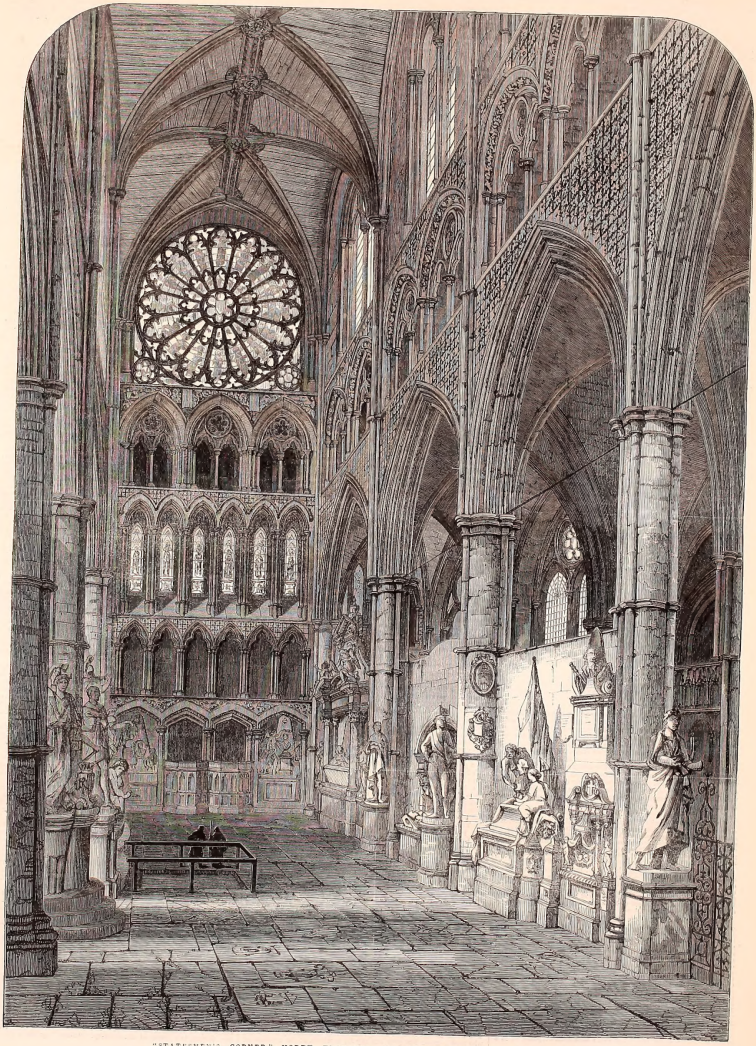
On the other hand, both in the north transept, which we shall now call Statesmen's Corner, and in the opposite quarter, styled Poets' Corner, we find much of the space and the most convenient stations occupied by dukes, earls, bishops, admirals, and generals, whom we could wish elsewhere, to make room for the increasing crowd of Englishmen, of political or literary eminence, claiming sepulchral honours. It may be impossible for the Dean and Chapter to entertain any proposal for removing to another part of the Abbey such monuments as were placed, either at the private cost of noble families or by a Parliamentary vote, over the identical spot where persons of distinction were buried a hundred and fifty years ago. But in the case of that huge pile of feeble monstrosities which blocks up the whole of the central arch on that side of the north transept where Palmerston is laid, we should be glad if it might be suggested that as the three young naval officers — Captain Lord Robert Manners, Captain William Bayne, and Captain William Blair — who were killed in Rodney's battles in the West Indies, in 1782, probably received the usual burial of sailors at sea, there is no peculiar reason for keeping their cumbrous memorial in this precise site; and it may, without impropriety, give place hereafter to the tombs of great English statesmen. The Illustration of Lord Palmerston's funeral which we published last week shows the intolerable awkwardness of this misplaced exhibition of inferior though most pretentious statuary art, not only taking up all the space which might be occupied with more truth and propriety by such monuments as those of Pitt and Fox, but entirely destroying the architectural effect of the side aisle, by the piece of blank wall, which was



INTERIOR OF ROMSEY ABBEY CHURCH.—SEE PAGE 470.



ROMSEY ABBEY CHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 470.



"STATESMEN'S CORNER," NORTH TRANSEPT, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

necessary to back up the straggling group of sculptures, filling the beautiful niche in which it stands. The same hapless and stupid outrage upon the sacred building, which its clerical conservators should never have allowed, is to be found with the monument to Lord Chatham in the neighbouring arch, otherwise a fine and expressive work, decreeing Cowper's praise—

> Bacon there
> Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
> And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.

The first William Pitt, whom some have called the greatest—but they were both alike patriotic and magnificent as well as able and masterly English statesmen—stands, in the attitude of oratory, on a lofty pedestal, supported by the seated figures of Britannia and Fortitude; while Britannia, with Neptune on the one hand and Force on the other, sits firmly enough below. The more refined and radical taste of our own age would, perhaps, reject the introduction of these allegorical figures. But that style of art is more gracefully and vigorously displayed in the composition of Chatham's monument than in the assemblage of odd and unmeaning fancies, the lovely bedding recollections of Flora, Cornucopia, the winged Fame holding a wreath or crown, the Britannia doing nothing at all, the lion holding a shield, the cornucopia, the urn, the scroll, and the heap of nautical instruments and submarine curiosities which litter the tomb-stone of Nelson's grandiloquent hero. The monument, by Flaxman, to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, occupying the next bay, but not, like the other monuments mentioned up the west and ugly wall, is admirable for the serene dignity of expression in the face and attitude of the ennobled Judge, while the supporting figures—Justice with her scales, and Wisdom with her book—are quite duly and significantly present.

The more ancient monuments of the larger size, conspicuous on the opposite side of the north transept (which is shown to the right hand in the Engraving on page 461), are those of two Dukes of Newcastle. These are, first, William Cavendish, the loyalist Duke, who died in 1676, and who had also been one of the tutors of Prince Margaret, "a wise, witty, and learned Lord, which her many books do testify;" one of that noble family of Lucas and Lisle, whom we have, indeed, noble, "for all the brothers were wise, and all the sisters virtuous." The second is John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1711. Three of our old Admirals—namely, Sir Charles Wager, Vernon, of Portobello, and Sir Peter Warren—are likewise accommodated here with sculptures by three different artists—Scheemakers, Rysbrack, and Roubiliac, who have, curiously enough, adopted in each case the same idea—Fame blowing a trumpet to the Admiral; Fame crowning a bust of the second Admiral; and Hercules putting a bust of the third Admiral on a pedestal. The Hercules stands ready to crown it with laurel. The force of artistic invention, it appears, was applied to the Admiral, and not to the English admirals, could no further go. Other monuments of this class, besides two or three of singular interest and beauty, are to be found, in the side aisle of the north transept, which does not come within our present View. There, too, are the busts, by Mr. Westes, of Charles Dibdin and Sir George Rodney, and the latter a most characteristic likeness; and the statue of Francis Horner, by Chantrey; and those of Henry Hastings, by Roubiliac; of Matthew Prior; of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton; and the statue of Sir William Follet, by Behnes.

There are four single statues—those of Castlereagh, Canning; Sir Robert Peel, Governor of Bombay; and Pitt—in the area of West Poet. There, being simply mounted on pedestals of a convenient size, placed at the side-walls of the arches, contrast favourably with the huge and unmeaning position, with the high-towering, wide-sprawling groups of figures in which the sculptors of a former age seemed to delight. The statue of Castlereagh, by Francis Chantrey, is nearly opposite to the grave of Lord Palmerston, which is indicated by the black hatchment above. Castlereagh, by the accomplished orator, dressed in a classic robe, holds a scroll in his right hand, the left arm resting on a pedestal. His person is described as one of his familiar attitudes: while speaking; at his feet on a pile of books. The countenance is full of calm intelligence and noble feeling; the whole form is animated with the very spirit of the man. Canning is excellent, in its way, in the statue by Gott of Sir John Malcolm, in his uniform as Major-General, with hand resting on a sword. The statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Gibson, stands in the right-hand corner, in the foreground of this View. The gravestone of William Pitt lies in the centre of the pavement of the north transept, where it may be found, with a little search; but the inscription does not remain so legible as might be wished. The grave of Charles James Fox is but a few feet distant—

> Genius, and taste, and talent gave
> For ever temb'd beneath the stone,
> Where—learning lovely learning pride!
> The mighty chiefs step side by side.
> Then upon Fox's grave the muse
> Twill trickle to his rival's bier;
> And Pitt's cold monument bedew,
> And Fox's shall the notes rebound.
> The solemn echo seems to cry,
> Here let their discord with them die;
> Speak not for them a separate doom,
> Whom Fate made brothers in the tomb.
> But search for their memorial in the page
> Of one such word'rous man the dust.

The six lancet-windows of the north transept, painted with figures of Moses, Joshua, Caleb, Gideon, David, and Jonathan, and with medallion portraits of their chief exploits, were presented by the surviving officers of Sir James Outram's army, killed in the Indian War of 1857-58; while another window, in the south aisle, has been presented to that of Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope. The rose-window, higher up, is filled with paintings of the Queen and the twelve Apostles, and the four Evangelists, is of much older date; and, compared with the gorgeous window of the south transept, which was put up in 1847, its effect is rather mild. The exquisite beauty of the sculptured details in this part of the Abbey demands the observation of the visitor, to whom his curiosity is satisfied respecting the monuments in Statesmen's Corner.

In Macclesfield Chapel, on Monday, Dr. Manning was enthroned as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster. The ceremony takes a cheerful view of the prospects of his Church in heretical England, as a generation or so ahead, the Anglican faith will be "absorbed in the bosom of the Church of his adoption," in the midst of a world-wide conflict which is going to end in a glorious victory over Pope, Church, and religion, known as the rule ark of salvation moving upon the face of the waters."

The Military and Iron Company launched, on Saturday, an ironclad cupola-frigate, built on Captain Cowper Coles's principles, for the Russian Government. Several distinguished Italians were present at the launch. On the same day the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding Company launched from their yards on the east-coast figate for the service of the Queen of Spain. The Duke of Montpensier, the Marquis of Molino, Spanish Ambassador, and other distinguished Spanish guests were present.

The coming of age of the Marquis of Blandford was celebrated last week at Blenheim Palace in a manner worthy of the princely house of which the Marquis is the heir. The festivities began on Monday with a dinner to the distinguished gentlemen connected with the estate. On Tuesday the tenantry of the Blenheim estates in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Wiltshire were entertained at a dinner in the grand hall of the palace, and at night the entire suite of the state and private rooms were opened for the reception of the wives and families of the tenants, who assembled for a ball in the library, at which the Duchess of Marlborough and the ladies of the family and others visiting the palace were present. On Wednesday the cottage tenants and their wives, and the workmen and their families employed on the estate, were entertained at a magnificent fete champêtre—those connected with Blenheim and the Oxfordshire estates to the number of about 600 in the riding-school of the palace, and those of Buckingham-shire and Wiltshire in their respective localities; and at night there was a display of fireworks. On Thursday there was a meet of the Blenheim hounds at Blenheim. The palace was opened on Friday for the reception of a great county and university gathering. Dancing took place in the library, and the whole suite of rooms was open for conversazione, and supper was served in the hall. The week's entertainments passed off in a highly successful manner.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE 5th of November, without the Gunpowder Treason Service, Guy Fawkes, fireworks, and bonfires, and the 9th of November without men in armour! Stands England where it did? Is the British Constitution quite safe? Are there no fears abroad for the inviolability of the Charter of William the Conqueror and the Protestant succession? Well, the 5th of November has fallen on a Sunday; and, although one who listed might have read the Gunpowder Treason Service to himself, there is surely no need to make the common service an occurrence to the liturgy, which is simply an insult to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. We are apt to grow very spiteful when we hear this foreigner, that foreigner, denounce the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; and that "conversion of England," which Archbishop Manning spoke so hopefully the other day at his entronization in Moorfields Chapel, will not be materially helped but by moderation. It is vital already to the commemoration of a bygone fanatic. A few grey maids their appearance in the streets on Monday the 6th; but the more fantastic and preposterous appearances, much more closely resembling Og, the King of Bashan, and his iron bedstead, which we have from Punch and Hawkes. I now see guy in a hockey-cart, and another in a perambulator. I think the police should look to these conveyances. Their entrepreneurs are in the majority of cases the lowest order of roughs; strangers, who make it their business, remember, and "Hollas, boys, hollas!" is assuredly only a variation of the old and time-honoured tumult.

As for the Lord Mayor in Brass, his disappearance from this year's Lord Mayor's Show may be, if you choose, considered only as temporary; and perhaps it is. Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs in Venice, in the great King of the City may have a weakness for ancient knights; and the Venetian people have a procession of heroes in the streets on the circus; and the next present us with a locomotive representation of "The Marquis of Conway, or the ransome of Sir Bevois with the great dragon Pembuckagon from "Arthur's Show." And to my mind, the Lord Mayor's Show is the best show in London, and a delight to the guy in gorgeot and greaves the go-by. He was a grand sight, mounted on his prancing charger, but, later in the afternoon of a wet day, with his panoply and footster and trappings all dripping, he looked most painful; and towards night, when the Man in Brass generally makes his appearance, I have seen him standing in the open carriage about his person, so that he was as "tight" within as his armour was loose without. Perhaps the Lord Mayor has a too sensitive temperament it was impossible to contemplate him without forebodings of rheumatic inflammation and discouragement. But the Man in Brass ever fell off his horse. Once down on the ground, it was physically impossible for him to get up again in a hurry.

Some critics have taken exception to the character of Mr. Venus, the anatomical "artist," in *Our Mutual Friend*, on the score that manufacturers of most delicate and refined productions cannot be generally thoughtful and cultivated persons—"artists," indeed, in the truest sense of the word. I myself am inclined to think Dickens's bent with call-fore for the sisters of "loughsure men." I am acquainted with a collier, a Yorkshire collier, who is a botanist and Mr. Venus is closely drawn from nature, and that his filthy workshop, by the intimate Lowthian Bell, resembles the Venusian den of which I enclose a sketch, for lodger, is a Dutch picture of scrupulous fidelity, of which the original may be found not a hundred miles—as the penny-a-liners say—from Newcastle-on-Tyne. I have seen the same remark made by Mr. Dickens himself, in his preface to *Our Mutual Friend*—that the strangest things in fiction are often mere copies of fact. This remark is applicable in fiction what are the commonest experiences in life.

The pursuit of good letters has lost a faithful and capable follower in the death of *Dr. James Love*, a contributor to many reviews, and for long connected with the *Field*, the *Queen*, and other weekly newspapers. He was also a contributor to many magazines, and to the reviews and magazines. Educated at the Blue-coat School, where he was contemporary with Coleridge Cunningham, his first experience of business life was in a lawyer's office; but he soon left it for literature, going into literature and journalism, and soon found his place, and steadily kept it, until the day of his death. His acquirements in the field of French tongue his proficiency may be estimated by his very excellent translation of Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." Of late years that he was frequently consulted by his friend Victor Hugo on matters relating to the English language. His reviewing and *Notes and Queries* was an omnivorous reader, and was "well posted up" in the literature of the seventeenth century. He had a genuine enjoyment to geology. A writer of clear, nervous English, and the possessor of a style which was all his own, his style was quaint, and *Dr.* James Love

Bonheur, and a series of Italian sketches, by Mrs. Benham Hay, also specially deserve attention.

The pictures by foreign artists are generally choice in quality, and include many gems of former exhibitions at the French Gallery. The following paintings are particularly well represented:—Messrs. De Penne, Duverger, Gérome, Bougueseau ("The Indigent Family," a noble picture, deserving study by British artists as well as the public), Keller, Troyer, Bronland, the two Knokkoeks, Nordenberg, E. Frère, Chavet, de Fontaine, Verschuur, A. Schmidt, C. Baugniet, Perrou, Seignac, C. Wallandre, H. Schlesinger, A. Bonheur, and J. C. Thom (a young English artist of promise, a pupil of E. Frère).

About three months back, under the heading 'Art in Photography," we reviewed a series of photographs, by Mrs. Cameron, then, as now, on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall, and which, though disfigured by manipulative blemishes, appeared to us the most artistic capabilities in photography of the highest and most valuable kind. Since that review Mrs. Cameron has produced many large and also many other admirable works. We are glad to add that the whole of her collection is now being exhibited in the rooms the use of which has been lent by Mr. Gambart) above the Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. As the exhibition is open to the public, and not public those weeks, we strongly recommend a visit from all interested in a wonderful art—still, perhaps, in its infancy; and we hope to have space next week to notice that portion of the collection which we have not yet reviewed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don José Maria Corbacho as Consul at Southampton for the Republic of Peru.

A new gymnasium was opened at Lewisham, on Monday night. Lord Stanley presided, and delivered an address on the value of such institutions in our large towns.

The ceremony of uncovering the monument which has been raised by subscription to the late Alderman Livesey, of Rochdale, took place, last Saturday, in the presence of a large number of persons.

The ship Savoir Faire, bound from Liverpool to Calcutta, was wrecked on Tuesday, on the Kentish Knock, off the mouth of the Swin. Weekend and Calnow life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution succeeded in rescuing the crew of twenty-two men.

A company is being formed in Devizes, Wilts, to supply that town with water. A spring, near the village of Roundway, is the source from which the supply will be obtained. It is estimated that the company will be able to sell water at the rate of 6d. per 1000 gallons.

The Fenian prisoners have commenced proceedings against the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Stronge, the governor of Mountjoy prison, and others, and actions for libel are to be brought against Archbishop Cullen, for his late pastoral. Mr. Gray, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* for publishing the pastoral.

A whole-length testimonial portrait of Mr. H. C. March Phillips, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Devon (executed by Mr. Sydney Hodges), was presented at the Plymouth Guildhall, on Friday last, and a dinner to Mr. Phillipps was afterwards given at the Ball Saloon, at which a large number of the leading and yeomanry gentry were present.

Mr. Miller, M.P. for the Leith Burghs, was entertained at dinner, yesterday week, by 250 of the electors, in the Assembly-rooms, Leith—Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, of Whitehouse, in the chair. Mr. Miller, in his reply to the toast, in acknowledgment of his services to the port of Leith, especially referred to his connection with the Leith Docks Bill.

The Shenandoah, one of the Confederate cruisers which has been preying upon American vessels, has arrived in the Mersey, entered the port of Liverpool, on Monday, and surrendered to her Majesty's ship Donegal. It is to be New Year's Day before the Shenandoah will be clear of the Shenandoah asked of the pilot who boarded the vessel was whether there was peace between the North and South, and on being answered in the affirmative he gave up his sword to the Government.

Lieutenant James Henry Lalor, of the 9th Connecticut Volunteer, United States, who was wrecked on landing from the steam-ship Erin (from which arrived at the Cove of Cork on Thursday), was brought before the magistrate on Saturday and discharged. The police, however, have received instructions to watch his movements, as there was no evidence to connect him with Fenianism, and he is about to return, with his uncle, to America.

The Royal Albert Infirmary at Bishop's Waltham, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Wednesday, the 25th ult., was opened on Tuesday, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur and Princess Louise of Wales, and a large number of the nobility and gentry of the county, rendered by Thomas Chamberlain, Esq., of Hursley, who presided at the same time. We shall illustrate the opening of the Infirmary in our next Number.

A piece of plate, value £50 guineas, was presented, on Thursday, to the Queen of Liverpool, Mr. Edward Lawson, who has filled the office of Lord Mayor of that town for two years—although not literally ordered to the present ceremony—"as a mark of the high sense of the manner he made fathers more happy over offs malcontiles, torn tal tea gifties bye yo tommunion ove ane silver cradle on the occasion of the christening of a silver vase was presented to the Mayoress of Rochdale, Mrs. Tatham, by the members of the Co-operative "as a memorial of the happy incident during the mayoralty of her husband."

The Industrial Exhibition was finally closed last Saturday evening. Wednesday was originally fixed as the last day, but it was deemed advisable to continue the exhibition for another week, and to devote the receipts of the extra days to the fund being raised in Bristol for the erection of a free hospital. The announcement was received on Wednesday week at a meeting at which the Mayor (Mr. W. Nash) presided, and at which Mr. H. Bolwell, Mr. Bolwell, Mr. Proctor, Alderman Proctor, Mr. H. E. Allen read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that the total number of exhibitors was 1,600. The total number of visitors during the six weeks the exhibition was open was 156,926, and the total receipts were £2,624. After the amounts, a sum of £1,000 had been set aside for refunding calculations to be distributed in prizes, but the prizes awarded only absorbed £500, and the committee had decided to hand over the £500 remaining to the building's work, however, it was stated, that there was not quite so valuable the balance of the £500 and a further sum of £150 to be given in additional prizes. After the discharging all liabilities there will remain a considerable surplus, which it is proposed to divide among the principal medical charities and some of the other institutions of the city.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Rarely all National Securities have been in improved request, and prices have shown more animation than during the week now terminated. The Bank of England stock have been sold with a moderate trade. The continental operations on account of the Bank have been on a fair scale, and some inducement upon the market generally. In the Unfunded debt, very little has been done.

There is a full average supply of money at the Stock Exchange, and the demand for short-notice broking been steady, but rates have been confined to a low range. The following are the rates which have taken place to the end of the week:—

Thirty days' bills	...	...	5 per cent.	Four months'	...	...	6 per cent.
Two months'	...	...	6	Six months'	...	...	6
Three months'	...	...	6				

In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods were effected at 6 to 5½ per cent.

The following are the quotations for money taken place to the end of the week:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	3	Turin	6	6
Vienna	6	6	Berlin	5	5
Berlin	5	4½	Madrid	6	6
Hamburg	4	4	Amsterdam	3	3
Frankfort	4	4	Petersburg	7	6

Rather large quantities of gold have been sent into the Bank of England; but £300,000 has been withdrawn for shipment to the Brazils. The imports have been on a more moderate scale, and the exports have been large.

The shortage in American securities have been very moderate, on lower terms. United States 6-20 Bonds have been sold, E. Atlantic and Great Western Debentures, 8½ to 9; Illinois Centrals, 91½; New Shares, 93½; Erie Scrip has realised 6 to 5 prem.

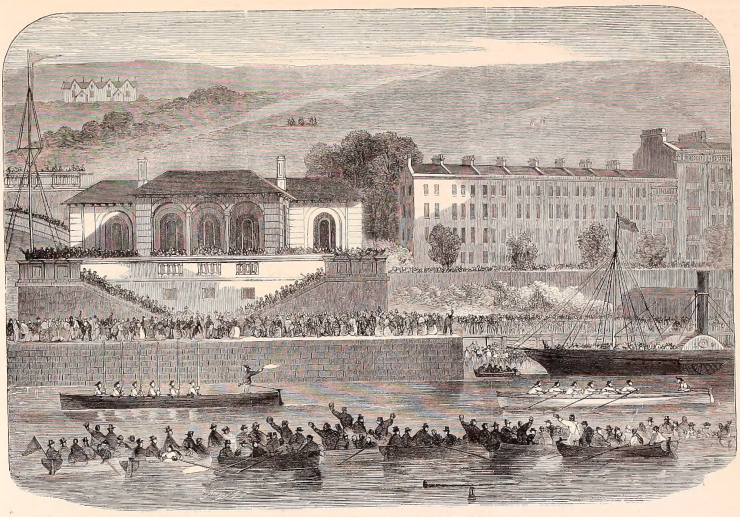
The Bank of England Return, for the week ending Wednesday last, has the Rest and New Three per Cents, 87 6/8; India Bonds, 1st to 5th prem.; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. 5th to 3s. 7th prem.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Bank Stock was 2 to 3 prem. Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. 5th to 3s. 7th prem.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Bank Stock was 2 to 3 prem. The following are the quotations:—Bonds, for Tuesday, closed at 84½; Ditto, for Thurs. Dec. 7, 84½; Bonds, 87 to 88; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87 to 87½; India Bonds, 1st to 5th prem.; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. 5th to 3s. 7th prem.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Bank Stock was 2 to 3 prem. The following are the quotations:—Bonds, for Tuesday, closed at 84½; Ditto, for Thurs. Dec. 7, 84½; Bonds, 87 to 88; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87 to 87½; India Bonds, 1st to 5th prem.; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. 5th to 3s. 7th prem.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Bank Stock was 2 to 3 prem. The following are the quotations:—

Consols, 1844, to 1865, Indian Bonds, 5th to 3s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 4s. dis.—On Thursday last the Bank of England was closed. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Stock Exchange was closed. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87½ [Bank Stock, 198 [Exchequer Bills, 3s. 7th prem.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 4s. 6d. [India Bonds, 1st to 5th prem.

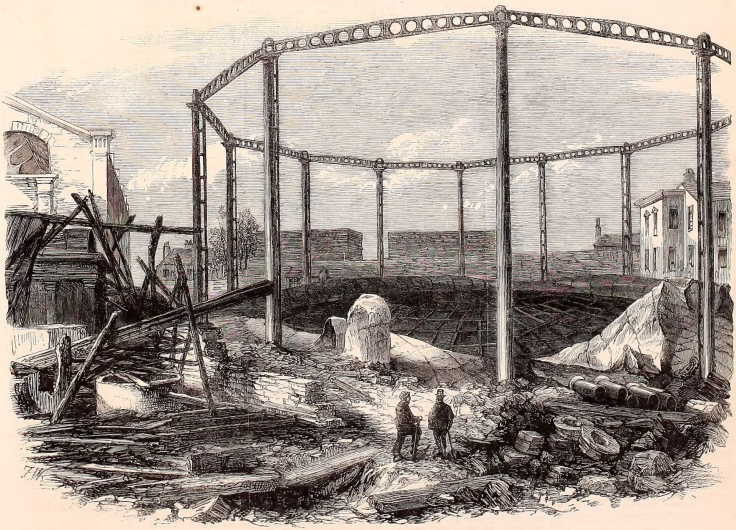
The Foreign Room continues very dull, and most securities have further declined in value. Mexican Bonds have been sold, Spanish Certificates, Peruvian Bonds, and Turkish Bonds have been done. Brazilian Five per Cents have been done at 97½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1889, 89 ; Ditto Five per Cents, 1865, 94½ ; Chilian Three per Cents, 1853, 71 ; Ditto Six per Cents, 1860, 97 ; Ecuador Bonds, 12½ ; Mexican, 19½ ; Ditto, Account, 19½ ; Ditto Five per Cents, 79 ; Peruvian Five per Cents, 1865, 79 ; Ditto Four per Cents, 1849, 64 ; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 92½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 84½ ; Ditto Four per Cents, 1862, 74½ ; Spanish Certificates, 20½ ; Ditto, 1823, 20 ; Ditto, Deferred, 8½ ; Ditto Passive, 5½ ; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 72½ ; Ditto Six per Cents, 1862, 72½ ; Ditto Six per Cents, 1863, 72½ ; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 54½ ; Ditto Four per Cents, 1862, 54½ ; Venezuelan Bonds, 19½ ; Ditto Account, 19½ ; Ditto Five per Cents, 79 ; Buenos Ayres Five per Cents, 1868, 92½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1868, 92½ ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 1868, 92½ ex div.; Ditto Six per Cents, 1868, 92½ ex div.; Ditto Six per Cents, 1863, 94½ ; Ditto Five per Cents, 1863, 94½ ; Chilian Three per Cents, 1853, 71 ; Ditto Six per Cents, 1860, 97 ; Ecuador Bonds, 12½ ; Mexican, 19½ ; Ditto, Account, 19½ ; Ditto Five per Cents, 79 ; Buenos Ayres Five per Cents, 1868, 92½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1868, 92½ ex div.; Ditto Five



THE WILTSHIRE CHAMPION COURSING MEETING AT STONEHENGE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



NAVAL BOAT-RACE IN CORK HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 463



RUINS OF THE GASWORKS AT NINE-ELMS AFTER THE EXPLOSION.—SEE PAGE 463.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
Manager, Mr. E. T. Smith.
Monday, at Seven, a Grand Performance of Scenes from the Works of the most celebrated Composers, in which the most extraordinary Troupe of Dogs, the ASTLEY'S TROUPE LITTLE FOX Headed by Captain Bob.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.
The most healthy and agreeable resort in winter. Warm and dry. Concerts of the highest class. Band, 12.30 and 4.30. Organ, by Gruneisen, 3.30.
Saturday, Nov. 11, Classical, General and Afternoon Performances. Also, on Saturday, a Great Display of Chrysanthemums, when Prizes will be awarded for the best specimens.
Open at 10 o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, admitting to all kinds of goods exercises, &c., the Conservatories, and the Musical and Scientific Collections of the Crystal Palace.

STODARE.—231st REPRESENTATION.
THEATRE OF MYSTERY, MYSTIFIN HALL.
MASTER STODARE'S VENTRILOQUISTIC ENTERTAINMENT, entitled the SPIRITS, a Mystery; the Invisible Lady Guests at Farmer Jones, and the Dual Indian Maiden Mystery. Assisted by Colonel Stodare. Every Evening at Eight. Saturday and Wednesday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Entrance, Regent-street, Quadrant. Admission, 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s. Almost indescribable."—The Times, April 18, 1865.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. CORNEY GRAIN, will EXPATIATE UPON MOTLEY TOPICS, IN A PECULIAR FAMILY. After which, Mr. John Parry will give his MUSICAL REMINISCENCES. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—Every Evening, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight. The only Original and Authentic CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Moore, Decker, Rainy, and Hamilton, Proprietors). First season in London of nearly three years. Every part of the entertainment will be rendered by the whole company. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Unreserved Seats, 1s. Gallery, 1s.—Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.
EXETER HALL.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH, On FRIDAY NEXT, the FOURTH SEASON will COMMENCE on FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 17, with a Performance of HANDEL'S MESSIAH, and MENDELSSOHN'S HYMN. Principal Vocalists: Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Banks, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Tickets 2s. and 1s. each. Numbered stalls, 10s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. reserved tickets, 5s. each, now ready. The subscription transferable per Day Concert, reserved seats. Three Guinea subscription to the above arrangement of tickets admits the Committee to issue to subscribers, at their discretion, a limited number of tickets for the Rehearsals on Thursday evening, if so required. Attendance at these will be at Exeter Hall, from ten till five, and on Friday evening from seven till ten o'clock, during Rehearsal, for receipt of subscriptions.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. SANTLEY
ELIJAH, THURSDAY, 16th.

EXETER HALL.—ELIJAH.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Opening Night, Thursday, Nov. 16, at Seven. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Leigh Wilson, Mr. Rudolph, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Theodore Distin. Organist, Mr. Stimpson Bennett. Stalls and Choral Tickets, 5s. each; Balcony, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had and reserved the whole evening; 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s.—14, 15, Exeter Hall.

MRS. MACREADY AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, at Three o'clock.
Tickets (if reserved or not) to be procured at Mr. Austin's Ticket Library, 38, Old Bond-street; also at the other Libraries and Metzlerstein's.

MRS. CAMERON'S FIRST EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS NOW OPEN (for this month of November only) at 74, PALL-MALL.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," "FRESH FACES," and NEW ORGANOPHONIC COMPANY.—Mr. THURTON will appear on THE QUEEN, DOG and RABBIT, BACK DOOR in SHADE, MONDAY, NOV. 13, Peterborough; 14, Stamford; 15, Grantham; 16, Retford Market; 17, Doncaster; 18, Howden.

MESSRS REBECCA ELLIOTT has to announce that her CLASSES for Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING from NATURE and the Department of Botanical Art will be RESUMED for the Season on TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, at her Residence, 3, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park. Mrs. Rebecca Elliott, Professor of Botany, 13, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. Prospectuses and all particulars may be had at Messrs. Winsor and Newton's.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, opposite Westminster Abbey.—The hospital is entirely dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public and is urgently in need of increased benefactions. The annual expenditure exceeds by nearly £800, the income from all sources, and the debt has increased to £1,600, since the opening of the new wards. The Committee have been compelled to limit and henceforth refuse the PRIVILEGE OF HEAD OF PATIENTS, which has been enjoyed by the governors for the last quarter of each year. The out-patient department has increased in the rate of 2,000 a year, and the expenditure for objects entirely of charity has increased 50 per cent in proportion. Donations to and out patients were received in 1864, and out of that number 1,000 were admitted into the wards, and 1,000 were relieved at the doors of the hospital.
Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., Westminster Palace; and by C. Steward Reed, Esq., or by the Secretary, at the Westminster Hospital, opposite Westminster Abbey.—F. J. WILSON, Secretary.

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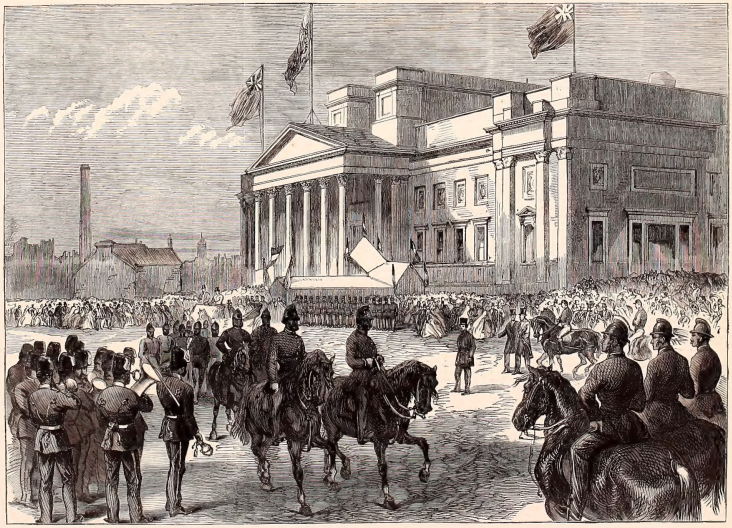
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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO LIVERPOOL.



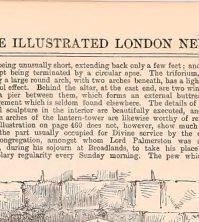
DEPARTURE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES FROM THE PRINCE'S LANDING-STAGE.



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AT THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY.—SEE PAGE 472.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW TO MR. GLADSTONE.

THERE speeches made by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday week at Glasgow—the first, in reply to an address from the Reform Union, in the Trades' Hall; the second, an hour or two later, in the City Hall, upon his receiving the freedom of the city, presented to him by the Lord Provost on behalf of the Corporation; and, lastly, the third, at a great meeting of working men, held the same evening in the Scots Hall—have doubtless been perused by very many of our readers with the attention which is due to all that may be said at the present juncture by the most important member of the new Ministry. We give on page 457 an illustration of the scene in the City Hall, where the ceremony of investing him with the freedom



TABLET INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF LORD PALMERSTON'S FATHER AND MOTHER, IN ROMSEY ABBEY CHURCH.

of Glasgow took place. The hall was, of course, filled with spectators in every part, while Mrs. Gladstone, the Misses Gladstone, Lady Blantyre, and the Ministers of Glasgow occupied the platform behind. On the platform were the magistrates and members of the Town Council; Mr. Dalgleish, M.P.; Mr. Graham, M.P.; Sir E. Colebrooke; Mr. Crum Ewing, M.P.; Mr. Mure, M.P.; Captain Orr Ewing, M.P.; the Dean of Faculty, and other persons of note. At two o'clock Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by the Lord Provost, appeared on the platform, and was received with loud and continuous cheering. The Lord Provost, in presenting the freedom of the city to the right hon. gentleman, referred to the distinguished services which Mr. Gladstone had rendered to the country, and the important changes which he had effected in our financial system for the relief of our home trade and manufactures. An address having been read by the Town Clerk, the freedom of the city, inclosed in a massive gold box (the shape and decoration of which of this box may be seen in the annexed illustration), was presented by the Lord Provost to the right hon. gentleman, who, on receiving it, warmly shook hands with the chief magistrate, and then turned to address the meeting, by whom he was received with loud and long continued cheering. The audience rose to greet him, and for some moments there was a complete ovation, the ladies in the gallery waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen their hats. Silence having at length been restored, Mr. Gladstone delivered his speech.

He began by saying that even at that moment, and amidst the flattering applause of his fellow-citizens, a man, he felt himself most solitary in his public life—so many of his former colleagues and political associates had for years been removed from his side. He named, besides Lord Palmerston, Mr. Cobden, Lord Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Canning, and Lord Dalhousie, all able and experienced statesmen, who were strong enough to have formed a Cabinet by themselves. He referred, also, to the death of the late Prince Consort, whose loss could never be replaced. He believed, however, that this country would never want a competent succession of useful public men, to carry on the administration of its affairs. The name of Earl Russell, as chief of the new Ministry, was itself a pledge and promise to the people. "A man," said Mr. Gladstone, "who has fought for British liberty, for our institutions and for our laws, but with a view to the strengthening of those laws; who has fought on a hundred fields in their improvement; and who, long ago, when he had scarcely-third honourable year, to unlearn the lesson of his whole life, to change the direction of his course, and to forfeit the inheritance which he has secured in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. I therefore come to think that the country has reasonable assurance in the name of the person who has for the second time assumed the responsibility of guiding the destinies of the Crown, with the aid of many experienced and distinguished persons whom I am happy to call my colleagues,—I therefore hope that the country has reasonable assurance that the same wise and enlightened spirit which has for the last thirty or thirty-five years distinguished in the main the policy of British legislation and the conduct of the Executive Government will still continue to be exhibited by those who will have the responsibility and direction of public affairs." The right hon. gentleman then turned to a retrospect of the chief measures, political and social reforms, which have been accomplished within that time. We have seen," he remarked, "the popular franchise wisely and temperately, yet boldly, enlarged; we have seen the education of the people immensely extended, with at the same time, all due regard to the sanctity and the spirit of religion on the one hand, and to the feelings of private conscience on the other; we have seen religious disabilities, for the most part, swept away; we have seen many interesting and deeply important questions of social policy asserting from year to year greater and still greater importance; we have seen the principle of free trade and the method by which taxes are taken from the people largely reconsidered and revised; and we have seen all these great changes made with a view to the promotion of one great end—the freedom of the industrious not only among the various members of our own community, but also among the various members of the great human family, the nations of the world." And, for the reform which he thought had been the most fertile of good results was the adoption of the principle of free trade. He enlarged briefly upon this topic, expressing his conviction of the effect of a sound commercial policy in removing the most frequent causes of war, particularly with regard to the colonial trade. He observed that, while these principles acted more immediately to encourage the material prosperity of mankind, those who were most zealous for their progress should not be accused of adopting the worship of mammon, since there were high moral benefits connected with the peaceful and friendly intercourse of nations, carried on by those pursuits of industry and commerce which were meant primarily for the satisfaction of our lower wants. He felt convinced that these ideas were now firmly rooted in the minds of the people of Great Britain; and her Majesty's Ministers, he added in an ardious task, would rely on the support of the country. "We have," he said at the ending, "to the best of our ability, we have much, indeed, to acknowledge with thankfulness; and, most of all, we have to delight in the recollection that the politics of this world are perhaps very slowly, with many intervals, many checks, many reverses, nevertheless, upon the whole, gradually assuming a character which promises to be less and less one of conflict and violence; less and less one of violence and bloodshed; more and more one of general kindness and friendliness; and more one connecting the common reciprocal advantages and the common interests pervading the world, and uniting together the whole of the human family in a manner which befits rational and immortal beings, owing their existence to one Creator, and having but one hope either for this world or the next."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid great cheering. He subsequently visited the Exchange, where he was presented to a number of by an immense throng within and without the walls of the building.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE.

THE small town of Romsey, seven or eight miles from Southampton, has lately been noticed for having Lord Palmerston's house of Broadlands in its vicinity, as described in this Journal a fortnight ago. The Abbey Church, of which we give two illustrations on page 466, is one of the most interesting monuments of Norman ecclesiastical architecture belonging to the conventual class of buildings which remain in this country; though a portion of the nave must be referred to a later style. Externally, the west front is distinguished by its bold and massive buttresses, with pilasters rising nearly the full height of the building, and forming the imposts of blank arches in the clear and transept ranges. The whole edifice, it will be remarked, is cruciform, with the central tower at the intersection. The interior has a grand and noble aspect, but presents some striking peculiarities; the choir being unusually short, extending back only a few feet; and each transept being terminated by a circular apse. The triforium, comprising a large round arch, with two arches beneath, has a light and graceful effect. Behind the altar, at the east end, are two windows, with a pair between them, which forms an external buttress, an arrangement which is seldom found elsewhere. The details of ornamental sculpture in the interior are beautifully executed, and the Roman arches of the lantern-tower are likewise worthy of remark. Our illustration on page 466 does not, however, show much more than the part usually occupied for Divine service by the clergy and congregation, amongst whom Lord Palmerston was accustomed, during the days of his residence at Romsey, to take place with exemplary regularity every Sunday morning. The pew which he occupied may be distinguished in the Engraving by the curtains hanging round it. The tombs of Lord Palmerston's father and mother, as well as that of Sir William Temple, his brother, and those of other members of his family are in the south aisle. We have engraved a drawing of the mural tablet, by Flaxman, which was erected by the late Minister to the memory of his parents, about the time when he entered public life. The inscription, which was probably composed by himself, runs as follows:—

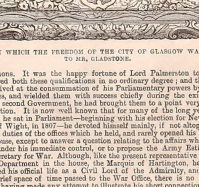
Sacred to the Memory of
Henry Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple,
and of
Mary Viscountess Palmerston,
his second wife,
whose remains are deposited near this place.
He was born the 4th Dec., 1739;
Succeeded his grandfather, Viscount Palmerston, on the 18th June, 1757,
and departed this life the 20th Jan., 1805.
They left to survive them, by a marriage between them
and two daughters, Frances and Elizabeth,
to whom they were fond and affectionate parents.

To those who knew the tenor of their days
Verses need but little to express their praise;
To those by whom their virtues were unknown,
For cold applause the pictures would be drawn;
And proud affection asks not for their bier
The casual tribute of a stranger's tear.
With aching bosoms and with bleeding hearts
We marked those signs with which the spirit parts;
Yet bowed submissive to the chastening rod,
For dear bought to ourselves the decrees of God.
More blest to live, they die in Him who trust;
He deals His mercies when he calls the just.

LORD PALMERSTON IN PARLIAMENT.

AN English statesman, to be complete in his function, must be possessed of a dual quality—he must not only be an administrator and a politician, but, more or less, an adept in the art of governing men as the ruling paragon in a representative assembly like our House of Commons. It was the happy fortune of Lord Palmerston to have acquired both these qualifications in no ordinary degree; and though he served at the commencement of his Parliamentary powers by slow degrees, and wielded them with success chiefly during the existence of his second Government, he brought them to a social very near perfection. It is now well known that for many of the long years in which he sat in Parliament—beginning with his election for Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1807—he devoted himself, if not entirely, yet mainly, to the duties of the offices which he held, and rarely opened his lips in the house, except to answer a question relating to the offices which he had under his immediate control, or to propose the Army Estimates as Secretary for War. Although he was the youngest representative of the War Department in the house, the Marquis of Hartington, he commenced his official life as a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and then in a brief space of time passed to the War Office, there is no record of his having made any attempt to illustrate his short connection with the administration of the Navy by any speech. There is a faint record which goes to indicate that his first essay was on the subject of the slave trade; and, if so, it is a curious indication of early-formed sentiments on a question with regard to which, all through his career and up to the very latest instance of its being mooted, he has held the most decided and uniform language. To those who, in the several Parliaments which have run their course since 1802, have been witnesses of the self-possession, or rather the self-assertion, of Lord Palmerston, in his intercourse communications with the House, it must be something surprising to learn that for twenty years before that he was characterised as modest and retiring; was in vain urged by his colleagues to put forth those powers of debate on general questions which they believed him to possess; and was so reserved on every subject except that of his own department as to have acquired, in those rather jocular and nicknaming Parliamentary days, the sobriquet of the "Silent Friend." The first speech, properly so called, which he was induced to deliver in those early days of gravity—for he was grave almost from infancy in his demeanour in the house in those days, so much so as to elicit from his friend George the remark that he looked as if he had topped needlicity—was on a subject connected with the War Department—namely, the Copenhagen, the policy of which he defended in language good and terse and with argument clear and forcible; but, as the tradition goes, without any deviation from his then characteristic modesty, except as much confidence as was founded on official knowledge. It was on this point that, even at that period, he excelled. He had a most admirably regulated and organised the department over which he presided, was so thorough a devotee of order and method, and had so mastered every detail and complication of his office, that, so far as that was concerned, he was a speaking fact when-ever he had to deal with anything relating to it in the house. This special knowledge and its careful arrangement in his mind stood him in good service when the time came for him to enter into a controversy with the father of financial reform, the late Joseph Hume, on the War Office estimates within the purview of the sweeping indictment against Governmental extravagance and maladministration which Mr. Hume brought forward with an industry and a persistency soon after he entered Parliament. It was, of course, the duty of Lord Palmerston to reply to the enthusiastic financier, and this he did slowly and with the weight derived from the manifest circumstance that he knew well what he was talking about; and soon, with that tone of good-humoured though sharp reproof which he had hitherto kept dormant, it is recorded that he puzzled, perplexed, and quieted Mr. Hume, beginning that series of antithetical phrases which passed to apothegms, and which gave the characteristic to the Parliamentary talk until the very last. One of those phrases which he used in order to satisfy the unconvinced mind of Mr. Hume on some argument with regard to the expenses of the War Office which seemed little short of miraculous has come down to us; for it is said that, adopting again and once more the slave trade as his subjects he spoke with his characteristic good sense, showing what he knew of the subject, delivering himself in clear, but appropriate language, though he could not be called fluent, for he always and in his best days halted in his speech with hesitation even exactly slowly, but with pauses between his words which prevented his ever being forcible; and it was said of him when he was in office that he never took the trouble to choose the most striking and pointed words that were at once the simplest and the most calculated to convey his meaning, and which, indeed, he stated here that these were the characteristics of his speaking to the last. He never rose to the height of oratory, but he was constantly epigrammatic in his style, and this he intended to be in the first regiment, it was indicated as much by the tone of voice and the impressiveness of delivery as by the language in which it was couched, which was rarely, if ever, tinged with imagery or rounded elaborately into periods. Such was the style of Lord Palmerston's mainly of a stiff movement of the arms from the elbow down, while his body was rarely moved, and forward on his heels, which latter were now and then placed together and his figure drawn up in the attitude of deference of the old school. Quarter when he was about to make a most courier-like bow. But the bow, even, and the whole subject-matter of his speeches, then, as has been said, stiff and even ungainly.

It was while out of office, and up time when he receded from the Government of the Duke of Wellington with Mr. Huskisson, and when he had thrown in his fortunes with those of Mr. Canning, that Lord Palmerston's display of his knowledge and his close attention to foreign policy; and he made two speeches then—one on foreign policy generally, and one on the affairs of Portugal—in which he laid down the principles on which he ever afterwards acted, and which, no doubt, laid the foundation of his claims to the seals of the Foreign Office in the Government of Earl Grey. During the years—and, as Ministries have gone since the time of Lord Liverpool, they were not few—in which Lord Palmerston was Foreign Minister, he retained the character in Parliament which he had established at the outset by his powers of speech chiefly, if not altogether, to his own department. Up to 1845, so little part in party discussions had Lord Palmerston taken, that on the prorogation or close of the Session of that year, it was with surprise that not almost only House of Lords and House of Commons was moved to be an imitation of those summaries of the Session which Lord Palmerston had been accustomed to inflict on the Whig Government when they were running to seed under Lord Melbourne. It was this time Sir Robert Peel was Premier, in the full flush of consciousness of leading a strong Government with a strong party at his back; and as Lord John Russell and all the other leaders of the Opposition had departed, Lord Palmerston as Lord Palmerston was sitting almost solitary in the centre of the first Opposition bench, it was clear that this epitome of what was an idea of his own, to which the opportunity tempted him. It was well done, with all the point and vigour for which he was in after years become notorious in the house, but it was received by the House with a surprise which was almost a stare at what seemed very like presumption on his part. Strange as this may seem now, it was nevertheless the fact, and the evidence of its existence is to be found in the circumstance that when Lord Palmerston concluded, it was not the Prime Minister who first moved to reply to him, but Lord Stanley (the present Earl of Derby), then Secretary for the Colonies, who did so. Lord Palmerston calmly leaned back, as Lord Stanley, touched his ear, whispered a word in his ear, and then, rising, delivered a speech, distinguished by all contemporaries, which was quite as wonder how so comparatively unimportant a personage as Lord Palmerston should have taken on himself to make so serious a display of Parliamentary power; and, twitting him all through, Sir Robert turned a general laugh upon him by designating him as "the last rose of summer left blooming alone" on the Opposition benches. Odd as it may seem at present, it is undoubted that on that occasion the discomfiture of Lord Palmerston was complete. After that great oration which he delivered from the close of one day to the dawn of the next on the Greek question, and which no one ventured or desired to follow, so that he had the whole debate of the night to himself, Sir Robert Peel may be said to have compromised Lord Palmerston when he stated that he, in common with the whole country, was proud of the speech and of the man who delivered it. That speech was the great epoch in the Parliamentary life of Lord Palmerston. Henceforth he stood foremost in the rank of great debaters, as from that day he dated the influence on the House, which culminated in his thorough mastery of that assembly, as far as what may be called the rights and privileges of its leader were concerned.



GOLD BOX, IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GLADSTONE.

It was while he was Home Secretary in the Government of Lord Aberdeen that Lord Palmerston became specially noted for sharp, not to say flippant, replies to questions put to him, and which were more quick retorts than answers, though sometimes they rose to the height of repartee. Subsequently, and when he was under the influence of the responsibility of Prime Minister, he modified his style of answer; and, while he used it often with great skill to parry or postpone an interrogation which was not convenient to him at the moment, the jest, which was almost a gibe, was divested of its bitterness. The good-humoured tone, the smile on the lip, and the twinkle of the eye; and he seldom failed to raise a laugh against the questioner. This, however, was only true only of the period of his last Administration: for in that between 1850 and 1858 his denouncers in the House of Commons such as myself could tell of the supplementary defects which ended in his resignation. Having come into office almost with the acclamation of the entire parliamentary body, the exception of Sir George Lewis, who had not yet made the impression on the House to which was afterwards entitled by the great experience of his qualities—by a set of colleagues of the calibre of second-rate Under Secretaries, Lord Palmerston found himself unable, as to a great extent, he grew giddy, and treated Parliament with an insolence which was sometimes not a mere affectation of manner, but which arose from almost personal feeling against him and not the least amongst the Liberal members, towards whom his bearing was the most lordly and overbearing of all. On one occasion, when Mr. Bright had been speaking, as he sometimes does speak, rather in preaching tone, Lord Palmerston, in reply, said, "I have called him the "honourable and reverend gentleman," at which there was more of delicate satisfaction than of fun in the bidding of the House. In the last Parliament, however, he had trained himself thoroughly, and exercised (we will not say occasionally) a power of drilling; that tact which for so long a time enabled him to manage a shifty and uncertain body of nominal supporters, was felt by them to be exercised at critical moments; to patch up his small majority, at one time reduced to nineteen votes, and at one time to nine, by bringing waverers of the Opposition to himself when a perilous vote was impending; to find the opportune and anxious vote which would give him victory; to frame amendments and motions with which to meet in a wearing down to turn the enemy's flank at the most critical moment when it was bearing down in irresistible force in front; to accept motions which were not to his taste, as if he were the most delighted lidding only of the House and not of the proposers, and rendering himself a conservative conviction—and to the Conservatives, as conservatives in every individual, that personally no one ever spoke of him without a compliment and a deference which would have felt to be cant, and which politically gave him the first place in the administration of the affairs of the country for his life, of which he was proud. What is ever may be the opinion of his character as a statesman and as a politician, no one can look on his career as a whole, and especially on the life without admitting that at that period he had become one of the greatest, and perhaps the greatest, member of Parliament that ever existed.

LORD PALMERSTON AS FARMER AND LANDLORD.

It has been objected that we desire to know too much about our great men; that we love to pry into their private life, to be told what sort of lads they were, when they got up in the morning, what they breakfasted upon; in fact, that we are meakingly fond of looking at their domestic slippers or catching their wives in curl-papers before we stoop to the keyhole for the purpose. That such a propensity exists, to some extent, we do not deny; but we think that it is not unreasonable know more of the private habits of the world with which we map up the reveals to it; evident from the avidity with which the public has seized "Memoirs of their Own Time" and "Diaries," &c., written by contemporary wits, and friends of distinguished statesmen, in the confidence which awaits the announcement of that "party" known to most families whose friend is about to publish his or her diary, or secretary, and who is therefore on coward with all the sayings and doings of his Court. That propensity, however, requires for its admission of its existence. It does not arise entirely from a vulgar curiosity, but partly has its foundation in a desire to be able to ascertain how far truth and consistency form the basis of the characters we admire or detest; how far the picture of public life is a fitting representative and express image of the inner life. Some specimens of human nature are to be found in every family. The idiosyncrasies mingle around the home; and when the public life is drama is concluded the advocate of liberty, the representative of virtue or party retire behind the scenes, and appear in practice the principles they have upheld in the senate, the bar, or the pulpit. The indiscreet train them better than the indifferent, and we prefer to approach them the less we like them.

Although the common interest is generally true that no man is heroic in the eyes of his own valet, it is, happily, not so in all cases. We are not required to fall back upon such a theory as Carlyle's to establish the possibility of a happy concurrence between the public and private life. The pages of modern history are illustrated by examples, and within the past week another—a truly English specimen—has been added to them in the life and character of Lord Palmerston. It is not the purpose of the present writer with this introductory remark to introduce the reader to the history of Lord Palmerston, or the parlour of his late Premier. His only object is to exhibit him in some of his relations with the tenantry and peasantry of his estates. It is well-known that a high-spirited gentleman considers that the offices of State does not smack money from them, but that, at the close of a long Ministerial career, he may retire to his property, and, in the country, not merely in sentiment, but in fact, very largely his debtor. Lord Clive declared acknowledged, in a famous speech in the House of Commons, that he never was in debt until he became Premier; and, except the order of the Garter and the Governorship of Fort William to which Lord Palmerston gave his whole talent and energy with unflinching devotion, we know of no office that he ever held that did not redound to his profit of fifty years. This being the case, it became needless service of the Premier, under the circumstances, to discover that many that he should husband the resources of his estate with the same care he did with great care. As a landlord his example is worth observation. While absorbed in the affairs of state, he has found time to find out the world with—say, a large share of his attention to the subject matter of improvements affecting stock, tillage, farm-buildings, drainage, labourers' cottages, &c. During the last session in London ship has been expending, in drainage and farm-buildings, some £4000 or £5000 a year on the Romney Marsh estate. His special attention has been given to the drainage of the valley of the Test, so far as his estate goes, which extends from Romsey to Redbridge, and to the land formerly, owing to the unmanageable character of the water courses, of little value; but, under proper management, capable of the finest of the soil, under the influence of the Premier's attention to it has become workable and productive. The position of the land is adjacent to the river Test, and consequently has been peculiarly favourable for irrigation. Until lately the tenants, with the concurrence of their landlord, had practised irrigation to a limited extent; but, generally, however, a change appears to have come over Lord Palmerston's mind with respect to their value; and at a time when so much is being said and written upon the subject it is not important to observe this change in the mind of one who was no novice in practical agriculture, and who knew that, as well as economical grounds, we do not know; but we know that it has only been with the greatest possible reluctance that he has ever called on his tenants to retain an acre of water-meadow. Properly-drained meadows were much more highly valued by him than irrigated meadows were much more highly valued by him than irrigated meadows, and so fondly did he hold to his view of the question, that nowhere, and so fondly did he hold to his view of the question, that neither tenant, agent, nor engineer could alter his determination to get rid of them. Although, out of good feeling to his tenantry, he has left a small proportion of the valley in water-meadow, he has done so with regret; and this may have been purely for sanitary considerations, since he was frequently known to exclaim about the difference he experienced in the temperature after the meadows surrounding his mansion had been laid dry. He tersely expressed the nature of the change by saying that it made the difference of a top-coat less to him. This should be borne in mind by those who are anxious to deluge our already water-logged and agre-steamed valleys, particularly that of the Thames, with the fluid sewage of the towns to the extent of thousands of tons on each station.

Lord Palmerston was as conversant with outfalls and levels as he was with stuccatoff; and while putting kings and queens, viziers and viceroys, to school in State policy, he was ever at liberty for a chat on rural affairs. The following letter, which was written on the very day the answer arrived from the Government at Washington concerning the Trent affair, affords a lively proof of his versatility in this respect:—

> 3rd, Piccadilly, Jan. 8, 1862.
>
> My dear Sir,—I have received your letter of to-day. The question to which it relates seems to me to be one not so simple as to admit of being made to demonstrate that under-draining must render more dry the surface of the ground than open-draining. Water will run off the surface more quickly, it is all, through the channels of open-drains than through the pores of the soil. Undrained land is like a sponge: it is saturated with the moisture which, by capillary attraction, rises always up from the soil to the surface, which in certain conditions, such as sea-fogs, it imbibes from the atmosphere, and with the water which falls from the clouds in rain or snow. The moisture that rises by this spongy upper stratum of the land is got rid of mainly by evaporation into the atmosphere in warm and dry weather. The land is saturated to that point with which that atmosphere is then charged in, in some cases, very considerable, in others very small degree. Water runs off the surface of land which is tilled in the shape of ridges and furrows, to the detriment of the land, and the loss of the crop, if the ridges are not of the proper depth and the furrows sufficiently open, of 6 in. or 9 in. of the surface soil, by the water which lies in the open furrows to that of dry earth. That thickness of crust no longer drives off water, but it is still absorbed and evaporated by the capillary action of the land through which the river flows—that water, instead of being drawn into the atmosphere, is carried off by the river. Land which is tilled in the shape of ridges and furrows, but has deep furrows, does not drain nearly so much as land which is tilled flat, but has shallow furrows, and flat land is not drained so much by open-drains as by under-drains. The good effects of draining, then, upon the atmosphere of the district drained are to increase the moisture of the atmosphere, and to do so to a very large extent of land, which latter has been very much drained of late years. The effects of draining upon the moisture of the atmosphere are different in the different seasons of the year. In the spring and autumn, when Romney to less rather more below it, is most striking and satisfactory, and the improvement in the temperature of the air by draining is perceptible within three limits. But then, as to the effect of under-drainage upon the supply of water to springs and rivers. Rivers are supplied in two ways—from water let into them and by water which rises from springs in their beds as they flow along. Under-drainage, probably, by increasing the depth of the surface soil through which they will be made the outfalls for the drainage of land on higher elevations, may, in some cases, increase the supply of water to springs in the bed of the land through which the river flows—that water, instead of being drawn into the river at the surface, may be carried down to the bed of the river and into the river at the bed. But, on the other hand, under-drainage, by carrying off the water in the surface soil, and, supposing the depth of the drain to be 3 ft. or 4 ft., the water in the subsoil to a considerable depth, the water may be discharged into the river at no very great distance from the beginning of the drainage, and so the river may be drained of water which is in the beds of rivers, the only water that is withdrawn from them is that which percolates through the soil from the river. But I am not aware that any engineer lands; and I have already shown that, as regards each water, the river is in no danger of being drained of water to the extent of more than 3 in. or 4 in. from the upper surface of the land will, as before, find no water to percolate through it to the river. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that, from the causes that I have stated, the effect of draining, on the whole, is to increase the supply of water to springs and rivers. That this is the opinion of engineers I can assert by experience, for the volume of the water that is let into the mill-ponds on my estate is largely increased by drains in adjoining lands. It has so happened that the river has been much fuller at Romsey since the land has been drained than it had been for several years before; but that was owing to causes quite unconnected with the drainage-works.
>
> B. Disraeli, Esq.

It is easily to be believed that the writer of such a letter as this would be perfectly able to quote abstruse calculations as to the distance and proportion of water in the soil, and the consequences of its evaporation, and to apply them to the practical purposes of drainage. It was no uncommon circumstance to find him resorted to by practical men for his opinion on such matters. Mr. Cubitt, the eminent builder, on one occasion being waited upon by an engineer and asked to account for the failure of a drainage scheme, in the style of a parliamentary witness, he turned upon his querist with the inquiry Charles I made of the Royal Society when a certain question was put to him, "I pray, Sir, "what do you come to me for? I do not deny the premises on which the particular question was based, the anecdote of Charles formed a happy illustration of the manner of Lord Palmerston.

His Lordship's interest in the labourers upon and around his estates was unbounded. He was personally a Liberal, and a friend to happiness and prosperity, and was as ready to encourage virtue as to condemn vice. He was a great promoter of cottage flower shows, considering of a good house must be at the foundation of domestic morality and thrift. He encouraged, by the distribution of prizes, the laying up of money, substantial dwellings, affording sufficient and decent accommodation to the occupants and their families, but he showed more interest in improving and enlarging existing cottages, on the ground that the money thus expended would not be laid out in the beer-shop and other agricultural meetings. His own words on this subject are as follows:—"I am also desirous to see the labourer building his own cows." When he said this he added, "The effect of improving "these dwellings will be to increase the value of land." He was perfectly right. Nothing can be more gratifying on the fallacies of a man's wife, and on the other hand, nothing can be more disheartening to the wife than the temper of the human mind which is denominated recklessness. When the husband comes home at the end of a long day's work, and finds up in such a remarkable state that it is impossible for the wife to keep it clean, she becomes disheartened, and ceases to try. The man is disgusted, and flies to the beershop." So much importance did he attach to the cottage accommodation that he always insisted upon a good supply of water for the purpose, for carrying out the cleanliness mentioned. Bed-room accommodation, good drainage, and good ventilation were also primary objects with him. He was not one who referred the placing of pigs for the clothes, and the cuisines for the housewife, did not accept any excuses for the want of these conveniences, and as their wants and comforts he won his way to the hearts of his tenantry, and was beloved by all. For a long time a large group of humble mourners which occupied a prominent position on the Abbey at the funeral was composed of the poor people of Romsey over whom her daughter, testified as clearly to his goodness as the titled kindred and friends of a higher rank. The most touching part of the spectacle last Friday. By his superior tenantry he was respected and beloved. By his labourers he was regarded with affection and gratitude. He was not one who referred the interests of those who tilled his lands to an agent, and contented himself with the occasional sight of a face in the field, but was in close into contact with all who held land under him. A new occupant invariably was summoned to the house to be seen by him. On one occasion a young man, who had held one of his Lordship's farms some years, introduced his wife to the notice of the latter on the highway of the Broadlands estate. The two proceeded, by appointment, to the mansion, and on being waited upon by the visitors, the latter said to the younger, with a good deal of nervous confusion, "How shall I address "you?" "Why, as you always have done," was the reply. "But, sir," "was the reply; "my Lord." "But, how often shall I bring it "up?" replied the rustic. "Why, as often as you like," said my "Sir, when you don't say 'my Lord.'" But, at the sight of his Lordship, it was impossible for the visitor, poor fellow, to keep to any consistency and of every sentence, in spite of various ineffectual efforts to remember admonished, by means of a reminder by the posterior reminders administered, by means of a reminder by the "Sir," when he said "my Lord." However, the party retired from the room delighted with "his Honours" affability and kind manner. "I've took an oath," exclaimed the uncle, letting out his pet-up feelings. "I'm not so big a man as I was, not by a full inch! But, "by what a man he is! I'll never be pale a ticket to vote for him as comfortable he makes one!"

Lord Palmerston was an intelligent encourager of all landed improvements. He was ever ready to expend money for those who desired better cottages, and to assist in the building operations of a moderate interest upon it. He was adverse to extreme expenditure. That is to say he was opposed to all ornamental erections. He had spent a considerable sum of money in improving such buildings, but has left only one or two specimens of new homesteads constructed on what he considered to be the best principles.

Though a keen sportsman he was by no means arbitrary in the matter of game. It is very certain that he never preserved to the injury of his tenantry without being perfectly willing—nay, anxious—to compensate them for the damage done. Much more might be added from a store of personal recollection, but enough has been recorded to show the practical habit or character of the man in dealing with his private affairs—enough to show that the hand which guided the state was handsome with the helm of State could simultaneously grasp and guide the plough.

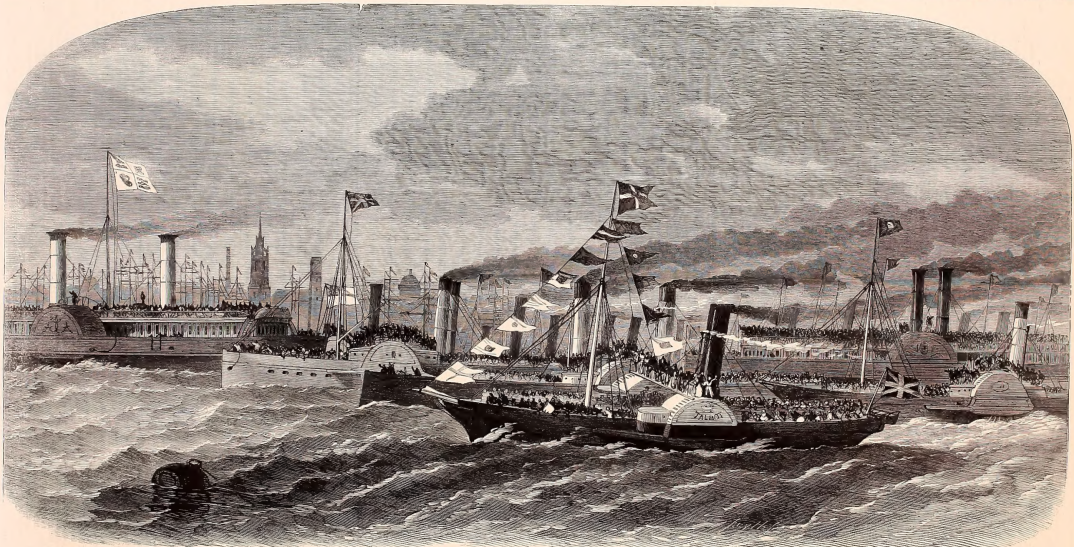
MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The desire which has for some years been prevalent amongst constituencies to meet their representatives during the recess seems to be in course of gratification this year in an unusual manner. Instead of members calling electors together and treating them to dry speeches (more or less dry), electors invite members to feasts, where they, of course, expect the ordinary amount of wining accommodated with the usual flow of soul. These banquets, occurring just after a general election, suggest considerations whether they are not practically evasions of that part of the law against corrupt practices at elections which has reference to treating. Strictly speaking, treating may be committed as well before as during an election. On the face of it, the voters ask the chosen of their votes to feast with them; but cases have occurred in which the party may have been under suspicion that members, though nominally guests, are in reality entertainers. Such suspicions may be groundless, as may be the case in festive event which once followed the election of a new member for a large manufacturing borough. The electors, in a fit of enthusiasm at having secured a wealthy and influential representative, determined to invite him to a dinner; and the suggestion was adopted with great readiness. The enthusiasm in this instance was fixed at an amount which placed them within easy reach of the ten-pound occupiers, and it was logically supposed that the banqueting would be plain and solid, and feast mainly politic-intellectual. The venue was held at one of the great taverns where patronage is said to run with change on a liberal and handsome scale; and, when some of the uninitiated guests entered the room, they were astonished to perceive that the table which would far exceed the usual limits within which charity bunyans. Those who had not had that experience in the same establishment had been sitting for a week before the festal day, and upon its eve had been in a state of fear lest the supply should run short of provisions. When the moment of projection arrived, the appearance of things probably should run short of provisions. When the moment of projection arrived, the appearance of things probably should run short of provisions. When the moment of projection arrived, the appearance of things probably

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO LIVERPOOL

THE departure of their Royal Highnesses, on Friday week, from Knowsley Hall, Lancashire, where they had been staying with the Earl of Derby since the Monday before, was attended with no circumstances worthy of remark. They were escorted by their noble host and Captain Stanley to the Huyton station of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, where they entered the saloon carriages which were in waiting to be attached to the express up-train, and by this proceeded, at twelve o'clock, to Ellesworth, on the London and North-Western main line, thence going, by a special train, to Sandringham, in Norfolk. The visit of the Prince and Princess to the town of Liverpool, on Tuesday week, was made the occasion of general festivity, some Illustrations of which are engraved for this Paper. The Royal party left Knowsley at eleven o'clock, calling at Croxteth Park for the Earl of Sefton's party; and the procession, when it left Croxteth Park and entered West Derby village, consisted of seven carriages. In the first carriage, an open landau, drawn by four horses and preceded by outriders, were the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Earl and Countess of Derby. Lieutenant-General Sir John Jones, in full uniform, brought up the military escort. In the remaining carriages were Lord Stanley, M.P.; the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Grey. The route through the town, for two miles and a half, was decorated with a profuse display of flags. Two elegant arches, erected at the expense of Mr. Preston, the High Sheriff of the county, and Mr. R. C. Gardner, an ex-mayor of Liverpool, spanned the road at the entrances to the town; and in Church-street a handsome triumphal arch, which had occupied three days and nights in construction, and cost about £400, had been thrown up by Messrs. Jeffery, and Co., of Compton House, the Liverpool representatives of Messrs. Howell and James. An immense crowd of people all along the line of procession hailed the Prince and Princess with the heartiest acclamations.

The Royal party, being bound for a cruise on the river, reached the Prince's Landing-stage at a quarter to one, and were received by the Mayor (Mr. Lawrence). Their approach to the stage was welcomed with enthusiastic cheering, and the artillery volunteer corps of Colonel MacIver presented arms, while the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales." Their Royal Highnesses embarked on board the saloon-steamer Woodside, which immediately steamed towards the south end, led by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board tender Alert. In the wake of the Alert



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO LIVERPOOL: THE EXCURSION ON THE RIVER MERSEY.

were the man-of-war tender Goshawk, the Cunard tender Satellite, the Sylph and the Sprite, belonging to the South-end Ferry Company; the river steamers Cheshire, Knight Templar, Samson, Secretary, Royal Arch, and Sea King, besides a large number of vessels of all shapes and sizes, decked with the gayest colours. The utmost good order prevailed, both on the stage and in the manner in which the vessels got away. The approach from the pier to the point of embarkation on the stage was beneath a sort of dome, rising on the sides of the bridge, and draped inside with red, white, and blue, bound with rosettes, ending in a tent-shaped awning at the side of the stage.

The steamer Woodside is one which plies between Liverpool and Birkenhead, and which was lent for the occasion by the Birkenhead Commissioners—the chairman, Mr. W. Hind, and Mr. H. K. Aspinall, the chairman of the Ferry Committee, representing that body. The vessel had been newly painted and furnished for the occasion, the cabins and upper deck being carpeted. A ladies' saloon was set apart for the special use of the Princess, but her Royal Highness and the Prince preferred the saloon-deck, where chairs were provided for the Royal party. During the greater part of the cruise the weather was fair, till, on nearing the north shore, a chilling shower drove a portion of the company into the shelter of the cabins; but the Prince and Princess, defiant of weather, stayed on deck throughout. The scene from the Woodside was most extraordinary. Every available space on both sides of the river was thronged with human beings, while there were about thirty steamers, filled with crowds of eager spectators, who, when lucky enough to get in sight of the Prince or Princess, cheered most lustily. So eager were the captains of the various steamers to get alongside the Woodside, that all police regulations were set at defiance, and the excitement of the scene at times produced accidental collisions, amidst a chorus of expletives from savage captains, mates, and sailors. Near Birkenhead Ferry, where the landing-stage was densely crowded, the Woodside steamed slowly. The Woodside next passed her Majesty's ship Donegal, with her yards manned and the band of the Marines playing a loyal air, a Royal salute having been previously fired on passing the training-school frigate Conway, used for educating officers for the mercantile marine. The Prince and Princess here gracefully acknowledged the hearty cheers of the smart lads, who manned the yards to the very topmasts. After steaming past the reformatory-ships Akbar and Clarence and the training-ship Indefatigable, the yards of which were also manned, as well as the famous Cunard steamer Persia, decorated from stem to stern with the gayest bunting, the Woodside turned her head again to the Liverpool pier, where the company landed amidst enthusiastic cheers, the men of the Cunard volunteer company, headed by Colonel MacIver, presenting arms, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The Royal party then entered the carriages again and drove off to the Townhall, where the Mayor entertained them at a déjeûner in the large ball room, which was superbly decorated with banners. About eighty guests were

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO LIVERPOOL.—THE PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

present, including the Lord Lieutenant, Lady C. Molyneux, the High Sheriff and Mrs. Preston, Sir Thomas and Lady Hesketh; Admiral George Evans, R.N.; the Mayor of Manchester, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and most of the leading merchants of Liverpool. In the auto-room the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Mr. D. Godfrey, played a selection of music. After the dejeuner the Prince had Princess were evidently pleased with their reception in Liverpool.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Illustrations of Architecture and Ornament. Drawn and Etched by J. B. Waring. (Day and Son.) If architectural and decorative art does not continue to advance it will not be for want of publishing aegis and examples. Immediately succeeding the publication of Mr. Ayling's photographs from the numerous and valuable examples of Italian Art (which we reviewed a fortnight back) appears, under the title given above, another and instructive collection of examples of mediæval, and, rightly viewed, chiefly derived from the Middle Ages and architecture and ornament, chiefly derived from the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Mr. Waring has very properly treated his subjects in a pictorial rather than in the usual architectural manner. The book is designed evidently to gratify the man of taste, and to be comprehensive enough to serve as a compendium for the amateur; but such a collection should only be used as a means to an end, and not as a storehouse of models for reproduction. Many of the subjects have, we believe, been selected chiefly from the originals; the character of the several periods and diverse styles is always preserved, and the drawings of the various objects under consideration. The great advance in "ornamention," as well as sculpture, made by, and contemporary with, the Pisani, is exemplified in the illustrations. But Mr. Waring certainly seems to be rather behind hand in the manifestations, in our day, of the Renaissance, whose most recent research in architecture, in our opinion, is not to be found in pamphlets, that the whole of that advance is due to Nicolo Fusano and his study of ancient remains. Italians are a strong German (? Netherlandish) element in the Italian arts in the illustrations of the exquisite ornament of the Hispano-Arabian works in the Alhambra and the Generalife, and of the section of which it is itself exemplifying the matchless metal-work of Augsburg and other German towns, including more than one specimen of Peter Vischer. The value of such a delightful work is further enhanced by a number of beautifully-drawn representations of plants suitable for ornament. In one of the examples we are glad to recognise the belief that the iris evidently, and not the lily, was the origin of the fleur-de-lis.

Life and Letters of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, M.A. Edited by Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Monday, Monday Aug. 23, 1858, a singular sight was to be seen at Brighton. No great man with a yard of titles after his name was lying in state, and no great crowd was there, from Montpelier-road to the extramural cemetery grave; and yet there were blinds taken in front, and all the balconies shops were closed, nor were the hearses and mutes and the plumes. The quiet mourners who followed the humble funeral were crowd, and around the open grave of a dead servant of the English Church gathered Jew, and Catholic, and Unitarian, and Baptist, and Quaker, and Churchman. Two thousand persons were congregated there to pay the last honour to a man who, while living, strove by his character to make known; he must have possessed of such a man possessed some high gift, some rare power of winning some rare gifts or powers of such different stations, sentiments, and creeds. Whether it was his Christianity, or his manliness, or his genius, or his sympathy, or whatever other quality there may be that enlists regard, which had given the dead so much influence over the hearts of the Rev. F. W. Robertson" and determine for themselves. There can be few to whom Mr. Robertson's sermons are not—at least in their printed form—familiar known; and they who admire and delight in the sermons will be glad to become acquainted, even more intimately, with the man who so endowed by nature with excellent parts, and he gratefully acknowledged and best adorned his gratitude for the many intellectual endowments. It is probable that the high idea of him which many have derived from his sermons will be sanctified by a closer and better intercan derived from his sermons will be sanctified by a closer and better intercourse; they will see in him extraordinary weakness as well as extraordinary power; they will rejoice over his generous sympathies, and his love of truth, his high appreciation of what is true, and the undaunted front he presented to the attacks of ignorance, or envy, or calumny; but they will perhaps grow deferential. His character was one which might not unfrequently resembles wild abuse, the use of which, even in the private correspondence of a Christian minister, is to be regretted and cannot be excused. He says (vol. ii. p. 18) "The Evangelicalism (so called) of the Record is an emasculated corpse, without life in itself, and without vitality, lying, and shameless." It is, perhaps, all true, but even the cultivation of a moral taste, such as a layman might have, will be considered by many as more abusive. Then, again, at p. 80, he is speaking of a criticism which appeared in the "Times" and says, "it is not my Mr. Tennyson is to be expected to make the statement of it intelligible at first sight, or to engage the attention. Then comes the criticism about the whole being exaggerated, and expressed sometimes in terms of amatory fondness. Exaggeration is one of course; but to treat the poem as a 'political utterance' or political action!" The rev. gentleman differed from the reviewer, most consequently in his him penny-a-liner, and thought him for being a "paid *litterateur*." How foolish the sneer is may appear to anyone who will reflect with what force the reviewer might have objected that will "paid person," or "paid servant of Christ," or "paid minister of the Gospel." The rev. gentleman also speaks of a certain "fair conservative" writer. Why a reviewer should be falsely called a penny-a-liner is not quite clear, nor is the offence committed by unconsciously (who, by-the-way, is and who may be a better Christian than the best tichet-and-bias man, and who may be a better clergyman who is layman, and, because he is paid, period at by a clergyman who is not paid, can only be accounted for on the self-paid (sometimes) the ground that clergymen out of the pulpit be "paid ministers" just as irritable laymen. And, for this reason, it were rise" just as irritable laymen. And, for this reason, it were desirable to take one's ideas of the Rev. F. W. Robertson from his sermons rather than from his letters. The story of his life, gathered partly from his own writings, partly from contributions faithfully and judiciously compiled by a loving friend, is interesting and instructive, but it leads us less to admire what he was than to wonder that, being what he was, he wrought so great and good a work. He was an energetic preacher, a forcible champion, a tender-hearted, and, and graceful preacher, a heart-minded man; but it is clear from these two most points, a heart-minded man; but it is clear from these two candid and very readable volumes that he was self-conscious to querulous, impatient of contradiction, and vehement of language, even to abuse. Let us conclude with the enthusiastic editor's words :—"His books may perish, his memory fade, his opinions be superseded, as in God's progressive education of the Universal Church we learn to see more clearly into Truths whose (*sic*) relations are now obscure; but the Work which he has done upon human hearts is as imperishable as his own immortal Life."

Lectures on Art. By John Ruskin. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) The author calls, on the titlepage, his work "a supplement to the present state, treatment, and preservation of oil-paintings." His scope, therefore, is wide, and at the first glance we are surprised to see how small a volume was required for his purpose. But, on looking into the preface, it is discovered that he had no intention—nor, indeed, can he as first parochially imagined—of tutoring upon a full criticism of the most remarkable ancient and modern paintings in existence into a compilation, interspersed with original remarks and trite moral reflections of the lives and schools of the most renowned painters. His object has been "careful selection, distinctness, and brevity;" and he has for the most part succeeded. The book is a valuable one, however, by omitting the moral reflections. Mr. Wornum's more elaborate work will claim the gratitude of those who desire to possess a more detailed knowledge; but "An Artist" has compiled what will suffice for others. The style of "An Artist" is unpretending, and though more lengthened than what he has to say seems to require; once, at least, he is profane when he says (p. 236) "Heaven and Earth will pass away, but Titian's colour will remain." "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; to such belongeth the kingdom of heaven" is surely a far better and truer sentiment of the fashionable newspaper's obituary notices in the expression of "a good Christian lady," when the person to be so vended was, of course, prefer to keep up their acquaintance with the ancient Romans, and, in their own language, Pagans. Montaigne, and who would reject, perhaps somewhat indignantly, the notion of suppressing or altering a single line of the Essays on account of their heathenish sentiments. But for those less accustomed to his free and fearless confessions, the following extract from the preface to the Cambridge way of talking the present compositions, will be a fair specimen of the tone of the entire work:—"Of the first, I have only to say, that, owing to the perusal of thoughtful women, he will have acquired a habit of classically correct, and will be conscious much towards promoting a real communion of sympathy and intelligence between the one sex and the other. In short, Montaigne's Essays was the object he had in view, and he has certainly succeeded in writing a book of a most delightful character. He has resorted largely to the old version by Florio as well as to the more modern one by Cotton, and has, therefore, so far, at least, as myriads of scarified authors are concerned, the stone bids fair to be permanently removed. The two concluding chapters contain which please, and though there are occasional evidences of haste in the composition, on the whole it is a production we had power, the author, on the whole, will, no doubt, hereafter write better.

The Butterfly's Ball and Grasshopper's Feast. By Henry Mayhew. (*Psychanthropology.* By Robert Thomas Stoddart.) Mr. Henry Mayhew's "Ope of Sut" is a book for psychologists, about which one is almost at wit's end to say anything. What with bumps on the forehead, and bumps on the back of the head, and bumps on the crown of the nose, and mouth, and chin, the phrenological, and chirognomical, and other solutathist physiognomical inspection for the usual kind of competition examination; and, what with the "anthropological" and "psychological" theories, enriches this essay with an "anthropological catholicon, melodrama of the Sheen, Ham, Japhet, and other scriptural and unscriptural personages, of whom it must be confessed we have no better acquaintance than we possess. Having drawn attention to the book or pamphlet, what more is required of us? We have no knowledge of the science, and have no time to study it.

The Butterfly's Ball and Grasshopper's Feast. By Frederika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. (Illustrated by Alfred Bodder.) A very pretty book, outside and inside. The three stories contained in it are "The Butterfly's Ball," "Wise Will," and "Lisa." We recommended, except for a few religious conceits, to youthful readers. It yields good mental entertainment, and is cheap.

Poems. By Jean Ingelow. (Frederick Warne and Co.) A book for boys. It is decorated "with illustrations printed in colours by a process which, from certain of the specimens, is eminent artists;" and promises to satisfy the yearnings of those to whose tastes it appeals.

MUSIC.

The short series of performances at Her Majesty's Theatre will terminate this evening. The operas have been "Fidelio" "Faust," "Norma," "Don Giovanni," and "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which the principal parts have been sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, with her powerful and highly dramatic and vocal display. Mdlle. Titiens has even more than her usual dramatic and vocal power in the character of Donna Anna, and receives the admirable personation of Don Giovanni—the most arduous character on the musical stage. Mdlle. Titiens has rarely appeared to greater advantage, and Signor Stagno has given good promise of being one of the most accomplished tenors of the day. Signor Tagliafico performed the Leporello with extraordinary success. The theatre has been crowded every night, and the audiences have been enthusiastic in their applause.

At the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, the "Africaine" continues to draw good houses. The character of Selika, which was at one performed by Mdlle. Lagrua, with my Adams. This expedient has been devised, we suppose, for the purpose of affording to the concerning chance of the opera, but it is not to be commended. When a part has been assigned to an actress it possess vitality, we are inclined to give it to a more competent representative, which cannot be alleged in the present instance. Mr. Harrison's Vasco da Gama is in rehearsal, and will probably be produced next week.

Signor Arditi's series of vocal and instrumental concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre is to begin on Saturday next. We may expect from this able musician performances full of interesting novelties.

Mdlle. Titiens, we understand, is about to visit her native city, Hamburg, before the beginning of the season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mdme. Arabella Goddard is giving a series of pianoforte recitals at Brighton. The first took place at the Royal Pavilion on the 31st of October, when the fair pianist was received with enthusiasm by a crowded and fashionable audience. The second will be given on Thursday next.

The professorship of music in the University of Edinburgh, having become vacant by the death of the late Mr. Donaldson, the Senatus Academicus have elected Mr. Herbert Stanley Oakeley as his successor. Among the candidates were Mr. Hullah, Mr. Macfarren, and several other eminent musicians. Mr. Oakeley is the second son of the late Sir Robert Oakeley, Bart., formerly Archdeacon of Colchester. His musical connections for the last few years are not unknown to the public.

Mrs. John Macfarren's soirée, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., in the theatre of the Islington Literary Society, was attended with remarkable success. Mrs. Macfarren played a selection from the pianoforte works of Beethoven, Hummel, Weber, and other classical masters; and her performances were interspersed with vocal pieces by Miss Berry, a young and accomplished singer, who is rapidly rising to eminence.

We hear that Vincent Wallace has left an unfinished opera, which Balfe is now employed in completing.

THE THEATRES.

On Saturday the great revival of the season at Drury Lane was produced—Shakespeare's historical tragedy of "King John." One of the most regular of the plays of our great poet, this tragedy is so well fitted and so easily adapted to the stage that scarcely any revival has, in proportion to its merits, expended their resources on its illustration. Mr. Macready, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Kean, and Mr. Douglass have alike exerted themselves in this direction, and with great success; and now Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton have again compelled for the laurels. With the aid of Mr. May and Mr. Beverley, they have provided grander dresses and more beautiful scenery than their predecessors. Of the latter we may enumerate that in the hall of justice, of Northampton Castle, and of Swinstead Abbey, with its gardens; all of which are perspective, for scenic taste, and a sensible attention of arrangement, are passing excellent. Of the acting, much of it is so well known that little need be said. Mr. Phelps, in King John, was more than usually careful, judicious, and impressive. Mr. Anderson's Faulconbridge was the ancient order, not materially different from what it was in Mr. Macready's time, and Mr. Swinbourne in Hubert was decidedly good. Miss Heath Glyndon's Blanche is a novelty in her line, being sustained by Master Percy Roselle, whose pantomimic performances have won for him no small deserved celebrity in a very extensive circle. Miss Fanny Huddart's Constance must always be a prominent feature, and Miss Atkinson was supported in the character of Queen Elinor with a due attention to degree of merit. Coarse and conventional as it is, it claims praise for its energy. Its pantomimic power is not to be denied. It is decidedly in pathos as it is overabundant in vehemence. Such shortcomings, however, are not to be laid to the actress, but to the author, who will pleased with the general spectacle to be critical as to details. It were, however, to be wished that Miss Atkinson would re-adapt the part, if she would not remove verbal errors in the text into which she habitually slips to correct some of the most glaring of the Old Dramatist shall be fallen. Everything on such a stage as that of Old Drury should be perfect, and every one performer, whether male or female, who ventures on an incautious delivery or is guilty of a single mispronunciation, is deficient in justice to the public, and in failing to uphold standard must be insisted on.

The Lyceum re-opened on Monday, and, as promised, with a new piece. The latter has been adapted from an old French drama, entitled, "Lazare le Pâtre," by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and has been

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY AUGUSTA OGTON.

Lady Augusta Maria Cotton, who died on the 1st inst., was the eldest daughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, by his second wife, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Abraham Pitchen, Knt., and was grandaunt of George William, ninth and present Earl of Coventry. Her Ladyship was born Sept. 11, 1780, and married, Dec. 31, 1801, to the late Illustrious Field Marshal Lord Combermere's first cousin, the late colonel-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H., who died May 4, 1860, leaving issue by her two sons, Captain Willoughby Cotton, who died in 1851, Lord Mayor General Corbet Cotton, and a daughter, Augusta Mary, widow of Colonel Henry Vaughan Brooke, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL BYE.

Major-General John Eyre, who died, on the 31st ult., at Chichester, in his seventy-eighth year, was a Peninsular officer, having served in the 52nd Regiment of the Royal Artillery, in June, 1807, as Second Lieutenant, and he took part in the campaigns in Portugal and the south of France under Lord Lynedoch, and was present at the advance upon Madrid and the retreat to Corunna, in 1808 and 1809. He had also seen much service in the West Indies, and was with the 52nd Regiment at Corunna, Java in the West Indies, on continental service, for eighteen years; and was subsequently in command of the Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1837 to May, 1841. Major-General Eyre was also a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1846; a Colonel, June 20, 1854; and a Major-General in 1857.

COLONEL FARRER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur C. Farrer, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, who died, on the 20th ult., at the Castle, Edinburgh, after a few days' illness, of typhoid fever, was a scion of the Farrers, Baronets, of Melford Hall, Suffolk, which family is a branch of that of Farrer, of Ewood, in Yorkshire. He was the son of the late Rev. Mary Farrer, Rector of Stanhope, Durham) of the late Major-General John Bebeler Farrer, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, who commanded the artillery of the Light Division, and was grandson of the Venerable Archdeacon Sir Hyde Farrer, Bart., K.C.B., the hero of the Dargenhaik. He was born in 1827, entered the Scottish county in 1846, and was much wounded in the trenches at Sebastopol, in the Crimean War, including the taking of Kertch and Yenikale, for which he obtained a medal and clasp. Also, during the mutiny, at the capture of Lucknow, and the Turkish medal. He, in 1868, embarked with the regiment from Malta and proceeded overland, to India, where he was commissioned to command throughout the mutiny; and when the regiment was in Central India he acted as A.D.C. officer of the field force under Sir Hugh Rose, and was in the action at the actions of Raghur, Mongrowlee, and Sindwah, in all which he received honourable mention in despatches, and commendation from the Queen's Major, he received a medal with clasps. Farrer commanded, at Gorna, the field force from September, 1864, to November, 1865, and was also in command in the late war in the North-west frontier of India, and was with Sir Craig Ficket, during a portion of which time he commanded the 71st on the bottom of his Colonel, was frequently mentioned in despatches by the Commander-in-Chief in his despatches; and on the conclusion of the war he was raised to the rank of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel. The late Lieutenant-Colonel Farrer's immediate family, it should be added, has for three generations been distinguished in the army and navy service of this country.

MR. COMMISSIONER PUNDLEMAGE.

John Somerset Davis Pundlemage, Esq., barrister-at-law, and a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, died on the 1st inst., at his residence, 10, Park-crescent, Portland-place, after a short illness, in the 70th year of his age. John Pundlemage, Esq., K.C., and was the eldest son of the late John Pundlemage, Esq., formerly chief of the Accountants' department, and statistical department of the Board of Trade. He was born in 1787, and was originally an officer in the 21st Regiment of Foot, and saw much active service in the Peninsula and in America. He was at the taking of Washington and at the Battle of Baltimore, and was also present at the battle of New Orleans. He, after being with the army of occupation in France, retired from the service, and was appointed a Commissioner of Bankruptcy. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1838, and was appointed a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, in 1847. He wrote, in 1851, a standard treatise on Medical Jurisprudence. He was continued in his commissionership under the new arrangements of the Court of Bankruptcy of 1859; and he was in the discharge of his duties up to his death. Mr. Pundlemage was considered a very sound lawyer, not only in bankruptcy law, but in the other branches of the profession of the law, and his judgments were models of terseness, perspicuity, and legal acumen. For the last few years he was incapacitated by infirmity from discharging the important duties of his office, and Mr. Registrar Winslow has latterly ably filled the office of Judge as Deputy Commissioner of Bankruptcy in London, and leaves a family. His son, Albany Pundlemage, Esq., a writer of note on jurisprudence and general subjects, is one of the Vice-Consul and Chancellor of the Consular Court in Egypt.

PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

Dr. John Lindley, Ph. D., F.R.S., a very eminent botanist, and late Professor of Botany and as University College, London, died on the 1st inst. at the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, who died at his residence, Acton-green, on the 1st inst., was the son of Mr. Lindley, a writer on horticultural subjects, and was born in the neighbourhood of Norwich, where the future Professor was born, in 1799. His father's pursuits gave the son the opportunity of acquiring botanical and experience in horticulture, which he soon turned to profit. He commenced writing on botanical subjects when he was twenty-one years of age, and from that time to the day of his death contributed largely to botanical literature. His earliest works were illustrated towards new botanical systems, and they soon exceeding seven years (1820 to 1826) he came to London, and was, during the time, engaged in producing his Encyclopædia of Botany. This work was published in 1829. From that time Dr. Lindley wrote and published numerous works, books and papers on the general arrangements of the natural order of plants, each touching and advocating the natural system; and in 1846 he published his "The Vegetable Kingdom," a most elaborate work, and one of great scientific science. Dr. Lindley was also a contributor to the periodical press for his favourite subject, and he assisted the Gardeners' Chronicle from the commencement. In 1829 he was appointed to the chair of Botany, in University College, London, and he held that position for nearly thirty-five years. He was also, from 1835 till the lectures were discontinued, lecturer at the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick. He was also, from 1861 to 1863, Professor of Botany; and from 1829 he filled with assiduity the post of under-secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society, and was for many years Civil Law, and also held an honorary degree of Ph.D. presented to him by the University of Munich. Dr. Lindley was associated with Sir William Jackson Hooker as superintendent of the Botanical Department of the Great Exhibition, the library and museum of the Horticultural Society were for many years under the charge of Professor Lindley, and greatly enhanced in value through his care.

THE REV. H. C. ARDEN.

The Rev. Henry Cotton Arden died at his seat, Longcroffe Hall, Staffordshire, after a short illness, on the 1st inst., in the 70th year of his age. He was the very large and family, Longcroffe descended to him from the ancient property of the Arden of Merevale Hall, Warwickshire, and of Park Hall, Staffordshire, in Staffordshire. According to Sir William Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," the Ardens, Drummond's "Noble Families of England," were of Saxon origin, and the eldest in England, having descended from the Saxon Kings at least 100 years before the Conquest. Their ancestral seat was Arden, in Yorkshire, and Sir Edward Arden, the unfortunate Sheriff of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, in the Reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts, and Sir Robert Arden, Master of the Rolls, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, were of this family. He, however, on inheriting the estates of his uncle, the late Mr. Arden, of Longcroffe Hall, assumed the name and surname of Arden only, and, as such, served as Sheriff of Limerick; but, in 1795, he assumed the additional surname of Cotton, in compliance with a request of his uncle, and was created Baron Allesley and Viscount Gort in 1816. It should also be added that in mentioning "the Gort family" in connection with Limerick he was a period in Parliament for that city, and to include both the Smythe, who were the family of the first Viscount, and the Verekers, who now bear the title.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lieutenant-General George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., late of Major's Indian army on the Bengal establishment, late of Darjeeling, in the East Indies, where he died on the 20th of May last, was proved in the London Court, on the 3rd ult., by the Rev. Arthur Forbes Lloyd, Royal Dragoons, and Captain Thomas Townend, Esqs., of Brighton, being executors to William Lloyd, Esq., the nephew, and Caroline Lloyd, the relict. The personality in this case was sworn under £12,000. The will was first proved in Calcutta. It bears date March 21, 1861; and a codicil, June 8, 1865. The gallant General has left numerous legacies to his friends, leaving to Joy, in addition to her share of a moiety of his property, a life interest over £7000 Three per Cents; an annuity of £100 from the Bengal Fund, which he had subscribed; and an annuity of £400 from the Company's paper in the bank of Bengal. She also takes a life interest in his plate, jewellery, and household furniture, he leaves the reversion of his property to his said nephew, William Lloyd. There are several legacies of £1000 and other amounts left to his nephews, nieces, cousins, and other relatives.

The will of Thomas Townend, Esq., of Brighton, was proved in London, and the personalty sworn under £140,000. The executors and trustees appointed are Stephen Percy Groves, Esq., of Charing-cross; Richard Sykes, Esq., of Canterbury, Chester; and Richard Drake, Esq., of Sidmouth, Kent. The will, with a codicil, was dated 1865, and the deceaser died on the 19th of October, in the ripe age of seventy-four. He bequeaths to his wife for her life his residence, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, with coach-house, &c.; and leaves her the carriages, horses, plate, linen, carriage, and horses for her own absolute use, and the enjoyment of the pictures for her life, which, at her decease, are bequeathed to the Brighton Museum. He gives to his wife an annuity of £1000 in addition to the marriage settlement, and £200 immediate. An estate at Faversham, Kent, he has left to his wife as a residence, which, at her decease, is to pass to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William Hall, and afterwards to his grandson, William Townend Hall. He gives £1000 to his son-in-law, William Hall, his son, Thomas Richard Townend, from a sum of £15,000 to be invested for his benefit there is secured a life interest in £5000 Three per Cent Consols. William Townend Hall is also to be annuity of £100. He appoints his said daughter residuary legatee for her own absolute use. The will is dated 1865.

The late Miss Sarah Abraham, of Raby-place, Bath, who died in July last, has by her will left the following charitable bequests, payable from her funded property:—£1000 to the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, £1000 to the Church Missionary Society, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, each £1000. To the Bible Society, £1000; and £1000 to be divided amongst the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Colonial Church and School Society, the Bristol Clerical Educational Fund, the Bath Clerical and the London Clerical Educational Society, London Clerical Educational Aid Fund, Church Educational Society for Ireland, Irish Society, Sackville-street, Dublin, Church Education Mission, Irish Punitentiary, Society of Conscience Society, Ireland; Mairs Protestant College, and to the Clergy Orphan Corporation, Dublin, and the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, Bath, and at Casterton, the Naval and Military Bible Society, the Lord's Day Observance Society, Hibernian Bible Society, Protestant Society, the Irish Reformation Society, each £1000. The Prayer-Book and Homily Society, the Missions to Seamen, the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, the Religious Tract Society, the Scripture Readers' Society, Bath House of Protestation, Bath Female Refuge, and the Bath Aged Institution each £500. Making in the whole £16,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MEMBER, &c.—The British Chess Association.—There are no permanent offices attached to this society. An attempt was made at the meeting held to report the progress of the Handbook to appoint a Secretary, but the matter fell through. Mr. Lord has undertaken, for a consideration, to act when required. The abolition, however, very properly declined to entertain the proposition, as one foreign to the purpose of the meeting. The Handbook is now in the hands of the printers, and the necessary arrangements for which a meeting will be convened, will be under the superintendship of the Earl of Cotland, and will be held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, on the day before the annual meeting of the Association. We have reason to believe that the Handbook will be published in time to enable the Secretary, assisted by the Committee, to have completed the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

Rev. G. Hutchinson has gained the first prize; and Mr. G. F. Barry, of Dublin, the second prize, in the Problem Tourney of the Dublin University Magazine. In the former, Mr. Barry has taken the second place, and Mr. Hutchinson the seventh. Three commending numbers are, Mr. Long, who withdrew from the contest when he found he could not win a prize; Mr. Wormald, and Mr. Hunter.

Hoyt.—Mr. Bucknill

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1343.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

FIRST REPORT ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

THE wide extent of country over which the cattle plague has become prevalent, and the fearful ravages which mark its career, have caused many to look eagerly for a report of the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into the subject. Their anxious curiosity may now satisfy itself. The Commission has published its "first" report. Whether a second will be forthcoming is, perhaps, less doubtful than whether it will be desired. But be this as it may, we hope our readers will not deem a summary of the document already published wholly devoid of interest or use.

The information collected and digested by the Commissioners respecting the origin, nature, and progress of the plague, contains little or nothing which has not long since reached the public through other channels. It was not likely to do so. In these days, what has been aptly designated "the fourth estate of the realm" discharges, in most cases that are not strictly judicial, the functions of a court of inquiry, without



OPENING OF THE ALBERT INFIRMARY, AND UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, AT BISHOP'S WALTHAM, IN THE PRESENCE OF PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE PRINCESSES HELENA AND LOUISA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

barrying for a special commission; and the very hardest body cannot be expected to do much more than sift the false from the true. There are no unvisited regions left for it to explore, no undiscovered or unworked mines of fact, no reserved sources of intelligence. It strikes us, therefore, as somewhat unreasonable to find fault with the Commissioners for not having stated something not previously known to the public. How and when the disease made its first appearance in a London dairy; with what frightful rapidity it extended itself in the metropolis; that in the twenty-three counties in England, two in Wales, and sixteen in Scotland; that it is highly contagious and destructive: that it is identical with the rinderpest, or steppe-murrain; that the latent is not its first appearance in this country, it having followed the "black death" in 1348-9, and revisited us in 1480, 1715, '45, and '57, causing on each occasion great havoc among our herds: and that, our predecessors declared it "incurable" may not be very novel information, but could hardly be omitted from a report designed to give an authentic account of the disease. It is better that the public should have warrant for saying of the historical portion of the Commissioners' report that "what is true is not new," than that they should have grounds for saying that "what is new is not true." It may be more plausibly urged that, so far as this portion of the document is concerned, "the game is not worth the candle."

It is, however, in the recommendations of the Commissioners, if anywhere, that one is predisposed to look for originality. These have relation, not so much to the cure as to the suppression of the disease. On one point, at least, public opinion will probably accept with approbation the suggestion of the Commission. They think that the authority to seize and slaughter vested in inspectors by the provisions of the Act should be more properly be withdrawn, or, if retained, should be exercised only in cases of wilful neglect or breach of sanitary regulations. That authority, if it could but have been intrusted exclusively to men of competent intelligence and discretion, is unexceptionable, at any rate, seemed so, in the earlier stage of the plague, just as it may be proper at the outbreak of a fire to attempt even at some cost to stamp it out. But when it became evident that the mischief had got beyond control, and that system of counteraction, the slaughtering process certain on the stockowner, and ultimately on the country, what the Commissioners justly characterise as "inevitable waste," the principle, "no compensation," a system of compulsory slaughter should be commuted by a system of compensation, and the objections to promising compensation to individuals out of the public treasury on an extensive scale appear to us unanswerable."

The practical recommendations for the suppression of the disease are, briefly, the following :—The suspension for a time, to be limited by circumstances, of all removal of cattle from one place in Great Britain to another. To this, however, five of the Commissioners objected as impracticable. On the alternative, in the event of the total stoppage of all movement of cattle being considered an unnecessarily stringent measure, it is proposed—1. To prohibit the sale of store stock at fair or market, by auction, advertisement, or private treaty, except to secure. 2. To allow cattle to be moved for immediate slaughter only, under a license for transit, to be given by magistrates in petty sessions, or inspectors under the orders of the district from which the animals cause. 3. All slaughter-houses to be licensed, and butchers to undertake that no cattle sold or consigned to them shall be removed from their premises while living. 4. All cattle to be searched at sale, and prohibited from leaving the precincts of the place in which the sale is made, except as meat; and unsold animals to remain in lairs from one market to another. 5. Infected districts to be definitely marked off from uninfected, and all exposure to the *Gazette*, and, until purged of all traces of the plague, compelled to retain within their boundaries every head of cattle inclosed within them; but meat certified to be fit for food to be allowed removal under proper precautions.

It remains to be seen whether her Majesty's Ministers will deem themselves justified in attempting to give practical effect to these suggestions. To do so without consulting Parliament would be considered a bold proceeding, and might expose the newly-constituted Government to the charge of overstepping the limits of the authority committed to them in this matter by the recent Act for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases among Cattle. The whole system of restrictive regulations as to the Commission would, unquestionably, prove extremely harassing in practice, and would paralyse for some time the action of an extensive industrial mechanism which now affords employment and profit to large numbers of people. Its effect upon the food market can hardly, perhaps, be calculated with even an approximation to certainty. That it would derange the normal relations of supply to demand no one can doubt, but to what extent no one can foretell. If it were once ascertained in the object, the plan might be adopted without serious hesitation: but the responsibility of enforcing it while a reasonable doubt remains as to how it will work will probably be considered by the Government too heavy to warrant their making so large a venture.

The question will at once occur whether the recommendations of the Commission have not come too late. They are based on the assumption that the plague can even now be suppressed, and they are drawn up with the single view of effecting that object. Two months ago, when the application of them might have been topical only, a reasonable hope might have been entertained that the disease could be isolated by stringent precautionary rules. Can as much be said now? Has not the wide spread of the pestilence placed it beyond the control of merely repressive agencies? Is not the area become too large for the counteractive measures proposed? Of course, the wider it is the greater is the difficulty of enforcing regulations, and the more numerous are the chances of their being here and there evaded; and, equally of course, the more serious will be the mischief inflicted upon private property by arbitrary interference. Our Continental neighbours who are most exposed to the invasions of the plague usually succeed, it is true, in extinguishing it by isolation and suppression; but then they so deal with it in the first instance, and when it may be locally encountered. It is comparatively easy to draw a cordon round a frontier district, and within its narrow limits to ensure the slaughter of the stricken cattle; but when the area of matter when the same system requires to be carried out over a whole kingdom. In that case the remedy is likely enough to be found impracticable, or, if practicable, worse than the disease.

Since the Commission sat facts have been brought to light which will probably turn the thoughts of stock-owners in the direction rather of everything than of slaughter. It has been as it has been averred on respectable authority, that in Holland forty-five per cent of the cattle attacked by the plague have recovered under one system of medical treatment, and seventy-three per cent under another system, the question will force itself upon the public mind whether the course upon which we are proceeding in this country might not be altered with some promise of success. If we cannot extirpate the disease by preventive measures, may we not bring it under control by curative methods? Here, at least, is a field for very useful investigation by the Commission. We want to be assured of the facts before they may be, that strong light on this point; and if the Commission present a second report, we trust they will deem it worth their while to sift whatever evidence may be offered to them on this head, and unreservedly make the public acquainted with the conclusions it may warrant.

THE ROYAL ALBERT INFIRMARY.

THE Number of this Journal for August 13, 1864, contained an illustration of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Royal Albert Infirmary, at Bishop-Wearmouth. On the occasion of that occasion, it may be remembered, Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, who is now the heir-presumptive to the crown of Belgium, came to perform the ceremony, under the guidance of Mr. Arthur Helps, the well-known author and Clerk of the Privy Council, who is also the proprietor of some estates at Bishop-Wearmouth, and by whose efforts mainly the Infirmary has been founded. It has been built from the sale of the memoir and speeches of the late Prince Consort, edited by Mr. Helps, and has been placed in the hands of the Bishop-Wearmouth Royal Infirmary. There circumstances partly explain the presence of their Royal Highnesses Princesses Helena and Louise, with Prince Arthur, at the opening ceremony of the institution on Tuesday week, and the unveiling of a statue of their lamented father, the gift of Mr. P. Forster, Baron Alnwyck of Sunderland, which has been placed over the portico of the front entrance. The Infirmary, which was originally designed to contain but sixty beds, is now (they were met by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, and by Mr. Dan Mitchell, the High Bailiff of Bishop-Wearmouth, at the railway station, and four, escorted by the Hants Mounted Rifle Volunteers. The streets were decorated with flags and evergreens, and the weather, which was merely ringing. Having taken luncheon, the Royal party went, at two o'clock, to the infirmary, where a large assembly was expecting their appearance. The Royal party was received with enthusiastic cheers, and officials having been introduced to their Royal Highnesses, Mr. Dowell, the Mayor, and Mr. Mitchell, Southampton. Mr. Helps, who had to witness with a short distance of the pooch facing the statue, while Mr. Dowell read an address. Royal Highness, in reply, said that he was pleased to be present at the opening of the institution on Tuesday week, and the unveiling of a statue of their lamented father, the gift of Mr. P. Forster, Baron Alnwyck of Sunderland, which has been placed over the portico of the front entrance. The Prince was pleased to see that the infirmary was now in use:

and old engravings. Two thousand actors are to figure in the pageant, and it is to cost £12,000.

SPAIN.

The Queen has been slightly indisposed at La Granja, and was confined to bed during one day.

General Espartero and Senor Olozaga having resigned their positions as members of the Progressist committee, a new election has taken place, resulting in the return of General Espartero as president of the committee. Senor Olozaga was not re-elected.

According to a Lisbon telegram, war has been declared between Spain and Chili, and the Spanish squadron has blockaded the Chilian ports.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes are discussing the reform of the civil law and the establishment of trial by jury.

The Duke of Saldanha has published a pamphlet against the proposal for civil marriage.

Viscount Praia Grande has temporarily assumed the functions of War Minister.

Count de Melle is dead.

BELGIUM.

The session of the Senate for 1865-6 was opened on Tuesday. During the first sitting, at which the Duke of Brabant was present, the assembly proceeded to the formation of its bureau. The following were appointed:—President, Prince de Ligne; First Vice-President, M. d'Omalius d'Halloy; Second Vice-President, Count de Tornaco; First Secretary, Baron de Rasse; Second Secretary, Count Lodovic de Robiano; Assistant Secretaries, M. de la Jaboeille and M. de Looz-Corswarem.

The Chamber of Deputies also met on Tuesday, under the presidency of M. Lange, the senior member; but, no business having been set down in his order of the day, the members separated immediately.

A Royal decree has been published, appointing M. Tesch, formerly Minister of Justice, to be Minister of State.

SWITZERLAND.

The elections to the State Council have passed off with comparative calm. The candidates of the independent party have all been elected.

ITALY.

The King arrived at Naples yesterday week, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The palace was illuminated for the occasion with Bengal lights. Next morning his Majesty, accompanied by the Ministers, the Prefect, and the Mayor of Naples, visited the various hospitals, and investigated the sanitary system now in operation. The King has contributed towards the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic. On Sunday he received the authorities of the city and a deputation of students, and subsequently visited the Clinical Hospital.

A portion of the French army has left Rome, and a second detachment will shortly follow. The Papal troops, however, will co-operate with the civil and military authorities a strict observance of the duties appertaining to the new state of things.

General Kanzler, the new Papal War Minister, it is said, has determined upon repressing brigandage with the greatest energy, and intends establishing permanent camps in the villages and districts where the brigands find shelter.

The address from Rome to Ancona is announced as completed, with the exception of the bridge over the Tiber at Calle Rosetta, which still soon be finished also.

AUSTRIA.

The Croatian Diet was opened on Sunday. The Government Commissioner urged the Diet to take into consideration the necessity of a Parliamentary union of Croatia and Austria. He also announced that the Emperor would be received shortly as King of Hungary by the Diet to send representatives to the ceremony.

At a meeting of the Diet yesterday week at the house of Baron Sztoyai, it was agreed that the following demands should be expressed in the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the approaching opening of the Hungarian Diet:—

1. The entire constitutional rights of Hungary to continue to form the basis of all further negotiations between Austria and Hungary.

2. The integrity of Hungary as established by the year 1848, forming a kingdom with Croatia and Sclavonia, to be re-established.

3. The separation of administration from the Cabinet.

4. The provisional re-establishment of contacts on the basis of the laws passed by the Hungarian Diet of 1847-8.

5. The means for conducting the Hungarian administration to be only granted on condition that the Government render responsible to the country, and remain responsible for the employment of the funds voted.

GERMANY.

Baron von Beust, the Saxon Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a despatch to the representatives of Saxony at Vienna and Berlin, in reference to the steps taken by the great Powers of Europe with the Porte and in reply to verbal complaints made by the Austrian and Prussian Ministers about the attitude of the Saxon Press. Baron von Beust claims for the Federal Diet the right to decide what steps may be necessary and legitimate to be pursued in the present state of affairs, and as to the attitude of the Saxon press, he says, "Before replying to the remark that the Saxon Government does not check these hostile tendencies, I must first vote to see if Russia will forbid the Prussian press advocating the destruction of the Saxon monarchy."

The English Minister to the Teutonic Confederation has also been accredited by his Government in the same capacity to the Frankfort Senate, whose Diet England has not recognised. Lord Augustus Loftus's mission is looked upon as a manifestation of the English Cabinet against the policy of the two great Saxon Powers.

PRUSSIA.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia was confined of a son on Tuesday morning. The King has paid a visit to the Princess.

A decree of the King has founded a new Prussian Order of Louise, to be conferred on women or young girls who may have distinguished themselves by their attachment to the duty of the highest acts of humanity and self-devotion in time of war.

Count Bray, Governor of Silesia, has conferred the order of the Black Eagle from the King.

The Government has decided on constructing a military port in the Baltic, which will be some distance from Kiel. A maritime commission, presided over by Admiral Jachmann, is engaged in discussing important propositions.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A change in the views of the nobility in favour of the proposed reform of the Constitution has taken place, and several influential members of the House of Nobles, including Count Lewenhaupt and Bjoernstjerna, formerly Minister of War, have withdrawn their opposition to the measure.

The Norwegian Storthing has adopted the treaty of commerce with France without any alterations.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington Government, having received official notice of the removal of all restrictions upon American vessels in British ports, had given instructions that the same liberal hospitality and courtesy should be shown by Federal naval officers to officers of the British Navy.

The abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the Confederate debt are essential conditions for reconstruction of southern States into the Union.

President Johnson has released John Mitchell, as he intimates, not from any feeling of consideration to that individual personally, but out of respect "and as a compliment to a large section of our countrymen with whom Mitchell was previously identified." This, it is stated, he made plain to a deputation from the Fenian congress which waited upon him.

The public debt of the United States has been reduced by 4,000,000 dols. since September.

The steamer Atlanta, on reaching New York, was found to have sixty cases of cholera on board, among which were fifteen deaths, and was immediately put into quarantine.

Another correspondence between the Foreign Office and the American Minister has been published. The despatches letters are sent by Earl Russell, and are, as he intimates, the last he would have the honour to write on the subject. The further correspondence will be conducted by Lord Clarendon. Mr. Adams intimates that his Government will not insist on the arbitration which they at first suggested, and with regard to the mixed commission, he inquires what are the questions which Earl Russell would refer to it, and what the principles by which its proceedings would be regulated. Earl Russell promises a reply to those queries as soon as they can be got ready, and in the meanwhile he passes to some of the complaints made by Mr. Adams of breaches of neutrality during the war, showing how the British Government dealt with them, to vindicate this country from a violation of international law in each case.

The Shenandoah, with all her stores, was yesterday week handed over to the United States authorities at Melbourne. The officers and the crew of the Shenandoah were liberated. The Government ordered the release of all who were not British subjects, and of course, when this order was read, no one claimed to be a British subject.

CANADA.

Great alarm prevails in Canada as to the Fenian projects. The Fenians had threatened a rising there, and it was said, had a steamer ready for offensive purposes. Military preparations were being taken, and Toronto was protected.

MEXICO.

The *Monitor* states that the latest intelligence from Mexico confirms the news that the province of Sonora has submitted to the Emperor Maximilian, and that a deputation of Juarez has "definitively quitted the country."

The New York papers contain various accounts of battles and skirmishes in Mexico, in all of which the Imperialists were successful.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

A most important despatch was received at the India Office. It states that on Monday Colonel Bruce in Durbar signed a treaty of peace with Bhootan.

From China the most noticeable fact is the cessation of complications between the Chinese and foreign authorities.

From Japan we have a report of attempts to reassassinate the Tycoon.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 26.

The mail that leaves Victoria to-day takes to England information of a kind calculated to do anything but reflect credit upon the working of constitutional government in this colony. I have to have to inform you that, at the present moment, we are living under a kind of provisional despotism, the existence of which it is difficult to fully describe, because irresponsible. The Ministry, backed by a majority of the Assembly, have suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and Governor Sir Charles Darling, are carrying on the business of the State in contravention of the Constitution Act. Such is the extraordinary pass of our dead-lock and how it was produced. I shall now give you a brief sketch of the events leading up to the course taken by the Ministry seems but to make "confusion worse confounded."

Last month, the Ministry introduced a Reduction Bill on address had been voted by the Legislative Assembly calling upon the Government to adopt such measures as his constitutional advisers might recommend for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council. Before this His Excellency sent two replies to this address—one to the Council and one to the Assembly. In the former he told the Council that Sir Charles assured them that he should readily adopt any measure which they might bring up for the purpose of modifying the existing state of things to an end, but informed them that it was not in his power to recommend the Crown to create new peers unless it unless the amount required were rendered legally available by an Act duly executed, and not merely by the Appropriation Act, legislative." Before the reception of this reply rumours were current to the effect that the Government had a scheme in view by which cash payments without the Appropriation Act, might be brought to be remained. Sir Charles's message was regarded as fatal to the carrying out of any such scheme. Mr. Higinbotham, the Chief Secretary, acted upon the manly stand which he had made in the interests of the Council. On the 17th inst. Mr. Higinbotham, in His Excellency next two replies to this address—one to the Council and one to the Assembly. In the former he told the Council that Sir Charles assured them that he should readily adopt any measure which they might bring up for the purpose of modifying the existing state of things to an end, but informed them that it was not in his power to recommend the Crown to create new peers unless the amount required were rendered legally available by an Act duly executed, and not merely by the Appropriation Act, legislative." Before the reception of this reply rumours were current to the effect that the Government had a scheme in view by which cash payments without the Appropriation Act might be brought to be remained. Sir Charles's message was regarded as fatal to the carrying out of any such scheme. Mr. Higinbotham, the Chief Secretary, acted upon the manly stand which he had made in the interests of the Council. On the 17th inst. Mr. Higinbotham, in a lengthy message also took this view of his Excellency's sentiments; and the Assembly, on the same night at once by Mr. Higinbotham, Judge, then, of our astonishment when, in another message to the Council, Sir Charles Darling declared his intention to suspend the Governor's second message. Mr. Verdon, the Treasurer, who made the announcement, stated that negotiations had been opened with the view of raising the money. Banks were appointed, with the view of obtaining advances to supply the temporary requirements of the day, now proposed to be met by Appropriation Act, and a Loan Act may advance whatever, on the ground of the illegality and insecurity of the proposed scheme. Mr. Higinbotham, the Chief Secretary, (at Australia) had consented. On the following day, therefore, payments were actually made by the Government, and the matter might be left remained so long without their salaries, were paid. It is worthy of remark, however, that Mr. Higinbotham, the Chief Secretary, is the sole Melbourne director of the Accommodating bank, and that the manager of the bank has been very generally blamed for lending himself and the resources of the establishment to what is in charge to carry out a political manœuvre. The managers of the five advertising banks have also been censured for not having consulted their respective shareholders as the manager of the London Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China consulted his shareholders and treasurer, they submitted a case for the opinion of the most eminent members of the Bar, and received decided opinions as to the legality and safety of the scheme. They accordingly declined the tempting proposal.

This is not the only matter in which the Ministry are acting illegally. A clause in the Land Act, by the way, which is the Upper House, duties levied under its provisions are still being exacted, and that with no higher authority than simply a resolution of the Assembly to that effect. Another instance is the non-payment of tariff rates, and importers, being the weaker party, have no alternative but to pay the amount claimed. The result of the non-assent of the Executive in collecting rates under such circumstances, and for such a purpose, is that the Melbourne Corporation threatens to recover back their money by petition under the Act No. 40, which enables ratepayers in Victoria to sue the Queen in the Supreme Court for breach of contracts made by her. The case had been argued on demurrer, when Chief Justice Stawell delivered the startling opinion that the new customs' duties on the authority of a mere resolution of the Assembly is illegal to be levied by the Executive in accordance with the practice of the House of Commons. In the face of this decision the duties are still collected, and the Government have not ventured in the house the other night that, notwithstanding the result of the trials in the Supreme Court, the new duties would continue to be levied.

The conduct of the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, when during two nights in the Legislative Council, on the occasion of a motion for the immediate grant of supplies to be brought in, he was developing a history of the crisis, with an account of the part played by his Excellency therein. Sir Charles Darling replied that he had not been sent to the Governor for transmission. I have just learned, however, that it will not be long by the outgoing mail, and that his Excellency intends to reserve it until it be accompanied by addresses emanating from the Council and the Assembly, congratulatory of his conduct in the step up for the purpose of upholding the Ministry and the Governor in their course. In days of yore Governors have been recalled for less, as well as a complete and impartial history of the crisis; and this will, no doubt, fall its way to Mr. Cardwell shortly after the arrival of this month's mail in London. To-night, in the Assembly, the address to his Excellency, approving of his conduct, will be proposed—and carried, no doubt, by a large majority; but the significance of such an address, as compared with that of the Council, will be apparent to anyone who has given the slightest attention to the working of our political system.

It is a fact worthy of record that the entire press of Victoria, with one or two insignificant exceptions, is against the Ministry and the Governor; while the papers of the other colonies are unanimous in their condemnation of the men who have used their high position to perpetrate a breach of constitutional government.

All this may prove but a tempest in a teacup to you; but to us it is life or death. It has therefore occupied my space to the exclusion of not a few other matters of interest.

The mail arrangements of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are still of a nature to cause the greatest dissatisfaction. The mails from Europe arrived on the 19th inst., just ten days behind time. Surely, our friends at home will do something to remedy this state of things. It is almost hopeless to expect anything from our present rulers.

Hobart's Bay has recently been visited by numerous shoals of pilchards, which have proved an acceptable article of food, especially as meat is at present fetching so high a price. In Melbourne the fish have been retailed at sixpence the bucketful; in towns one hundred miles inland they command from three halfpence and twopence per pound. Large quantities have been cured. Professor M'Coy pronounces the fish to be the true European pilchard, but the Melbourne zoologists, the great natural habitat of which is Japan. Within the last day or two the pilchards have disappeared.

The Great Britain arrived on the 21st inst., after a fine passage of fifty-seven days from Liverpool.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Fitzgerald has propounded the new native policy; and the Governor has expressed his intention to convene a meeting of the principal chiefs to devise measures of security and improvement for the native race.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The war between the Free State and the Basutos continues. The attempt of the latter to surprise Major Dobbs Bozigo, the Australian colonel of Moshesh, has been so far unsuccessful. Moshesh had large quantities of provisions and gunpowder on the mountain, which was not well invested by the Boers, and he had been enabled by 600 fresh Basutos in one night. The Free State President had returned to Bloemfontein to raise new levies. Fifty men on contract with the Transvaal Boers, who had also levied an army to assist against Moshesh.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued to Dec. 12.

A Act has been passed to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease into the colony.

The House of Assembly voted a temporary loan of £50,000, to be expended on public works, already sanctioned by the Parliament; but the Legislative Council has refused to the vote.

A vote of £20,000 has been carried for the completion of Kowie harbour.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

The insurrection in Jamaica seems to have given a short account in a private Number, seems to have been a premature one, and to have been put down with a rapidity which has prevented it from assuming any formidable character. On Christmas Day next. A number of men, some of influence, had been travelling over the country, and had been holding meetings at which secret oaths were taken, telling them they were oppressed and ground down by taxes. This was not the case, as the taxes imposed were very light. The first step was to burn the buildings of the estates, and after killing the males and children, to share the land and women among themselves. A leading man of the party was wanted for some crime, and on an attempt being made to arrest him he raised a revolt. On Monday, 11th inst., numerous members were captured by the rebels, they having in the remote and rude districts almost gone back to the habits of savage life. The bodies of their victims were afterwards found mutilated.

The volunteers and troops fought well, and by vigorous measures put down the rebellion. The insurrection was at first by no means contemptible in its trustworthy; and on one or two plantations the negro labourers took up arms in defence of their employers and families.

More than 300 rebels have been shot or executed. Paul Bogle, the head of the rebel party, was executed on Monday last. He was followed to the gallows, a reward of 1000 dols. having been offered for his head, dead or alive. On the 13th inst. Mr. Gordon, M.P., was tried and condemned to death on the 21st, and hanged on the 23rd. Several arrests have been made in Kingston.

Out of 1500 volunteers who have been under arms, seventeen only have only been prevented from spending, but the rebellion in great measure has been suppressed by the troops, and the leaders, including most of the rebels, have killed or captured.

Five hundred troops had arrived from Barbadoes and gone up to the disturbed districts.

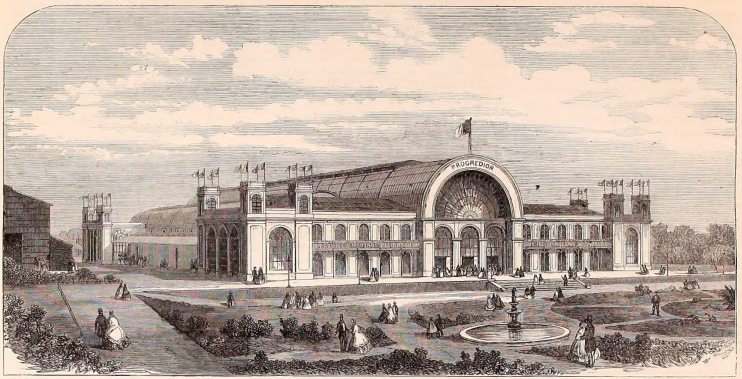
An account of the outbreak is given in the following letter :—

A parish church, Morant Bay, was attacked on Monday, on Oct. 11, and the majority of the respectable inhabitants of the parish were present. This was the time chosen by the rebels to commence the murderous outbreak; and accordingly large numbers of people collected round the Courthouse with every weapon of offence which they could muster. Among the leaders who headed the Riot Act, and, the mob not dispersing, the volunteers fired a volley, which killed one man. The mob immediately fled in all directions, and the militia took up the Courthouse as their quarters. The Custos, with magistrates and volunteers, retired into the Courthouse, and the armed force kept a sharp look-out from the windows. Unfortunately, the police was short, there being only two rounds each. On the shooting down of the leader the mob commenced their murderous attack—cowardly as it was others escaped from the Courthouse, but were seen and pursued. The mob, now re-organised, attacked the Courthouse, surrounded the Courthouse and got the fire-sticks to it in order to drive out or consume the people. Most of the females tried to escape by the windows, but the only one that succeeded at entrance he was butchered by the ruffianly insurgents. The Baron was among the first victims, and was literally hacked to pieces. His head was cut off, and his body cut in pieces, his head was cut in two; his brains were mixed with the dirt and mud of the road. Another victim was Mr. Price, a planter, who was also murdered in the most brutal manner. Mr. Price, merely on account of his association with white people, was subjected to the most appalling indignities. Another victim was Mr. Lord, who had settled in the west land on his fact while the women cut out his bowels and shrewd them on the road. Mr. Lord had his throat cut and his head cut off with a hoe. Georges escaped with two gunshot wounds in his leg. The insurgents also set fire to the Courthouse, and destroyed the magistrates' books, notes, and then, with yelling imprecations and anathemas on the white man and his race, commenced their work of destruction in the town, which they soon perpetrated. The following morning the insurgents pursued their course to two estates, Mr. Price's and Mr. Lord's, where they burned the houses, and after having slain Mr. Price, they began murdering every white man they met, and they came across. All who could not escape met a terrible death. They also proceeded to Mr. Price's estate, where they slew the overseer, but Mr. Paterson miraculously escaped. The troops went from Newcastle to Stony Hill Valley and had an encounter, but never progress in that direction. They report the rebel force as numerous, but little more than armed with cutlasses and bill-hooks. There were four rebels to the other portion of the men took Port Morant and Plantain Garden river and Bath, where the insurgents have reached to within a few miles of Spanish Town. Many of the overseers and bookkeepers have escaped and come to Kingston, and have brought with them their wives and families. The insurgents have also burned the estate houses of Mr. Price, Mr. Lord, and Mr. Georges. Martial law is certainly necessary, and is now in force in the disturbed districts. Shootings and executions have already taken place, and will be carried out to a considerable extent. The Governor has gone to Manchioneal, where the Courthouse and church were burnt down and the negroes mobilised.

THE OPORTO CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE NEW CRYSTAL Palace at Oporto, which has been erected by a private company, was formally opened for the first time during the International Exhibition, on the 18th of September, by their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, accompanied by his Majesty's brother, Fernando and the Infante Don Augusto, the father and brother of the King. The Royal family remained a week in Oporto for the purpose of examining the building and its contents; and the occasion of their stay in the city was celebrated by public illuminations and a brilliant series of festivities.

The main building, shown in one of our Engravings, is permanently constructed of granite masonry, iron, and glass, from the designs of the engineer, Mr. F. W. Shields, of Delahay-street, Westminster, and the Infante Don Augusto, the father of the King. Its dimensions are 362 ft. by 238 ft.; and there is a permanent circular gallery 30 ft. wide, and 30 ft. in elevation, as well as large transept, annexes, attached to it. These structures are situated in ornamental



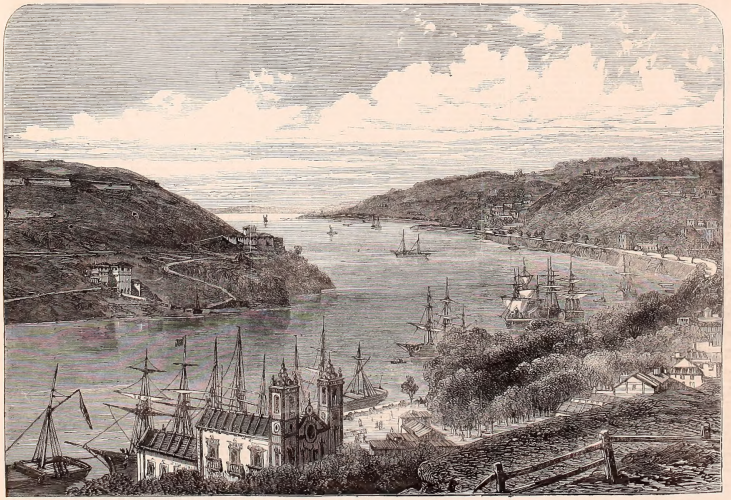
THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE PORTUGUESE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT OPORTO.

gardens of great beauty; and the entire expenditure on the undertaking will amount to £100,000, which, considering that the population of Oporto is but 80,000, is unprecedented in the annals of exhibitions. The credit of this spirited and successful national enterprise is principally due to Mr. Alfredo Allen, of Oporto. The International Exhibition occupies at present every portion of these structures; but, at its close, the permanent establishment will comprise, in addition to the main exhibition building itself, a musical institute, a school of arts and sciences, a picture-gallery, a hippodrome, and a museum.

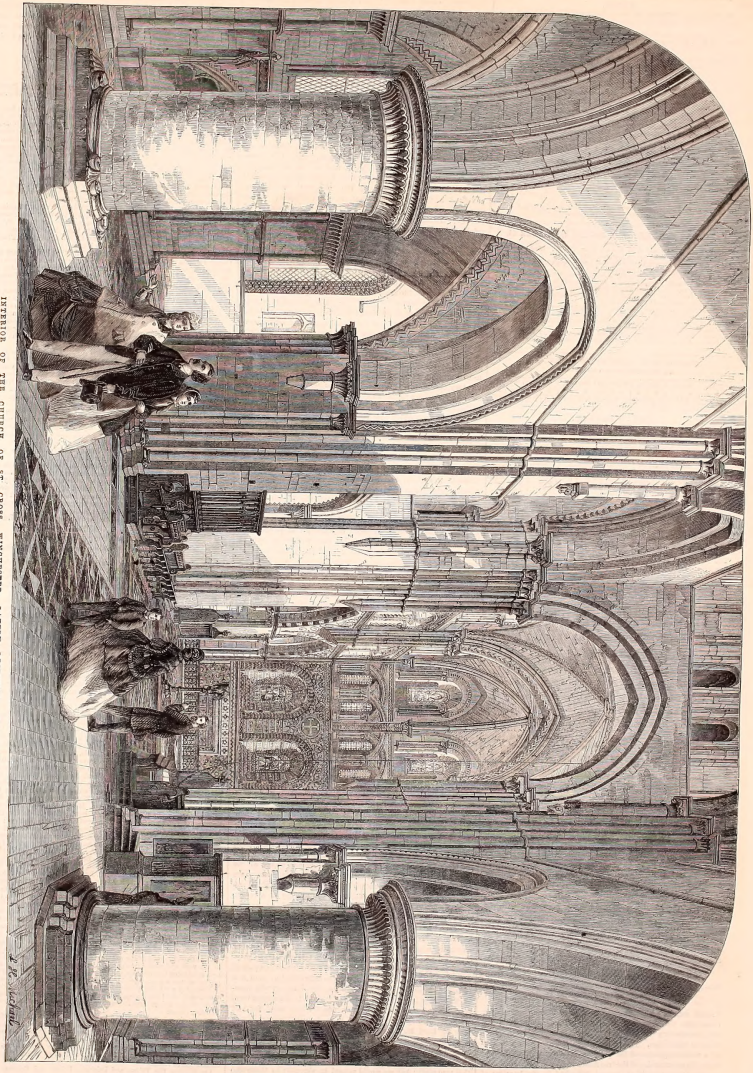
The buildings comprise a palm-house and conservatory for tropical plants; and the gardens may well be beautiful in a climate where 800 different kinds of camellias are always in flower; where the magnolia covers an area of 50 ft. in diameter; and where a great part of the vegetation of the tropics grows side by side with that of Europe.

The buildings and grounds are situated on the summit of a steep rocky cliff, 300 ft. above the river, and command a view equally rich in historical associations and in romantic and picturesque beauty. To the left, the Serra Convent marks the spot where the famous passage of the Douro was made by the English troops, in 1809, opposite to which the "Rua do Wellesley" perpetuates the memory of the event. The panorama extends from this point, for about five miles along the river, to the Atlantic Ocean, embracing the city itself and a large extent of country around it, where the positions of the besieging army of 1833-5 may be seen. Within the grounds now belonging to the company a chapel (shown in our second Illustration) has been erected, by the Princess de Moutlear, to the memory of her brother Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who came to Oporto after the disastrous battle of Novara, and ended his days in a residence adjoining this spot.

The interior of the building comprises the central nave, 60 ft. high and 35 ft. wide, and two parallel aisles, each 40 ft. high, and 27 ft. wide, with galleries 14 ft. in width, the rotunda 130 ft. in diameter, and two side annexes, one being used for the refreshments and the other for the machinery department. The Exhibition itself—though it is, of course, not to be compared in importance with those of London, Paris, and Dublin—contains much that is valuable and interesting, and will doubtless be the means of opening the Portuguese market to a great variety of foreign manufactures. The French department is by far the most extensive, the number of French exhibitors being 459; from the German States, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, there are 265. Next comes the English department, with 106 exhibitors, of whom the largest are Messrs. Tucker and Sons, of Arundel-street, London, chandelier and lamp manufacturers—their collection of elaborate and beautiful chandeliers filling the whole of the eastern aisle; while the whole of the eastern annexe is occupied by Messrs. Ransome and Sons, of Ipswich, with a great display of their renowned agricultural implements and machines. A fine organ, by Messrs. Walker, of London, is erected at the south end, and one of the most conspicuous objects in the grounds outside is a powerful centrifugal pump, by Messrs. Gwynne. The show of china and porcelain contributed by the Hill Pottery Company, of Staffordshire, and that of optical instruments by Messrs. Elliott Brothers, are worthy of special notice; and we may also mention, among the English exhibitors, Messrs. Hooper and Co., of the Haymarket, coach-builders; Frodsham and Parkinson, makers of chronometers; Mr. Rimmel, for perfumery; Messrs. Letts and Son, for stationery and presses; Messrs. G. Maw and Co., of Benthall, Broseley, for mosaic; Johnson and Corlett, of Gresham-street, linen manufacturers; Fun Brothers and Co., of Dublin, Irish poplin manufacturers; and Nissen and Parker, London, bank-note printers. There are 1614 Portuguese exhibitors, besides 200 from the Portuguese colonies and 62 from Brazil.



THE RIVER DOURO AT OPORTO, FROM THE GARDENS OF THE EXHIBITION PALACE.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER, LATELY RESTORED.—SEE PAGE 484.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at College, the wife of Alexander William Adair, Esq., of Heatherton Park and College, and late Captain 32nd Light Infantry, of a son and heir.

On the 27th of August, at her residence, near Sydney, N.S.W., the wife of Professor M. E. Pell, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Robert Fleming, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. H. May, Esq., Crowham Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Henry Jackson, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Ristealeaz House, Alderney, Mrs. John Jackson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Workington, Lancaster, son of F. Harrison, Esq., of Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, to Mary Anna, daughter of the Rev. Sir C. Clarke, Bart., of Workington Hall, Cumberland.

On the 16th of August, at Wellington, New Zealand, by special license, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Henry Bromley Brewell, Marchesi, son of T. W. Cricket Marchesi, Esq., of Upper Hertford-street, to Louisa, youngest surviving daughter of the late D. S. Rose, Esq., of Penrith, Harrow, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

At Norton Priory, Cheshire, Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., in his 81st year.

At Evesham Park, Lady Coltheipe.

At Penzance, of bronchitis, H. St. Dunvedish, late H.M.'s 68th Regiment, eldest son of Lord and Lady Arthur Lennox, aged 24.

At Hollingbourne, Kent, Sir Sir Edward Wodehouse, Bart., Lieut. R.N.

At Belvidere, Eton Avenue, daughter of the late Sir W. Prescott, Bart.

On the morning of Sept. 8, at Oxford-street, Fentown, Sirra Leone, Fannie Morcom, the wife of Dr. J. A. B. Horton, Army Medical Staff, aged 31 years and 10 months.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25.

SUNDAY, NOV. 19.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Birth of Albert Thewaldiem, the great Danish sculptor, 1770.

MONDAY, 20.—St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, martyred by the Danes, 870. Farringdon Market, London, opened, 1828.

TUESDAY, 21.—Death of James Hogg, poet (the "Ettrick Shepherd"), 1835.

Birth of Victoria, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr. Mont Saint Jean, Battle of Brezlen (victory of the Prussians over the Austrians), 1757. Henry Brougham made Lord Chancellor, 1830.

THURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Bishop of Rome and martyr, about 64. Anne-Louise-Germaine de Staël-Holstein, at the Bergenstahn, 1607.

FRIDAY.—Death of William, Lord Melbourne, the statesman, 1848; and of General Sir Henry Havelock, 1857.

SATURDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, about 307. Death of Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, 1626. Michaelmas Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 22	0 52	1 21	1 50	2 20	2 50	3 21
12 42	1 12	1 41	2 10	2 40	3 10	3 42

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.	Depth in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
6	29·9175	47·6	87·4	9·4	52·7	39·5	NNE. NE.	407	·050
7	29·9094	46·6	84·8	8·6	49·1	40·0	NE. E.	406	·000
8	29·9240	49·4	94·9	7·4	53·9	40·8	NW. NNW.	192	·027
9	30·0293	43·2	89·4	9·4	51·7	42·1	NW. WNW.	128	·000
10	...	...	...	...	50·3	40·2	...	69	·000
11	29·7266	42·4	92·3	7·0	51·7	37·7	E.	371	·000
12	29·9191	49·0	94·7	9·6	52·3	39·7	ENE. ESE. SSW.	249	·027

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer in Inches corrected	29·904	29·911	29·917	29·941	30·011	30·013	30·041	30·128
Thermometer	49·8°	47·0°	45·9°	47·5°	44·3°	42·8°	42·8°	40·6°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NW.	NW.	N.	NNW.
Rainfall in Inches	·000	·000	·000	·000	·000	·000	·000	·000

PICTURE OF FLORENCE,

THE NEW CAPITAL OF ITALY.

(GRATIS).

WITH THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, Nov. 25, will be given a large Engraving of Florence, the new Capital of Italy, on the occasion of the first meeting of the Italian Parliament in that city. The same week's Impression will contain a full account of the Opening of the Italian Parliament.

Among the ENGRAVINGS for the Number of the 25th inst. will be the following :—

Mount Bay, Jamaica, and Hordley Estate, the Scene of the Negro Insurrection (Two Illustrations).

Portrait of the New Judge, the Hon. Sir Robert Lush.

Laying the Foundation-stone of the New Bridge at Prague.

Portrait of the late Dr. Lindley, Professor of Botany.

Exhibition of the United Horticultural Society in Guildhall.

The Interior of Guildhall, as lately restored.

The Rescue Crew, Charing Cross Hotel.

Bird's-eye View of the Paris Exhibition Building and Grounds.

Artillery Experiments with the Granite Casemates at Shoeburyness.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence, with the Print of Florence gratis; Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, Sevenpence,

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

THERE can be no doubt that the option of the great middle class, upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, is that a full and satisfactory inquiry should precede even an announcement of legislation. That class, which has everything to lose by a mismanagement of the question, is perfectly reasonable in regard to an extension of the franchise. It does not urge, selfishly, that the franchise is at present deposited in the keeping of those to whom it can best be trusted, nor does the middle class imitate the example frequently shown by the extremes, and resolve to make fight for its own order. Admitting that not only are there many anomalies which disfigure our representative system, and that there is a large number of persons who may fairly claim the privilege of voting, if privilege it is decided to be, the great educated and intelligent mass is ready to discuss all reasonable proposals. But it refuses to have any questions begged; and it is equally firm in objecting to deal with a great subject in the admitted absence of safe statistics.

Sir Morton Peto, who was chosen for Bristol at the general election, and who has since visited America for the purpose among others, no doubt, of informing himself more fully upon American politics, has just delivered a speech in which the suggestions made by this Journal upon the reform question have been endorsed with singular facility. Sir Morton Peto is an unexceptionable witness on the subject. He is at once a conformist and an advanced Liberal, and he has an intimate acquaintance with the working orders. In adverting, at Bristol, to the probable intentions of the Ministry, Sir Morton professed a thorough confidence in Earl Russell, whose devotion to liberality and progress has been the history of his life. It was, the speaker urged, perfectly safe to leave reform to the keeping of the new Premier. The President was not now in the least likely to belie the promises of so many years spent in his country's service. But Sir Morton declared that he should be best satisfied with a thorough preliminary investigation into the whole question by the Government at the present exists. Like a man of business, he is obviously averse to committing himself to any deductions from imperfect or inaccurate data, and he cannot forget the ludicrously worthless returns which were thrown up by the Reform Commission of 1859. Any legislation the last time that Parliament asked, not very unreasonably, for a sort of conspectus of the borough franchise. Sir Morton Peto appears to think that a Commission would be the most advisable machinery for procuring the information which is desired, and we concur with him in thinking that by this means sounder results would be obtained than by any Parliamentary Committee. We shall be glad to hear that the Cabinet has resolved upon such a course, as really no limit to the class chiefly interested in the settlement of the reform question, but one which that class has a right to dictate; for, while the acquisition of a new franchise may be a legitimate object of ambition to a few, no one can doubt that it is evident that the loss of political power by those who now hold it is a much weightier matter. When we consider that hasty or careless legislation will infallibly disturb all the real interests of society, and that it is really no limit to the class chiefly interested in the settlement of the reform question, but one which that class has a right to dictate; for, while the acquisition of a new franchise may be a legitimate object of ambition to a few, no one can doubt that it is evident that the loss of political power by those who now hold it is a much weightier matter. When we consider that hasty or careless legislation will infallibly disturb all the real interests of society, and that it is really no limit to the mischief which may be wrought to a commercial country by the unwise introduction of fresh influence into the Constitution, it surely behoves the Government in the very first instance to provide for the fairest hearing that can be given. We have hitherto proved themselves loyal supporters of those who have supported every Administration that pursued an onward course, who have patiently borne extraordinary taxation that their poorer fellow-citizens might be exempt, and who certainly stand well in the eye of the nation which is alleged to desire that a transfer of power should take place.

Sir Morton Peto's speech has provoked the anger of those who dwell in exclusive circles, and there is little to be agitation which those classes endeavour to get up has to do with real statesmanship. It is either sheer restlessness or the result of a paltry desire for notoriety on the part of certain insignificant persons. It is not that the country is in a hurry—it is only a section that is in a hurry, lest it should be forgotten while the country is advancing. As Sir Morton Peto observed, it is of no consequence whatever whether a reform bill be passed this year or the next, but it is of the greatest consequence that the bill should be a sound bill. But the eager party cannot see this. Only pull down something and set up something while they are "to the fore," and while they proclaim themselves dissatisfied they will be satisfied. Take time to ascertain exactly what kind of legislation is wanted, and we are told of throwing odd water on the popes of thousands. Now it should be understood that it is not the extreme party who will be allowed to carry any Reform Bill. That will be due to the liberality of moderate men and to the wisdom of the statesmen who represent the thinking of the country.

A word ought to be said also to some who are doing their best to arouse the great middle class against any change whatever, and are thereby doing injury to the Liberal cause, and to the class which must be respected for its laudable ambition to exercise a political influence, though it could be wished that the class in question had clearer views of the object of the franchise itself. But in the mean time, and while so many are unable to see that a vote means neither a right nor a privilege, but is simply a trust, the Government is getting at results, those whose claims are at least as good as anyone else's ought not to be baffled by the ridiculous policy of their so-called friends. At the moment a noisy, if not an influential, section of the extreme party clamours for manhood suffrage. Now, as this is as likely to be conceded as a community of goods, or a law permitting polygamy and polyandry, it is rather a waste of time on the part of those who know this in their hearts to interpose this wild and offensive proposal. It is needless to give a reason why manhood suffrage is simply impossible; the instinct of every rational man will tell him, and if it does not, let him stand for half an hour at any street corner in a low district or join a mob on Lord Mayor's Day. He will then see very clearly why Englishmen will never give political power to a certain class, notwithstanding that they are "born Britons," and are as yet "unconvicted of crime," It is surely needless to pursue this argument; but we would appeal in sincerity to those who are supposed to have influence with the men of extremes, and we would invite them to cause such fanatical folly to be discontinued. We do not know that there is anything so likely to set the middle class against all changes as a conviction that any change is regarded by a large number as means to an end, and that end universal suffrage. We have not real the American story for nothing.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and the Princess Louisa of Prussia, left the royal family mansion at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove in the vicinity of the castle. About two o'clock the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Helena, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Baroness von Schenck, Colonel H. Ponsonby, and Baron de Rabenau, went to London and honoured returning to the castle in the evening. This was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The bells in St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung at intervals throughout the day. Royal salutes were fired by the Terrible bombardier in the Long Walk, from the Royal Adelaide fregate on Virginia Water, and from the ordnance at Fort Belvedere. In the evening a public dinner took place in the Townhall, and the town was illuminated.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena and attended by Baroness von Schenck and Lord Charles Fitzroy, drove out in a carriage and four, Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, G.B., left the castle for Greenwich Park. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at the castle from Sandringham House.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove out. Princess Louisa of Prussia, Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel H. Ponsonby, were also present. Baroness Louisa of Hesse, attended by Baroness von Schenck and Baron de Rabenau, left the castle for Sandringham House. The Lord Chancellor left the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Helena walked and drove. Princess Louisa of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louis, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, walked out. Princess Helena took a drive. The Crown Prince of Prussia, accompanied by the Earl of Mountcharles and the Earl of Caledon and attended by Count Bismarck, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel H. Ponsonby, passed the day shooting. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Helena walked and drove. Princess Beatrice took a drive. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia went to Virginia Water with Queen Marie Amélie. The Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Earl Russell had an audience of her Majesty.

Mr. Gubbs has been appointed surgeon at the castle, vice Dr. Locock. Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, have been practising gunpowder non-explosive and restoring its explosive properties at pleasure.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue to Sandringham House.

On Tuesday week the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, and Viscount Hamilton, commenced partridge-shooting. The Princess, accompanied by the Princesses of Prussia and the Duchess of Sutherland, drove out.

On Wednesday week the Prince, accompanied by his guests, shot over the Flitcham manor, belonging to the Earl of Leicester, from whom his Royal Highness has obtained the right of shooting over it.

Thursday week was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the Prince. The children belonging to Dersingham, Sandringham, Wolferton, and Wootton schools were regaled with tea and beer at Sandringham House. The Prince and Princess, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, and other guests were present. The labourers upon the Sandringham estate received presents from the Prince and Princess in lieu of a dinner. In the evening an immense bonfire was lighted on Sandringham Hill, which illuminated the country round for miles, and lasted for several hours. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner party, at which the following guests, who were staying at Sandringham House, were present:—The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Leicester, Count Bismarck, Lord and Lady Fife, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Countess Hohenthal and Count Rudenclaw (Danish ambassador), Count Perponcher (aide-de-camp of Prussia), Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald (in attendance upon the Duke of Cambridge), Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Gruner. After the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a dance, to which the following were invited:—Lieutenant-General, Mrs., and the Misses Knollys; Lord Albert Leveson-Gower, Mr. F. Knollys, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Seymour and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and Miss Nelson, the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl and Countess of Effingham and Lady Alice Howard, Captain Milne, R.N., Lady Gosford, Lady Ailsa, Lord Ossington, Miss Sandys; Sir Ivor Guest, Bart.; Captain Stewart, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vivian, Mr. Mackenzie and the Misses Fountaine, Earl Vane, Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Hamond, Mr. A. Hamond, and Mrs. Elwes, Mr. and Mrs. King Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville Gurney, Mr. H. Coldham; Captain, Mrs., and Miss Campbell; Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. and Mrs. Bagot, Rev. G. B. and Miss Moxon, Rev. W. and Mrs. Dickinson, Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Schoolcraft, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, and Mr. Kendall. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance. At King's Lynn the bells of St. Margaret's Church were rung at intervals throughout the day, and Royal salutes were fired. In the evening the town was illuminated. In the metropolis the day was kept in the ordinary manner, by the ringing of the bells of the various churches, and in the evening the clubs and the principal shops at the west end were illuminated. About 150 of the Prince's tenantmen celebrated the day by a dinner at St. James's Hall, for which a portion of various wines sent by command of his Royal Highness.

Yesterday week the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, attended by Count Bismarck-Schönhausen and Count de Rudenclaw, took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Sandringham House for Windsor Castle.

On Saturday last Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Baroness von Schenck and Baron de Rabenau, arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. The Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode to Wolferton station to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, Viscount Hamilton, and Lord Alfred Paget, left Sandringham House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, attended Divine

service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Moxon, B.A., officiated.

The Prince, with his guests, makes frequent shooting excursions. The Princess takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Sandringham.

The Hon. Mrs. R. Coke has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey in attendance on the Princess.

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Dimitry Soltykoff have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Windsor.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left town on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, Scotch.

His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady Howard have left Brown's Hotel, Dover-street, for Hooton.

The Earl and Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Monday, from visiting their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham House.

The Earl and Duchess of Newcastle have left town on a visit to Mrs. Pope at Deepdene, near Dorking.

The Duke of Argyll has arrived in town from Inveraray Castle, Argyllshire.

The Duke of Leinster has arrived at his residence on Carlton House-terrace from Carton House, Maynooth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway.

Earl and Countess Russell left Chesham-place on Saturday last for Invershin Lodge, Richmond, Yorks.

Earl and Countess Spencer have arrived in town from visiting Lord and Lady Sefton, at Croston Park, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle left town on Wednesday for Brighton.

The Countess of Fife has arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square.

The Countess of Wilton has arrived in Grosvenor-square from Heaton Hall, Lancashire.

Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., have arrived at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, from Chesterfield House, Somerset-street.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford left England on Tuesday for Madeira, to pass the winter.

The Earl of Sefton has left town on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, at Sandringham House.

Viscountess Palmerston, with the Countess of Shaftesbury and Ladies Ashley, left town on Thursday for Broadlands.

Lord Stanley of Alderley has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-street from Alderley Park, Cheshire.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has returned to town from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House, Herts.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in town on Monday from Falloden.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, accompanied by Lady Mary and Miss Wood, came to town yesterday from Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire. It is stated that the inquiry which the Right Hon. Baronet recently went down thereon from his home are not of so serious a character as represented.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., is residence on Carlton Terrace from his seat in Suffolk.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Oxford laid the foundation stone of a new church at Maidenhead.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Winchester re-consecrated the ancient parish church of Ash, adjoining Aldershot.

On Thursday week the new church of St. John, Waterloo, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. The church affords room for 760 persons, 470 of which seats are free.

A new pea] of eight bells, cast by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, at a cost of £450, have been placed in the tower of St. Mary's, Tewkesbury.

The foundation-stone of a new national church school and library was laid at Prestwich, on Saturday week, by the Countess of Wilton. The cost of the building will be about £2,000.

On All Saints' Day was laid the first stone of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chester. The church is to be entirely erected by funds become dissipated and very unsuited to the requirements of the parishioners.

The Earl of Dartmouth presided, on Thursday week, over the annual festival of the Leeds Church Institute, held in connection with the evening classes.

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The Earl of Dartmouth presided, on Thursday week, over the annual festival of the Leeds Church Institute, held in connection with the evening classes. The Vicar, said that it was determined to build a new home for the institution at the cost of £5,000.

On the 30th ult. St. Stephen's Church, Copley, near Halifax, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The cost has been about £2,000, of which £1,000 was raised by public subscription, the remainder being defrayed by Colonel Akroyd. The church is built of stone.

The parish church of Horsham, which for several months past has been undergoing considerable alterations and repair, was reopened for Divine service on Tuesday, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. A collection, amounting to £100, was made on the occasion.

At a meeting held in the Mayor's Parlour, Manchester, on Monday, it was resolved to erect a church, with schools and parsonage house, in Salford; and to raise one or more exhibitions to the University of Oxford, to entitle the scholar "of the common people" to a free matriculation at the Into Canon Stowell during forty years.

The Earl of Wilton, who carries a large quantity of land in the neighbourhood, has given two acres as a site for a church, parsonage, and schools, and has promised £500 towards the cost, and also £1,000 towards the building fund. Mr. J. E. Greenwood has given £1,000 towards building a church in a part of Bolton called Standish and Haslington.

It is proposed to erect a church and schools in the district of California, Halifax. The estimated cost of the work, including the site, is nearly £6,000, towards which Mr. Ambler has promised £1,000, Messrs. Crossley Brothers, £500; Mr. R. Hartley, £100; the Mayor, £100; Mr. J. Denison, £100; Archdeacon Musgrave, £50; Mr. Wm. Crossley, £50; and Mr. Ellis, £50.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new Church of St. John, Bootle. The land on which it stands was the gift of the Earl of Derby. The cost, exclusive of those items, has been £5000, £2000 of which was subscribed on the spot during the day. The Earl of Derby gave £1000 given by Mr. W. Hall, of Seaforth; and the remainder, by Lord Derby. The building will hold 1000 persons, and cost £7000.

A meeting was held, on Monday, at Durham, for the purpose of promoting church extension in connection with the diocese. The Lieutenant of the county, occupied the chair; and contributions amounting to between £800 and £1,000 were announced, including £500 by the Bishop of Durham, the originator of the movement, £200 by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and £100 by the Dean of Carlisle. Mr. Barnes gave £500 and Mr. W. H. Aycrigg £100.

Ireby Stoke Church is about to be restored, at a cost of nearly £4000, towards which Lord Ashburton has given £500; the Marchioness of Bath and Mrs. Hon. Minna Grosvenor £100 each; and Mr. Hall, of Newport, upwards of £100. The chancel, which is in a very dilapidated condition, will be rebuilt in memory of their wives, by Messrs. Lowndes and Drake, who have also undertaken to restore the stained glass, which was given by Lords Lady Ashburton, in memory of her husband.

The general annual court of the governors of Sherborne Grammar School was held on Wednesday week, at their house, in Sherborne, when it was resolved to take the first step towards the carrying out of the scheme for the re-establishment of the annual festival of the society on May 17 and presented a donation of £50, was unanimously elected a governor of the corporation. Mr. Baker, the registrar, stated that, during the last twelve months, about 200 testimonials applying from various parts of England and Wales—clergymen, their widows, aged single daughters, and children—had been audited by the trustees and committees; and that, although the total amount then distributed was large—about £19,000—yet the sum given to each applicant was small, and often afforded very inadequate relief. The governors present felt very strongly the necessity of strenuous efforts being continued to place the funds of the charity on a sounder basis, and to increase the number of the contributors, and thereby of small bequests and their widows and families. The said testimonials distribute certain bestowals for curates, and in the meantime other instructions will be given by the governors with large families. The governors meet every month to consider pressing cases in any class of persons eligible for grants.

A meeting was held in the Townhall, Liverpool, on Monday, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme proposed by the Rev. Rector Campbell for church and school extension in that town. The meeting was largely attended by clergy and laity. Mr. R. Lowndes, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, was in the chair; and he opened the proceedings in an excellent speech, in which he properly stated the objection of a resolution for forming a society, in connection with the Established Church, for purchasing sites for building churches in Liverpool, and to raise funds for building schools in the poorer and more populous places. The Bishop of Chester seconded the resolution, saying that he would be happy to give it his earnest co-operation. The Rector then entered into the details of the measure, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., moved the next resolution, which was carried unanimously, to the effect that a committee, to consist of the members of the Town Council, and that a sum amounting to £20,000 had been promised towards the object of the resolution.

On Sunday morning the Dean of Carlisle, in preaching his first sermon as incumbent of the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, explained the reasons which had led him to accept the living. He had felt that the market in connection with the Cathedral was a serious impediment to the religious best of which he was the head, the more so came to the conclusion that the Cathedral had only one parish, and that the most important church in the city was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. They were, therefore, in a position to remove what was a blot on the city, for, in morals, in cupidity, and in the sight of God, the Dean and Chapter of every cathedral city had the same duties and liabilities that other people had, and their hands as a sacred trust. He had not presented himself to the living of St. Mary's but has fellow-labourers of the Chapter pressed it to him, because they knew he took it from no worldly motive, but from a desire to do his duty in the sight of God. He was not a man with a church building 400. That had been going for years and years; but there was a new parish, and a population of thirteen thousand souls which would, he believed, enable them satisfactorily to some measure to wipe out the guilt and reproach which the Church of England in Carlisle what she ought to be—taking the lead in every great spiritual work and every moral influence that could exist among men. Therefore his anxiety and great motive in taking this living was that he might, amidst the cares and anxieties incident upon the duties of his diocesan labourer, there should be several ministers.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. S. Lysons, Rector of Rodmarton, to be Rural Dean of Cirencester.—The Rev. J. Mayhew, Vicar of Ashton-under-Hill, to be Rural Dean.—Reverend Rev. F. Boyd, Rector of Woodham, Kent, to Helvetti, Bedfordshire.—The Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, to Dymock, North and South Medeties.—Vacancy: Rev. H. J. Carter to Deyford St. John, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. J. Hamilton, Vicar of Bishopsbourne, Kent, to Rev. B. J. Percy to Ringwould, Rendome; Rev. S. Johnson, Rector of Hinton Waldrist, Berks, to Longworth, Berks.—The Rev. J. Maggs, Minister of Christ Church, Newland, Sheffield, to Ecclesall Bierlow.—The Vicar of Bassenthwaite, to St. Mary's, Bungay.—Rev. C. T. Taylor, Vicar of Bingham, Notts, to Rev. J. Ellis, Rector of Bingham.—The Rev. Rupert to Knowsthorpe, Ascendancy: Rev. T. Bennett to Christ Church, Hampstead.—The Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, to Phillip's, Stepney: Rev. S. Inman to Low Wray, Windermere; Rev. J. B. Hilton to Ambleside.—Vacancy: Rev. J. Hill to Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. F. Smith to Aston Brook, near Birmingham.—The Rev. J. Hall, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. Rector of Stockton Wyld, Dorset; Rev. W. Slatter to Imber, Wilts; Rev. M. J. Rhodes to Bishopsbourne, Kent.—The Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. J. F. Young to Kinwarton; Rev. C. Alexander, Belvedere, Erith; Rev. H. E. Curtis to Bapchild, Sittingbourne.—The Rev. H. Wells, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. R. Davies to Holmer, Herefordshire; Rev. R. J. T. Dolling to Ryde, Isle of Wight.—The Rev. J. Hamilton, Vicar of Bishopsbourne, Kent, to Brenchley, Lincolnshire; Rev. Y. B. Eaton to Pinhoe, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. J. Cooper, C.C. to Hulbert, jun., to Brondsea, Cheshire; Rev. G. F. Irby to Winwick, Northants.—The Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. A. Jones to Market Deeping; Rev. J. J. Lucas to Addingham; Rev. M. Manley to Ingleton; Rev. J. Hill, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. D. Davies to Norton, Leicestershire; Rev. R. C. Roy to Saltfleet, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Campion, Rector of Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham: Rev. R. Gibbs, Rector of Stockton Wyld, Dorset; Rev. J. Hill

"THE BIBLE AND THE MONK—AN INQUISITORIAL VISIT."

THE painter of the picture we engrave on page 485 "made his mark" with a capital little work entitled "The Time and Place," engraved by us from the exhibition at the British Institution in the spring of last year. Since then Mr. Pettie has exhibited several works distinguished, like the present, for dramatic conception of incident and a facile dexterity of handling still more remarkable in a comparatively young and unpractised painter. In this last quality, especially, Mr. Pettie's pictures have resembled those of Mr. Orchardson, a friend and fellow-student, we believe, who rose into public favour about the same time. The visitor to the Winter Exhibition, in Suffolk-street, containing Mr. Pettie's picture, will naturally compare it with the large picture by Mr. Orchardson in the same room, representing the waking scene of Christopher Sly in the lord's bed. And it must in justice be said, that of these two mentorious and rising artists Mr. Pettie makes decidedly the greater advance in solidity and breadth of tone, though not perhaps in colour.

The highly-interesting situation so well imagined and vividly realised in the work now engraved must have been one of common occurrence at the period of the Reformation, and cannot fail to be deeply and variously suggestive to every thoughtful person. It would be beyond our province, however, to attempt to illustrate all the bearings of such a subject as this. The artist's principal aim and meaning are obvious enough. The situation affords scope for representing well-contrasted emotion and three distinct types of character; while—of course assuming that the picture is addressed to a Protestant spectator—the leading intention is to show the irresistible moral and spiritual influences which in all cases of an established prescriptive creed oppose the first feeble efforts of an independent inquiry after truth. The monk is the very impersonation of that spiritual pride and arrogance which too commonly characterise the priestly profession, in all ages and circumstances. Claiming infallibility, consciously or unconsciously, he stands resenting as a personal insult the attempt to defy or escape from his authority; he resents it as a heinous sin; he is prepared to consign to everlasting perdition the tenderest and most innocent of his fellow-creatures if that attempt is persevered in. The enormities of the "Inquisition," so ominously suggested in the title, are but the logical and natural consequences of such a spirit as this. The poor girl, so interesting in her sweet, intelligent beauty and gentleness, must needs quail before the monk's domineering energy; nor can she steel herself to a mother's agonised entreaty; or be insensible to those habitual instincts of submission and reverence proper to her sex. The aged mother—too old to learn, however ignorant—is, of course, only the slave and instrument of the "holy man's" will and pleasure. In representing a young female instead of a man as possessed of the forbidden Bible, the artist has doubtless wished to indicate the all-powerful influence and blind submission which priests everywhere exact over and exact from women, and of which we have all seen or heard such startling revelations.

We would add, in conclusion, that while specially recognising in this picture the inquisitorial spirit of Romanism at the period of the Reformation, it behoves every charitable and candid Protestant to watch well that there may not prove to be—bearing out the proverb that "extremes meet"—a near approach to a parallel between this and some extreme manifestations of Protestant, and in particular of Calvinistic and ultra-Puritanical, intolerance.

"THE GUARDIAN."

WE need not say that the picture, an Engraving of which we give, is powerfully painted, full in effect, and rich in colour: the name



"THE GUARDIAN," BY A. ELMORE, R.A., IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

of the artist is a sufficient guarantee of technical excellence. The subject of the picture, however, may well excite curiosity and provoke speculation. We naturally form a host of conjectures about the obvious treachery and disobedience of the fair ward, and the exact relation in which "the guardian" stands to her. A French artist would probably have left us in no doubt as to the duped guardian being that incumbrance of the sex (once secured) called a husband, and disparity of age would have been considered a sufficient justification for the basest and unkindest form of deception; whilst a vulgar-minded painter would have sought to heighten the contrast and increase the piquant humour of the situation by rendering the guardian ludicrous and contemptible in appearance. But it is quite evident that Mr. Elmore is meant to be charged with a violation of good taste. It is the old, old story. Love is stronger than fate. The weakest heart depicted is one which dramatist and novelist have often made the pivot, the turning-point for plot or story. Fate had, it would seem, divided this pretty damsel from the lover of her choice. But you might as well set watch and ward to control the laws of gravitation as seek to divide two hearts that have a natural determination towards each other. So, you see, the lady—women being always more fertile in sly ruses, cunning expedients, and wicked tricks than men—contrives that the walk under surveillance shall be a means of communication with her lover and of facilitating ulterior arrangements. Under the very eye of her unsuspecting guardian she shows that she has prepared a billet-doux, written, perhaps, at the "very witching time of night," and only waits a convenient opportunity for transmitting the same. Some one, of course, is on the watch for the all-important announcement thus telegraphed. Some one will follow with the most heedless, purposeless, and objectless air he can assume—quite promiscuously, as Mesdames Malaprop, Gamp, or Brown might say—till, in passing, that note can be taken, or till it may be dropped behind some tree, thrown into some shrub, or left in some pre-arranged hiding-place.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.

WE lately noticed the reopening, by the Bishop of Winchester, of the ancient Church of St. Cross, at Winchester, which has undergone a thorough restoration since the Rev. L. M. Hombert, the present Master of St. Cross Hospital, succeeded the Rev. Earl of Guilford a few years ago. This church, so well known to architects and antiquaries, was commenced in the year 1135 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester and brother to King Stephen. It is cruciform, with a central tower and lantern; has a lofty clerestory with vaulted stone roofs throughout, and is universally acknowledged to be one of the finest existing specimens of Transition Norman architecture in England. After extensive repairs by John de Campden, the friend of Wykeham, in the fourteenth century, it was in the fifteenth selected by Cardinal Beaufort as the chapel for his new foundation "the Almshouse of Noble Poverty." Although the hospital buildings had been placed in a state of substantial repair, yet at the time of the resignation of the late Master, in 1854-5, the church internally was in a deplorable condition—the walls, piers, Purbeck columns, and stone groined roofs were all coated with whitewash and plaster; the woodwork was painted, and affected with dry-rot; and the pavement, though rich in monumental slabs, brasses, and encaustic tiles, in the most confused, uneven, and miserable state. Under such circumstances, the newly-appointed trustees resolved in 1857 that "the removal of the whitewash and necessary repairs of the church adapted to the character of the building should form one of the earliest subjects to which the attention of an architect should be directed." In the following January Mr. Butterfield was appointed architect to the hospital. After several delays, owing to the want of funds, work was fairly commenced, an unknown benefactor, Z. O., having given £500 for the repairs of the choir and east end of the church; while the master, by persevering exertions, has raised among his friends and neighbours, with the encouragement and support of the Bishop, a sum sufficient to include the transepts, choir-aisles, and



"THE BIBLE AND THE MOOR," BY J. PETTIE, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, SUFFOLK-STREET.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

lantern. This general restoration of the building, although not complete, has rendered the building fit for the purposes of worship, and on every a fair notion of its former appearance. The contract for the stonework has been carried out by Messrs. Newman and Son, Winchester; the Brothers' stalls and fittings are by Stedly, of London. The new tiles are by Minton. The six principal windows at the east end are set by Wailes, and represent the Annunciation, Nativity, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost. Two windows, by Alexander Gibbs, in the north transept, represent the Healing of the Impotent Man at Bethesda and the Agony at Gethsemane. The polychrome enrichments at the east end are so far as they go at present, the gift of Mr. Melville Portal, from designs by Mr. Butterfield, executed by Mr. Fisher, of London. The capitals, where painted, have a background of red colour, the foliage being partially gilt. The upper fillet of the abacus is deep red, the lower alternately blue and yellow, under this pale bluish slate, then another line of white. The prevailing colours are blue and red, the former predominating, the latter colour; bluish grey, somewhat resembling Portback marble; pale subdued green, with a very small quantity of black and white. The whole reredos work of the windows is partly painted salmon-colour and grey. The lines of the springing of the arches are painted white, on a dark blue ground; and the bosses of the roof of the nave retain traces of the ancient painting. The cross between the windows is of white marble, inserted in the background of Sicilian marble. The shafts and colonnettes are, in some instances, painted the above colours on the raised stone; in the others a black composition is filled into incised fillets. The altar-railing and lectern are executed by Messrs. Hart and Son, from Mr. Butterfield's designs. The latter is of wrought iron, painted black and picked out with gold—the gift of Major South; the latter, an eagle—gift of work in brass, is the gift of Mrs. Wadmore.

The church, though small in dimensions—being internally 124 ft. in length from east to west, 110 ft. from the western entrance, and 57 ft. high to the vaulting, which is stone-grooined throughout—is quite a little cathedral in its plan and appearance, and when fully restored, will be one of the most complete works of its kind that we have. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Savage, of Winchester, who devotes all the profits of the sale of his photographs to the fund for proving nd a new pulpit.

FINE ARTS.

AN "exhibition of water-colour drawings," proposed to be erected annually, has lately been opened at the Hall of Commerce, in the Scandinavian Gallery. Although the larger proportion of the present contents of the gallery has not before been submitted to public view, the drawings are not the direct contributions of the artists themselves, but have been collected for exhibition and sale by Mr. M'Lean, the well-known print and print publisher. Many of the drawings, though not extensive, is sufficiently fresh, choice, and varied to claim notice and speak a visit.

The love of water-colour art must always welcome—if only to renew acquaintance—the works of some of the old masters, and none are the more welcome are they when they can be compared with the latest productions of the present day. In the present case, we shall be content to find here examples of such deceased painters as David Cox, Copley Fielding, and W. Hunt, the first is illustrated most variously of the three—when his manipulation was most broad, simple, and comparatively complete; when, later, it was more simply indecisive, and at the same time more positive and pronounced; and, finally, it had apparently become quite slovenly, a most default "interesting" or "sugar-piper," yet it was not without a certain suggestive. The most delicate and graceful, if artificial, part of Copley Fielding's style is that of power in pleasing, and of a loving drawing of "Sweet Downs." Nor, in our too violent reaction from classical excitement, must we ignore the beauty of wrought iron, even in arrangements in Barrett's "Composition." In announcing, with little or no comment, that the following well-known artists are represented in fair average specimens as we shall, we trust, have shown, the value of what can be expected by the reader till the time arrives for viewing impressions at the retiring rooms, viz.:—Hunt, "Scene, Bolton Abbey;" Cox, "View of S. Giovanni, Rome," a large, powerful, and good example), J. Holland (a "Scene," perhaps a finer work than any of the three—which last two, especially the last few years), E. Duncan (a capital storm-piece), Carl Haag, J. Gilbert ("Landscape Golcho and the Pyrenees"), Lance (a drawing "Gil Blas"), E. Warren ("Spring," one of the attractions of the last exhibition of the Institute), W. Leighton, Absolon, and other water-colour drawings, of which the best are the quietest in tone—see No. 108—and least loaded with the paint of the painter. The "Sketches," by G. Catmoche, we shall engrave. There are drawings also by some of the last-elected members of the two societies in Pall-mall, of which we may mention "A Roadside Quarrel," by Frank Stone, vigorous, but heavy and horry in tone; a broom basin, reading with much delicacy, by "A Lover of Art;" "A View in Canterbury Cathedral Bridge," by A. Hunt—too broken and uniformly glittering in effect; and "A Fishing Passenger," by F. Walker, a sketch of a boy with his two bens marching into a farmyard, small various manifestations of feet, vegetation, and perhaps from the same hand, a drawing of very unequal in merit.

In the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the Egyptian Hall everyone was surprised at the large amount of previously almost unknown talent; and this must be the case—so greatly has an appreciation and encouragement of water-colour been increased, and so exclusive are the old-established societies—in every successful exhibition. It must not, however, be supposed that a collection such as this, formed to meet a demand which is too generally met for existing wants, is much at once among the best, though standing a few meritorious drawings here, by comparatively little-known artists—as, for instance, H. T. Dawson, whose reputation for its rich autumnal colour; "Meditation," by J. D. Linton (son of the engraver), distinguished by tender feeling; "Early Spring Day," an excellent drawing, in the style of Duncan—the framing says, the artist is one of "dirty" clouds, and the Dutch boats are very truthfully rendered; a pretty young girl, with her milking-pail, by G. Kilburne; and "The Park," by W. F. Stocks. We conclude with two or three drawings by artists better known to the public generally, "The Tomb of Dante," by F. Dillon, "The Harvest-field," by C. Bentley—very true to nature, and tender in its "sentiment" of hardness; and clever reproductions, in water-colour, by Marcus Stone, of two of his illustrations to "Our Mutual Friend."

Agreeably to our proposition last week, we recur to the exhibition of Mrs. Cameron's photographs, open (free of charge) during the present season, in a room over the Printing Office, 4, Fleet-street. We do so in order to mention a few of the recent successes of that most artistic of photographers: our estimate of the majority of the collection we have already described. She addresses herself sometimes to portrait, also studies and compositions which have something of the new relation to art which *Daguerreotypes pour servir* have to nature. Of these of the first, we may select for especial commendation a portrait of Mr. G. F. Watts, the painter—a large and very successful picture, though the highest light is perhaps too far up on the temporal bone; a capital presentment of the head itself of "Tom" Hughes, the author of the popular book "Tom Brown's School Days;" a new profile of Tennyson—though we could wish for a somewhat smaller proportion of the head of our great poet; and several portraits of young ladies of various types of face and natural beauty, lovelinesses, or, at all events, of various modes of expression which we suspect ordinary male photographers would fail to see in the by-the-way Mrs. Cameron's own compositions let choice of female models for her fancy subjects. "However, one particular model—invaluable in many subjects, and especially where an expression is required of gentle dignity and sweetness—is represented so often as to greatly detract from the variety one expects in so large a collection. Of the new single-figure subjects, we may mention a large profile of the model just alluded to, together with "Astarte," "Il Penseroso," "A Vestal," a full-length of a nude sleeping infant, and a "character portrait" of Honry Taylor, the poet—worthy, as the title imports, to impersonate "King David," and, like the sleeping infant—nay, like all Mrs. Cameron's photographs, of peculiar value to an artist for its suggestiveness. Among the new compositions let two or more figures there are noteworthy repetitions of the "motive" of a mother scooping lovingly over her sleeping babe, and also three photographs which must rank among Mrs. Cameron's most remarkable achievements. These are respectively described as "Prospero and Miranda," "Queen Esther [as a fainting supplicant] before Ahasuerus," and "Friar Lawrence and Juliet:" and in all three the representations of the male character is fine. Henry Taylor, whose head, perhaps we may be permitted under the circumstances to observe, is precisely what either artist or photographer could desire in a model of all that is admirable in and should dignify advancing years. Of these three photographs the "Esther and Ahasuerus" is most successful dramatically. The "Prospero and Miranda," however, deserves praise for the manner in which it lends itself exactly to express the pensive yet gracious majesty proper in the princely banished magician; whilst the maiden impersonating Miranda, who looks bella him with timidly-affectionate questioning eyes, plays her part with most engaging and charmingly unconscious sweetness.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours took place on Saturday last, since on Saturday next, the exhibition will be open to the public on the Monday following. The Society of Female Artists will, we hear, soon move into more extensive rooms than those in which will be held in the Gallery of the Institute of British Architects, Conduit-street, and of which we shall speak in our next week's text. All works intended for exhibition must be sent to this gallery on the 1st or 2nd of December.

Gibson's original tinted statue of Venus (of which several copies have been made), was exhibited by her Mrs. H. Hertslet, and sent by him to the International Exhibition of 1862. Recently it has been placed in the new residence of that gentleman's widow, Richmond-hill, where visitors are kindly permitted to see it on personal application.

THE PANIC.

THE first Report of the Bankruptcy Commissioners has appeared at last. It begins by stating that the disease broke out in Islington, Hackney, and Lambeth, and was traceable in all three instances to cows bought in the metropolitan market on June 19; and on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd extended into twenty-one English counties, two Welsh, and sixteen Scotch, and was attributed by the Commissioners to the worst cattle plague in history, and the attempts made to arrest them, the Commissioners reported certain suggestions. As they feel what an amount of opposition their proposed to suspend for a limited time the removal of store cattle from one district to another, and to empower the police to modify it by a series of alternative suggestions, which may be found unobjectionable, and to which the Commissioners have given much intelligence most formidably. One of the best is their protest against the fifteen years' monopoly of the mine and destroy, as it proportion to the disease spreads, "the inevitable result of the cessation of the means of multiple becomes insupportable." They evidently consider that while the Commissioners' Report is not to be regarded as a complete history of great State bill is being equitably incurred, and, in fact, they say as much. The Report, however, has been received with general favour. Allow no grieving on commons or unenclosed lands, and adopt the precautions already carried out in Great Britain at 1,000,000, exactly one per day has died for every 116,000, and that 166 sound cattle have been imported for every one that has died, a proportion of one in a thousand of these. He also gives several other reasons why no further restrictions are desirable.

Many farmers will be disposed to believe that the professional panic-mongers and the butchers (who have driven materfamilias nearly to despair by their exorbitant charges) have had a hand in this, and that many cases of common disease get into the returns. The reverse report produces a fall in the price of meat, which is very distressing to that a cowherd or a shepherd should give an opinion, or, in fact, anywhere to entrust to anyone but a veterinary surgeon. The Report of last week cannot be set aside by mere professional jealousy, as the Commissioners are not veterinary surgeons themselves, but however "amusing" it may appear, the other side should have a fair trial with the greatest impartiality and fairness.

Birmingham has decided to hold its cattle show on Dec. 2-5.

Mr. Hugh Hall, the well-known jockey, who has for invariably served both in England and Scotland, died on Friday last, at his residence, The Den, near Perth. He quitted Kelder about five years ago, and since then, in 1849 was appointed to the superintendence of the lungs brought on by neglected bronchitis. His last public appearance was at Ascot, in 1849, when he rode Mr. Merry's Bloomsbury, and recorded him as the champion breeder of the Angus cattle. His own favourite breed was the Ayrshire, and in which he was virtually retired from the show ring, he won about 200 prizes in the United Kingdom. Mr. Hall was born at Kelder, in the year 1800, and was, perhaps, hardly an equal. His Scoubdown and Leicester flocks were equally good; but it was not in the former breed that he stove to build up the best Warisby models. He was especially prided himself, and his blood is to be found in every Scotch flock of any repute. His Cheviot Shepherd, Tait, or Grey-breasted Jock, who was a large sweepstakes when he was thirteen years old, and in 1829 was a two-year-old, when he walked eighteen miles to a show and won. The heifer with which he won at Birmingham in 1839 was sold, at her owner's own request, she was modelled for a medal. He was about seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Hall was the brother of the late Mr. Hall, of Dunlop, so that weary illness which many thought would have carried him off for many years. Mr. Hall, of Dunlop, Agriculturist, Scotland never produced a greater master of his profession, or one who formed more extensive connections in every part of the two countries. He was also rather fond of racing in his day, and won some smaller cups with Scotch trained horses. He was one of the Hirtrees proprietors, and was also his friend Captain Barclay he turned it for a couple of stages, between Cupar Angus and Perth in 1832, and was one of the original Caledonian Coach proprietors. Mr. Lafferty he was a good deal connected with railways, and acted as land valuer to the Caledonian, and in his distinguished career he made of his going out.

The Duchess of Ulverston, also died on the same day, in his fifty-fifth year. In his quiet way, no one loved a shortshorn more deeply than he did. Mr. Hugh Watson, as he was called by the late Captain Spencer won the head old-bull prize, a few years since, at the Royal Show. The Spencer did not carry any of his best at the Royal; but, like Mr. Hugh Watson, he was one of the judges at Battersea, in 1852.

The annual dinner of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club was held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern. The party was presided over by the Vice-Commodore, Mr. Cecil Leog.

The general hill of fare at the banquet given on Thursday last by the Lord Mayor to the Ministers of State was of the usual kind. There were 200 turreens of real turtle, containing five pints each, 100 bottles of hock, 100 of sherry, 100 of champagne, 100 of claret, 100 of port, 100 of madeira, 60 calves' heads, 60 dishes of mock turtle, 60 dishes of pigeon pies, 60 hams encumbered, 40 tongues, 2 quarters of horse lamb, 2 barons of beef, 2 rounds of ditto, 2 saddles of mutton, 12 sirloins of beef, 6 rumps of beef, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 44 dishes of shellfish, 4 dishes of lobsters, 140 dishes of fish, 60 dishes of game, 40 dishes of ducks, 40 dishes of stewed pastry, 30 dishes of orange and other "tosters," 20 Chantilly baskets, 20 dishes of minced collops, 20 made. The remains of 80 turkeys, 6 turkeys, 10 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, 2 pea fowls. Dessert: 100 pineapples, from 2 lb. to 8 lb. each; 200 dishes of hothouse grapes, 200 icecreams, 60 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamental fancy dishes, 60 dishes of preserved fruits, 60 dishes of jellies, 60 dishes of blancmange, 60 dishes of cheese, 40 dishes of rout cakes and chips, 40 dishes of bready cheesecakes. The wines drunk on the occasion were of six kinds—hock, champagne, claret, madeira, port, and sherry. Except as to one or two rare dishes, all the company, wherever they sat and whatever their rank or degree, were served with the same fare. Thus, the grandees at the chief table had seven removes, the guests at the five upper tables had six, and so on, the luxuries of this class becoming small by degrees. To the number of dessert the guests appear all to have been on an equality, and of that they had eleven separate luxuries. There were about 1000 guests.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

At the bottom of this horrible black business in Jamaica, with its worse than sepoy-like atrocities and its utter indefensibility—for provocation to revolt was wholly wanting—there may lurk, unsuspected save by a very few, a predisposing cause, an element of savagery and fanaticism, as powerful for evil in its way as the "*Deus, Deus Ju!*" or faith-cry of the Mohammedan, and the vegetarian superstitions of the Hindoos. In one of the accounts of the Jamaica massacre Bay I read that "several cases of ground cartridges" were reported as reasons for dissaffection among the blacks." This is their reason, then. The negro has a religious antipathy neither for the fat of hogs, nor sheep, nor cows. He is much nearer a heathen than a vegetarian.

What, then, is this mysterious profligossing cause, this element of evil? I am afraid that, when I mention it, I shall not be adding appreciably to the general stock of knowledge. It is "Vaudouism." I do not know whether I am spelling this word correctly. The infernal mystery of the "Vaudoux" is known to the initiate of gruesome, but it is "Vaudouism." It may be best described as "Obeah" disguised under a veil of fetticism and mummery. The Parliamentary Papers on the abolition of slavery between 1812 and 1838 will tell you all about Obeah; how, in certain cases, the malefactor deity was propitiated by hanging a negro woman up by the heels in her thumbs and heels, and to death with tamarind-bushes; and how, in others, the sacrificial rites were not completed without libations from the skull of a new-born baby filled with rum and blood. These are no gobemouche stories. You will find them in the Reports of the Select Committee on the Obeahism prosecuted, by the Sovereign's command, to both Houses of Parliament.

With slavery the overt practice of Obeah disappeared from the British West Indies, but it has since undergone change in the hands together in large bodies; they became more or less isolated negroisms, and refers about the cities, where it was difficult and dangerous to practice the horrid incantations of the sect. The old slaveowners, who had been the chief possessors of its mysteries, faded away. But an Obeah did not call Vaudouism crop in. Some say it was imported from Hayti, and that Faustin Soulouque was a noted Vaudou; others that it came from the Congo country. I have been told by a lady of New Orleans that nothing was more common in families than to find black Vaudou servants among the best, and much attention was paid to their vagaries on this head, and Americans coming to Louisiana from the south were accustomed to look upon Vaudou as a kind of mild superstition. The creoles, however, have never ceased to dread it as something unfathomably horrible. Even among the blacks themselves, to be suspected of Vaudouism was to be held in bad odour—*to be sure or sold—well*. In that same Hayti, of which I spoke anon, and in the course of a few years, twelve months ruled over one area and a woman were guillotined for Vaudouism. They had kidnapped a young girl, murdered her, and eaten her heart. Such is the Vaudou's deity. This very summer, too, I was enabled to witness among the Creoles of Cuba a case of the trial of Vaudouism. In Puerto Africa, however, the rites do not go beyond the sable devotees munching the carcass of the goat sacrificed to their patron deity, and, now and then cutting the throat of an old hen or knocking a worn-out cow on the head.

Depend upon it, the Vaudou has something to do with the uprising of the blacks in Jamaica. Its most perilous feature is, that no white man can tell when the Vaudou fanaticism really is. A Vaudou may appear a perfectly peaceable black man. He may send his children to Sunday School, and be a regular attendant at Methodist chapel; but every now and then the elders foot of the rite will come over him. Then it means slaying at some thing. Rum and gunpowder is a cocoanut-shell to begin with; next human blood is the appropriate holiday libation. The spirit of "Achilles" in the *New York Daily News*, and that, unfortunately, is the only white man I know who does think we should have rather better off for information had we possessed in the British West India a few of those Yankee "Rangers" whom the *Sydney Herald* sent as "Iova Fa Preston" and the "mates of journalism"? As it happens, the London papers have professional correspondents in the Antilles; and the intelligence we receive by the West India mail is generally made up in the most slovenly manner for English readers. At this, I will but say that the British invidious host of "Bull-dog" strive "to speak for itself."

It is difficult to believe that the French "Board of Index"—I never hear there was such a body—have refused the licensing stamp to a French translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Yellowplush thinks, on the ground that they contained "attacks upon the English aristocracy of such acerbity that the Government of France might lead to consequences from the British Government." Goodness gracious! Why, the "attacks" in question have been translated into French years ago; but I never heard that Lord Cowley had been instructed to remonstrate with the Government of the day on the subject. Certainly, the aristocracy get harder measure than they do in Yellowplush.

Poor Mrs. Gaskell! With what melancholy frequency lately has the passing away of her friends been gifted among us been alluded to in those too narrow words, "Sudden Death!" Whom the gods love die young, and the fates are kind to those under tale of Sylvia's Lovers" had an unconfortable and disagreeable plot, but was, nevertheless, marked by great vigour and occasional felicity of expression. "Memoir of Charlotte Bronte," it would have been as well, perhaps, had Mrs. Gaskell not written. Nor she—not even Miss Martineau, it may be—could understand that strange, wild, fantastic little Yorkshire parsonage-daughter. Currer Bell's life should be written by a real character had she written her life; but even George Eliot would have failed to understand Charlotte Bronte.

Admirably at home in calm, quiet pictures of English domestic life, alternately cheerful and pathetic, Mrs. Gaskell could not, in a large sense, stirringly melodramatic and vastly humorous; as witness some of her minor tales and contributions contributed to *Household Words*. It may be—could understand that strange, wild, fantastic little Yorkshire parsonage-daughter. Currer Bell's life should be written by a real character had she written her life; but even George Eliot would have failed to understand Charlotte Bronte.

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about that fearsome swine—*for argue we*—in "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Of the Dragon of Wantley and the Lernian Hydra you have heard, of course? Well, in the neighbourhood of Harrogate, and to the infinite joy of the sheep-farmers of the country side, was slain, this day week, a ferocious beast partaking of the nature of all the pests I have just spoken of. He is described as a cross between a dog and a wolf, and as such was brought down to Harrogate and exhibited in a menagerie. The brute managed to escape, and for months he has been wandering up hill and down dale worrying sheep. He never ate his victims. Oh, no! a true vampire he, he merely fastened his teeth in their throats and sucked their blood. On this unearthly diet he grew prodigiously fat. Last Friday he was hunted down and slain; and guns were fired and a flag hoisted on a high hill by gentlemen who had assisted in the hunt, as intimation was no more. In another age, ballads would have been made on the deed—ballads of incredible legends related about the Devil-Wolf of Harrogate.

THE FENIANS.

BETHESDA, the Fenian Head Centre in Ireland, has been arrested. He was captured, says Dickinson, D'Arcy, and Devoy, in a house in Dublin, in which arms had been taken, under the name of Herbert, in the autumn of last year. Bethesda is described as a "big, fat, pompous man," and is well supplied with all the necessaries of life. Two prisoners were brought up at the police court in the course of the day and remanded, Stephens contentiously declaring that he would not engage any attorney in the matter. Stephens and his companions were re-examined on Tuesday and Wednesday. Evidence was given of a conspiracy to levy war, of a secret organisation, and it was shown by documents found in Stephens's house that he had been in communication with the prisoners already committed for trial, through the medium of an attorney named Nolan; and, in the course of the day, Mr. Nolan was arrested. Mr. Stephens, it was stated, had left Ireland, and had been seen in Dublin by the British Consul in New York, proved that certain documents found in Stephens's house were in the handwriting of John O'Mahony, the head of the Fenians in America. At the conclusion of the evidence the magistrate asked the prisoners if they wished to say anything. Stephens said he did not intend to enter upon his audience, because in making a plea or defence of any kind he should be recognising British law, and he did not recognise it. Stephens then read aloud the right or even the existence of British law in Ireland. He doted and declared any punishment that could be inflicted upon him would be most merely wished to deny a report in the newspapers that he had absconded. The other prisoners intimated that they would follow Mr. Stephens's lead. All fully committed for trial at the special commission on the 27th inst.

Mr. Stephens has left Ireland, and it is generally believed that he left because he thought it was time to go. He has gone to France, there is a strong suspicion that he has not left Ireland.

Yesterday week the Dublin police court was crowded to suffocation to hear again at the motion by the Attorney-General that the proceedings against the Lord Lieutenant should be stayed. Mr. Sullivan, in a long speech, argued that the action of the Lord Lieutenant was the action of the State, and therefore not to be impeached in the Queen's Bench. Mr. Whiteside made an able speech in the hearing is worth notice. One of the counsel for Luby, the Fenian printer, is Mr. Whiteside's son-in-law, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet. The reference was loudly cheered by a part of the audience, who thought the Chief Justice was not impartial while Mr. Justice Hayes told they were not, and would have granted a conditional order in reference to the police reports alone.

The objective Hughes and Doyle, who were convicted of Stephens and the other Fenian arrests, were shot at, on Sunday evening, while they were entering the police office in Kilmainham. Hughes was wounded, and was struck by a ball in the shoulder and Doyle was wounded near the spine. The shots were supposed to have been fired from a house on the road, which was occupied by Hopper, the tailor, who is in custody on the charge of Fenianism. It has been decided to term the attempt to murder Hughes and Doyle blowing the men, it appears, having applied to the Government for revolvers, "for the purpose of protecting themselves against Fenians."

SHREWSBURY RACES.—MONDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Eland, 1. Lion, 2. Irritation, 3.
Sapling Plate.—Convent, 1. Little Fanny, 2. Quidhi, 3.
Cleveland Plate.—Saladin, 1. Pellet, 2. Catalogus, 3.
Abbey Handicap.—Foxey, 1. Sweet Kate, 2. Lady Byron.
Forgotte Stakes.—Cynthia c., 1. Sylph, 2. Maid of Oak, 3.
Carnival Nursery Handicap.—Coventry, 1. Lord Zero, 2. Dame, 3.
Rewards' Cup.—Hungrel, 1. Convent, 2. Orestes, 3.
Sheldon Court Stakes.—Zalinda, 1. Gemma, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.

TUESDAY.

Steeplechase of 6 sovs.—Convent, 1. Black Prince, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Silver Hall, 1. Lady Byron, 2.
Battlefield Handicap.—Overture, 1. Confederate, 2. Dolphin, 3.
Borough Members' Plate.—Prince Ambrose, 1. Wentworth, 2.
Sapjohn Stakes.—Tormentor, 1. Miss Harriette, 2.
Shrewsbury Cup.—Saphir, 1. Shrewsbury, 2. Orestes, 3.
Shorts Handicap.—Jane Shore c., 1. Wentworth, 2. Bella, 3.
Revell Hall Stakes.—Orphina, 1. Mariana, 2. Sylph, 3.
County Members' Plate.—Chatsworth, 1. Catalogus, 2. Troublesome, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap.—Cutaway walked over.
Blankaard Handicap.—Verticordia, 1. Usher, 2. Lucy Long, 3.
Handicap of 3 sovs.—Fantasion, 1. Rejection, 2. Sylph, 3.
Wynnstay Cup.—Orphina, 1. Prince Ambrose, 2. Beaufort c., 3.
Wynnstay Cup.—Bonnybrook, 1. Jura, 1. Mazurka, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Wild Tom, 1. Sylph, 2. Tigel, 3.
Belmont Castle Handicap Plate.—Sarah, 1. Signalman, 2. The Flower, 3.
Hurdle Race.—Bernard, 1. Ambassador, 2. Lord Lyon, 3.

THURSDAY.

Alfrington Park.—Hope, 1. Dolphin, 2. Gambler, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Skirmish, 1. Rejection, 2. Fantasion, 3.
Copeland Nursery.—Miss Lavinia colt, 1. Warwick, 2. Kingmaker, 3.
Knee-deep Plate.—Donnybrook, 1. Bellona, 2. Wentworth, 3.
Gold Cup.—Newbury, 1. Miss Williams, 2. Clown, 3.
Longer Handicap.—Bennett, 1. Jane of Shore, 2. Lord Zero, 3.
Hawkstone Welter.—Flower, 1. Fantasion, 2. Target, 3.
Knee-deep Plate.—Cutaway, 1. Gemma, 2. Lucy Long, 3.
Longside Handicap.—Rupert, 1. Chip-of-the-Old Block, 2. Bella, 3.

The London letter-carriers have started a movement for increased wages on account of the high prices of provisions.

A notice has been issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works in reference to the traffic, by locomotive engines, through the metropolis, within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The notice states, in anticipation, that, in consequence of the great improvement made in steamboats, there will be an increased amount of traffic with them on common roads; that between the hours of six a.m. and ten p.m. no locomotive engine, with or without carriages, can be permitted to pass the limits of the jurisdiction of the said board at a greater speed than nine miles an hour." The notice makes an exception in favour of a tire-engine "proceeding by steam going to or returning from a fire." It also states that, with the exception of three hours, locomotives may pass along the streets and places within the jurisdiction of the board at all hours.

The session of the Society of Arts for 1863 was opened on Wednesday, at the Society's House in the Adelphi, by Mr. Cubitt, president of the council, who delivered the inaugural address. Mr. Hawes first noticed the Society's losses by death during the past year. Of Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Gregson, M.P., David Roberts, R.A., John Fowler, inventor of the steam-plough, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Agnew, had all been members of the council. Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Thos. Winsloworth, one of the oldest members of the society, and with whom had originated the idea of the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures "of all nations;" and lastly, Dr. Lindley, the distinguished botanist. During the year the various committees had been actively employed, and had made considerable progress, and a good deal had been done in the way of sanitary reform, and in the improvement of the dwellings of the industrial classes. The Society was very successful in its commercial negotiations with foreign powers which had been read during the past session, and also gave an analysis of one read by Mr. Scott, secretary to the Society of Arts, in reference to Continental Exhibitions which appeared among our exhibitions in 1749-70, on the methods of preventing infection, and on the medicinal treatment of lunatics seized with it." An effort had been made during the year to induce the wealthy City companies to give prizes for industrial works of art, but none had responded except the Solders' and Plasterers' Companies. Having noticed the great metropolitan works now in progress, Mr. Hawes next proceeded to announce that a hall of arts was about to be erected at the north end of the Thames Embankment, to be called the Albert Memorial Hall of Arts. The estimate for the building was £200,000, and the Prince of Wales would be president of the provisional committee. The permanent governing body would be authorised by Royal charter. In conclusion, Mr. Hawes called attention to the portraits of the Queen, Prince Consort, and family, as they appeared at the Exhibition of 1851. The address was loudly cheered.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Wednesday, Dr. Letheby reported that the markets and slaughter-houses had been carefully inspected, and the latter had contained 13 cattle, most of them for human food, consisting of seventeen sheep, three calves, and one pig, and that he had condemned 1 cwt. of meat. Most of it was diseased, and 6 lbs. of it was from animals which had died from natural causes.

A complimentary dinner was given, on Thursday week, to Mr. Joseph Andrew Horsley, at the new premises provided over by Lord Burghley, Harley-street, for the service of plate and jewels, of the value of 800 guineas, was presented to Mr. Horsley by the clerks of the several parishes and unions, and fees in the metropolis, and by the parishes' and institutions, serving non-clubs, and other means of social improvement.

A meeting of the Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, when Aldermen Phillips, the Lord Mayor elect, Sir Robert Carden, and Sir John Shaw were elected to fill the brother aldermen for the honour they had done him, and requesting him to allow himself to be nominated. A vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Sir William Lewis, Lord Mayor, was moved by Mr. Alderman Copeland, seconded by Mr. Alderman Dakin, and unanimously agreed to.

At the first meeting, on Monday night, of the Royal Society of Architects, under the presidency of Mr. B. W. Baker, who has made a considerable addition to the number of members, a paper was read by Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, on the Ancient Obelisk and Modern Pedestal erected before the White Side Screw, and which he names Albert Nyanza, read a speech of the architect. His account of the difficulties was interesting and curious and completes the discovery of Speke and Grant.

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings have issued their plans for the extension of the National Gallery (Sainsbury's) and the formation of a National Portrait Gallery. It is proposed to be taken is at the back of the gallery on the north side of Trafalgar-square, and to be approached through the present gallery, or by a place on the east, by Duke's-court on the south, and by Castle-street on the west. It is proposed to erect a building somewhat in the form of the letter H, with Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, which stands on the site.

On Tuesday week the Lord Mayor, Monday, Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, the Lady Mayoress, with their daughter, and the Sheriffs of London, with their wives, visited the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, by invitation of the Company of Gardeners, to witness the annual exhibition of flowers and fruits there, in aid of a fund for poor and aged members of the company, and widows of deceased freemen. The Corporation lent the society the hall for the purpose, with the state carriages and servants in attendance. The show remained open to the public during Wednesday and Thursday, at a charge of 5s. for each day. The hall was filled with fruit, and also at the banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, and, with the show of flowers, plants, and fruit, in the gallery, the display was considered very successful.

The nomination of Sheriffs took place in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, in the presence of the Lord Chief Baron, assisted by the full court of Judges. In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir Hugh Cairns, and Lord Westbury, who were engaged in the House of Lords, the Lord Chief Baron, with some special exceptions, these names are submitted to each of the Judges in turn, and one is selected for the ensuing year. The usual mode of doing so is to take the first on the list, the second, and the third, and so on, but the Lord Chief Baron has the power to select any one he pleases. The Lord Mayor elect, Mayor Phillips, in the absence of the intention of Government to call him to the not very onerous duties of Sheriff, and he was accordingly sworn in as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, adding new men to the list. The meeting for picking takes place in January.

The inquest on the victims of the gas explosion at Nine Elms terminated (as stated in a good portion of the impression of our last number) in a verdict of accidental death. The jury added to their verdict a censure on the manager of gas from what is technically called a "governor" at the entrance of the gas into the purifying apparatus, in a position where it was liable to explode. The gas is distributed through the mains by means of what are designated "governors," which are for the purpose of regulating the pressure of the gas, and regulate the pressure of the gas upon the main pipes. Some of the men, including that which was the cause of the explosion, were called "governors," and this had no effect the opposite of that which was intended, causing the pressure of the gas to be greater than the mains could resist. It is supposed that the original injury to the "governor" was occasioned by the workmen using a hammer to it. The jury, in addition to their verdict, added a recommendation that the "governors" should in future be placed outside the retort-house, and not underneath, as at present they have been found to be.

The prizes and certificates obtained by the members of the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, at the last examination of the Society of Arts, were distributed on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Lowe, member for Sheffield in the chair. The twelve candidates who passed the examination in the first class were presented with certificates of merit, and a number of Arts, and twenty-four candidates were first class, second class, second, and four third. During the last six years, only one candidate who passed the examination in the first class failed to obtain a prize or certificate of merit. It is supposed that the original injury to the "governor" was occasioned by their using a hammer to it. The jury, in addition to their verdict, added to their verdict

thick has been victorious over steel. The second experiment was conducted at Genoa by the Italian Government. The plate was subjected to twelve rounds from a 68-pounder at the extraordinary small range of 13 yards, after which merciless attack it did not show a single crack or fissure, and was considered by all competent judges to be the best result ever obtained.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the visitors adjourned to the spacious dining-hall attached to the works and partook of an excellent luncheon, which the Millwall Company had provided. Sir J. Hay, who occupied the chair, after giving the toast of "The Queen," gave that of "The King of Italy," which was drunk amidst loud cheering. Baron Marochetti, in returning thanks, expressed his deep regret that the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Italian Minister in this country, was obliged to be absent on account of illness, and read a letter from that nobleman, in which he alluded to the necessity there was for the establishment of a powerful Italian navy, and intimated that it was the intention of the Italian Government to proceed as rapidly in that direction as the state of their finances would permit. He expressed the gratification of the Italian Government at the manner in which the Millwall Company had executed their contract in the construction of the Affondatore, which was a magnificent addition to the Italian navy, and concluded by acknowledging the obligations which the kingdom of Italy was under to the British people, and especially for the cordial sympathy they had always shown to the people of Italy when struggling for national liberty.

THE LATE WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.

THIS lamented musician was a native of Ireland. He was born at Waterford, on the 1st of June, 1814. His father was bandmaster of the 29th Regiment of the Line—an excellent performer on several instruments—by whose instructions the youth profited so well that, before he was fifteen, he was appointed organist of Thurles Cathedral. He was born with an irresistible propensity for travelling, which he indulged in after life by rambling over almost every quarter of the world. He began his wanderings at the age of eighteen, when he emigrated to New South Wales, whence he went to Tasmania and New Zealand; from which last place he embarked for the East Indies. After travelling over that country from Calcutta to Nepaul, he sailed for South America, visiting Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Havannah, Vera Cruz, and Mexico, and closing his American travels by a residence of some length at New York. During all these journeyings he exercised his profession actively, giving concerts, and gaining renown everywhere by his brilliant performances on the piano and the violin. In 1845 he arrived in London, whither his name had preceded him; and he immediately took his place among the ablest virtuosi of the day. He now made his first essay in dramatic composition by the production of "Maritana," which was performed at Drury Lane, under the management of Mr. Bunn, and met with extraordinary success, having had an uninterrupted run of nearly a hundred nights. His second opera, "Matilda of Hungary," was produced in 1847. It did not become so popular as "Maritana," though it was regarded by many critics as of equal or even greater merit. Soon after the appearance of "Maritana," he received an invitation to superintend its representation, in a German version, at Vienna. He complied, and "Maritana" was received with as much enthusiasm in the Austrian capital as in London. After leaving Germany he went to Paris, where he was engaged to compose a work for the Grand Opera,

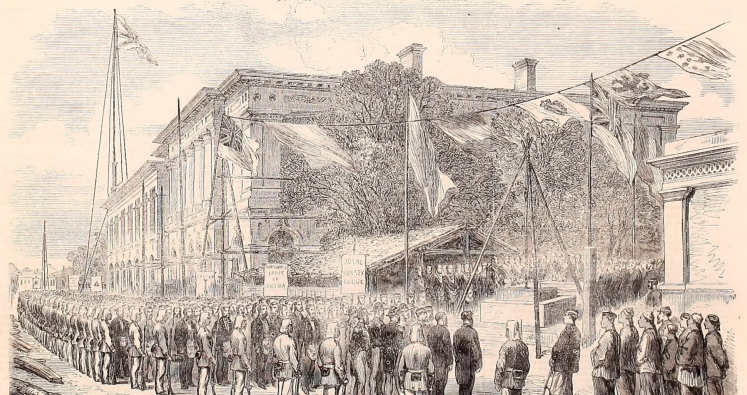


THE LATE WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, MUSICAL COMPOSER.

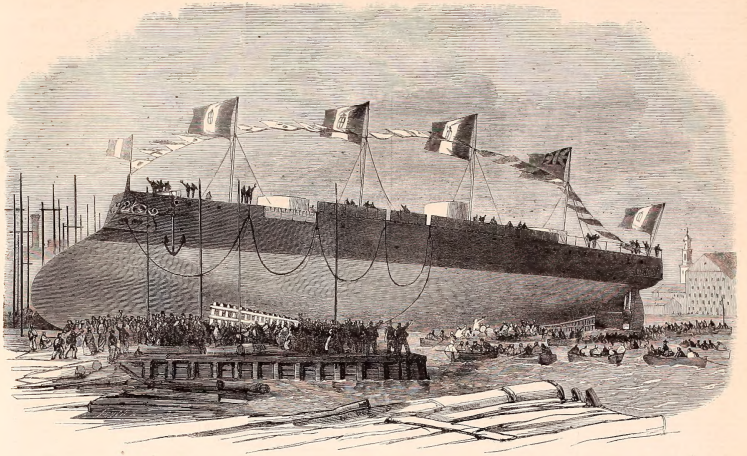
when he was seized with a complaint in the eyes, and remained for several months nearly blind. A long sea-voyage being recommended by his medical attendants, he sailed, in 1849, for Rio Janeiro, whence he went to New Orleans and New York, returning to London in 1852. Here he occupied himself in writing operas for the "Pyne and Harrison company" and in producing miscellaneous vocal and instrumental compositions. His principal operas were "Lurline," "The Amber Witch," "Love's Triumph," and "The Desert Flower." These, his numerous songs, and pieces for the pianoforte, which are well known to the public, have given him a place in the highest rank of English musicians. About a year ago he went to Paris, and was soon afterwards attacked by the long and lingering malady which terminated his life. Having sought a milder climate in the south of France, he died at the Chateau de Bagnes, in the Pyrenees, on the 12th of October last, in his fifty-second year, deeply regretted for his virtues and amiable qualities by all who knew him.

THE NEW SPANISH FRIGATE VICTORIA.

ABOUT the same time, on Saturday week, when the new armoured built for the Italian Government was launched at Millwall a similar scene took place in yard of the Thames Iron Works Company, at Blackwall—the launching, namely, of a magnificent iron-clad frigate for the Queen of Spain. The Victoria, so called as a compliment to our own Sovereign, is a beautiful model, in which the object of the constructors was to combine, as far as possible, the speed and graceful outline of the Warrior with the solidity and resisting powers of the Minotaur. Her length between the perpendiculars is 316 ft.; her keel (for tonnage), 282 ft.; breadth, 57 ft.; and depth of hold, 38 ft. Her burden in tons is 4862 tons and a fraction; her armament, thirty guns of large calibre; and her engines, which were made by Penn and Co., of 1000-horse nominal power. She has been about two years in construction, and when she descended majestically into the water her splendid lines and general symmetry of appearance were the objects of general admiration. The launch was witnessed by a most distinguished company. There were the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier; the two Infantes of Spain, Aunalia and Christina; the Prince de Joinville, the Count de Paris, Marquis de Molins (Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's), Admiral Mazzo, the Count de Torres Rios, General Sir Andrew Waugh, Admiral Hall, the Chevalier Moriette, Mr. Rolt (chairman of the company), Captain Ford (formerly of the Ottoman navy and now general manager of the works), and a number of Turkish notabilities, whose interest in what they saw was very much enhanced by the fact that a monster iron-clad, defended by 10-in. plates, is about immediately to be laid down on the slip just vacated by the Victoria for their Government. There was also an immense crowd of English, and underneath the great ship herself were nestled a host of workmen, hammers in hand, ready to knock away the dogshores when the baptismal rite had been performed. Soon after one o'clock two Catholic clergymen—the Rev. Padre Borcelli, a Spanish priest resident in London, and the Rev. George Crowley, of Kilburn—habited in cassock, surplice, and stole, made their way through the crowd and took their place near the Royal guests in the gallery at the bow. They proceeded at once to bless the ship in the form prescribed by the Roman ritual, using the following prayer:—"Be propitious, O Lord! to our supplication, and with thy holy right hand bless this ship and all those in it bears, as Thou didst deign to bless with saving hand the ark of Noah floating over the deluge; stretch forth Thy right hand to them, O Lord! as Thou didst to Peter walking on the sea, and send thine angel from heaven to deliver and guard it and all it bears from all dangers. Bless Thy servants with a favourable voyage to the port they desire, and in due time deign to restore them to their own in joy and prosperity." The ship was then sprinkled with holy water, and, the religious rite thus completed, the Duchess de Montpensier took her appointed station, bottle in hand, the ship's name, Victoria, was pronounced, the frail glass shivered against the iron plates, the strokes of a thousand hammers were heard all together, and in less than two minutes the great ship was floating proudly on the wet dock, surrounded by a whole fleet of tug-boats and row-boats,

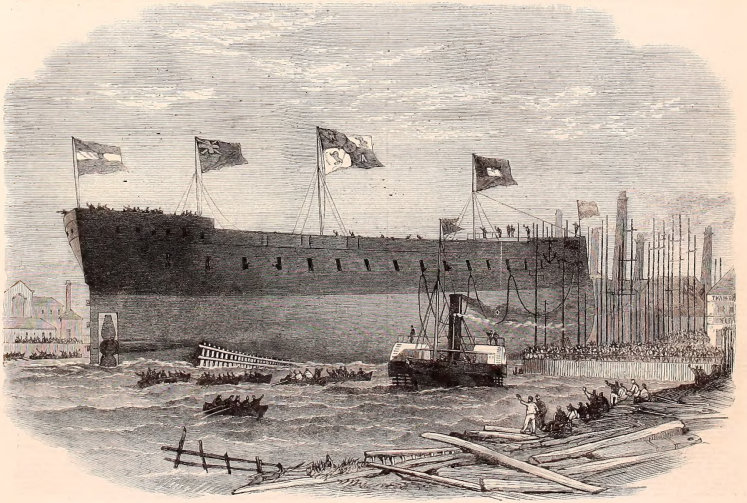


LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT SHANGHAI.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LAUNCH OF THE AFFONDATORE, IRON-CLAD CUPOLA FRIGATE, BUILT FOR THE KING OF ITALY AT MILLWALL.—SEE PAGE 487.

which looked as if they had come there to set off her huge size to the best advantage by contrast. There was a good deal of cheering, and the band played "Rule Britannia" and the Spanish national hymn, and then the whole party adjourned to the modelling-loft, which had been tastefully decorated with the Spanish colours, and where Messrs. Ring and Brymer had arranged an elegant and abundant dejeuner. The Royal Princes and Princesses entered into the festivity with great cordiality and affability, and the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de Molins, spoke with much eloquence in the sonorous and manly Spanish language on the great fact of the day. His Excellency gracefully complimented England upon having led the world in the utilisation of iron for the works of peace. Formerly when one spoke of iron one thought only of swords, and guns, and cannon-balls; but England had turned it to other and better purposes—to the construction of railroads, of steam machinery, and of the fleets of commerce. It was only as a measure of defence that she built her great iron war-ships, and in this Spain followed her example. The main object of the rulers of that great country now was to develop her internal resources, to dig up her mines and minerals, and to cover her surface with a network of railways, such as already had conferred such wealth and so many blessings on England. With the friendly co-operation of England he hoped to see these views carried out, and with these views he gave as a toast, "The intimate and friendly alliance of the two countries." This toast was cordially received. The chairman of the company, Mr. Bolt; the commander of the new frigate, Captain de Benager; and other gentlemen, spoke to the succeeding toasts.



LAUNCH OF THE VICTORIA, IRON-CLAD FRIGATE BUILT FOR THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT BLACKWALL.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 12.—There was very little English wheat on sale in to-day's market, fairish average quality. It sold very full quotations; but inferior kinds were very dull, at barely late rates. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was only moderate—changed hands slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain were in poor demand, at late rates. Barley, malting and grinding, in request, at very full prices; whilst grinding and distilling sorts ruled firm. Malt was quite as dear as last week, with a steady inquiry for the best pale qualities. Oats moved off slowly, at late rates; while beans were steady, and in the quotations of the past quarter. Both beans and peas moved off freely, at full currencies. The transactions in flour were on a restricted scale, however, save regarding fine qualities, which were in full request, at all other kinds of produce, to-day, were unaltered, as follows:—

Wheat, 30s. to 34s.; barley, 22s. to 28s.; malt, 36s. to 42s.; oats, 15s. to 19s.; peas, 28s. to 30s.; beans, 25s. to 30s.; flour, 22s. to 28s.; seeds, 30s. to 36s.; linseed cake, £9 to £9 10s.

Agricultural Gazette.—Wheat (per qr.) Scotch, 32s.; Irish, 31s.; barley, 29s.; malt, 39s.; oats, 17s.; peas, 29s. 3d.; beans, 28s. 3d.; flour, 25s. 6d.; linseed cake, £9 5s.; rape cake, £6 10s.; cotton cake, £7 10s.

Liverpool Corn Trade News.—Wheat (per bush.) Red Winter, 3s. 8d.; Red Spring, 3s. 7d.; Club, 3s. 8d.; Chicago, 3s. 6d.; Walla, 3s. 7d.; Californian, 3s. 8d.; Pacific Coast, 3s. 8d.;

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Good Night	24 Stamps.
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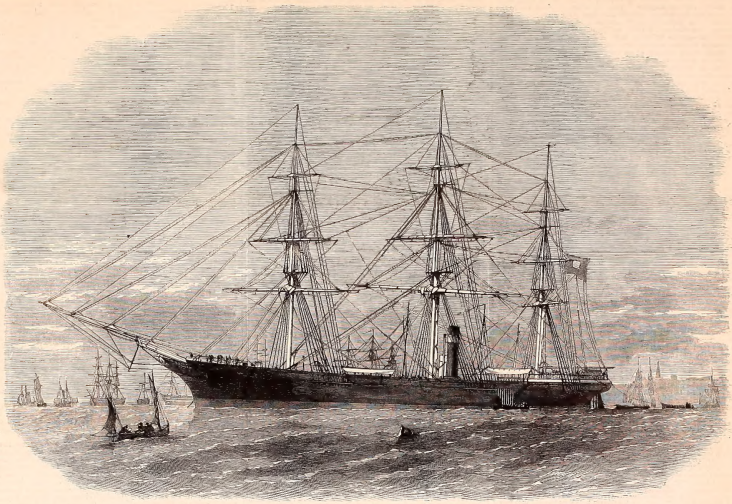
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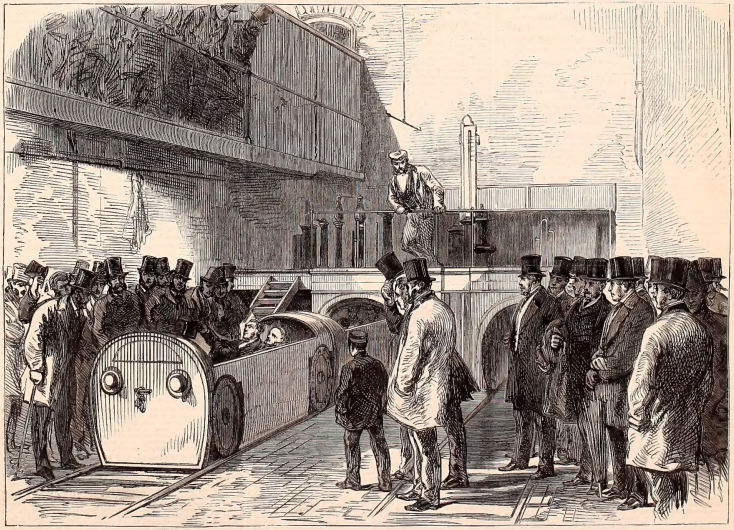
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THE LATE CONFEDERATE CRUISER THE SHENANDOAH IN THE MERSEY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH TUBE: THE END OF THE TUBE AT HOLBORN ON THE OPENING DAY.—SEE PAGE 496.

THE SHENANDOAH IN THE MERSEY.

THE arrival of the late Confederate cruiser Shenandoah in the port of Liverpool, and her surrender by Captain Waddell to the commander of H.M.S. Donegal, Captain Paynter, by whom, in obedience to the orders of our Government, she has since been given up to the consular agents of the United States Government, have been already made known to our readers. We give an illustration of this famous vessel, formerly named the Sea King, built at Glasgow, in 1863, by Messrs. Alexander Stephens and Sons, on the composite principle introduced by them, which consists of an iron framework, with teak on deck below the water-line and with teak above. Her dimensions are 220 ft. in length, 32 ft. 3 in. in breadth, and 17 ft. 6 in. in depth; her tonnage is 1018 tons register, or 1350 tons builders' measurement. She is rigged as a full clipper-ship, and fitted with engines of 200-horse power, by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was first chartered by the British Government to take out troops and a battery for New Zealand; thence she proceeded to Foochow and Shanghai, loaded a full cargo of teas, and made the passage home to London in seventy-nine days, running down the Channel on the voyage. On her arrival at Melbourne she was chosen by Confederate agents, bought by a Liverpool man, and cleared for Bombay in ballast. She was met off Madeira by the Clyde-built screw-steamer Laurel, which had been purchased by the same agents, and took out an agent from that port with the armament of the future Shenandoah. After Adler had on board her armament and guns the Shenandoah hoisted the Confederate flag: the master, Corbett, who had been taken off Madeira, having a bill of sale made out in his favour, returned and said he had sold his ship. The Shenandoah, having commenced her destructive mission, did vast damage to the commerce of the Northern States, as long as the war lasted. After the beginning of this year, she suddenly turned up at Melbourne, and, after receiving a fresh stock of supplies, sailed for the North Pacific Ocean, where, however, that the commander was repeatedly told by the masters of neutral vessels whom he met on the high seas that the war between the North and South had terminated, he refused to believe them. Long after Lee's surrender and Davis's capture, Captain Waddell burned, sunk, and otherwise destroyed whole fleets of whalers in the Ochotsk Sea and Behring's Strait. Nothing more was heard of the Shenandoah until her arrival a fortnight since in the Mersey. Her guns, still on deck, all her armament being stowed away below in boxes. The crew of the Shenandoah numbered 134 men, and when she was surrendered, Captain Waddell and some of the officers separated. Since setting out on her work of destruction the Shenandoah had destroyed thirty-seven vessels, the majority of which were whalers, and those were destroyed because they were deemed hostiles. To show how the operations of the Shenandoah affected the Arctic oil market, we may state that the quantities amongst the whaling fleets has caused sperm oil to run up from £70 to £120 per ton, and it is likely to advance still further, as, until the news of the surrender of the Shenandoah reaches the ports of the whale whalers depart, the Arctic seas will certainly be bare of the customary amount of whaling vessels. Captain Paynter, in his official letter to Lord Russell to explain his conduct, states that the last vessel he spoke was the Barracouta, from Liverpool, for San Francisco, from which he learnt that the South was really and truly defeated. On that he was quite elevated was the news of the termination in the hold, and steered for Liverpool, stopping at no other port.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Hussars: Temp.-Surg.-Major J. W. Lee to be Cornet and Adjutant. 14th: Surg.-Major M. Kinloch-Cooke, from Staff-Surgeon, to be Deputy-Surgeon-General.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-Col. Hulse and 2 C. Bagnold to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Second Capt. O'Toole to be Captain, vice Hulse. Lieut. Hon. H. Bligh to be Captain, vice Second Capt. O'Toole. Lieut. and Adj. Barne to be Adjutant, vice Bligh. Lieut. Jones to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Royal Artillery: Major Shone to be Captain; Ensign G. P. Pritchett to be Lieutenant. Lieut.-Col. Sargent to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. Lieut. Hon. C. H. Smith-Barry to be Brigade-Major and Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. Hall to be Lieutenant. G. H. Fox, Esq., to be Second Lieut. C. E. Bell to be Captain; Staff Assist.-Surg. C. Bentley to be Assistant-Surgeon. 12th: Lieut. Surg. W. G. M. Mackie to be Surgeon. 13th: Lieut. R. Bagnall to be Lieutenant. 14th: Lieut. Surg. W. Bell to be Surgeon-Major. Surg.-Major T. Lloyd to be Lieutenant. H. Cooke to be Ensign. 16th: Lieut. A. Crane to be Lieutenant. 18th: Lieut. G. H. Hunter to be Lieutenant. 19th: Lieut. Surg. J. Hamilton to be Surgeon-Major. 20th: Lieut. R. Lee to be Lieutenant. 21st: Lieut. Surg. J. Hamilton to be Surgeon-Major. 24th: Lieut.-Col. A. S. Barrett to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Staff-Capt. E. E. Lentry to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: Surgeon-Major J. Montgomery to be Lieutenant.

DECAYED PENSIONERS.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Troubridge, Imperial Field Officer.

MEDICAL STAFF.—Surgeon-Major Carnegy, A.V. Surgeon-Major Gordon, Bengal. Staff-Surg. A. C. Anderson, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Staff-Surg. J. Cuthbert, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Staff-Surg. C. Peyton, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Staff-Surg. F. Purdy (on half-pay), Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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Staff-Surg. F. Purdy (on half-pay), Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ADMIRALTY.

Sub-Lieut. G. Chamberlain to be Lieutenant. Mr. E. Matthews to be Engineer, and Mr. W. Boyle Acting Engineer, in her Majesty's Fleet.

A troop of the 12th Hussars has left Norwich for Ipswich, which is to be their winter quarters. There are now three troops of cavalry in Ipswich Barracks, under the command of Captain M'Neil.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Assistant Surgeon Manley, V.C., to be a staff-surgeon, in consideration of the meritorious services rendered by him in the field of battle and hospital during the recent operations in New Zealand.

On Monday morning the battalion of Grenadier Guards quartered at the Short-street Barracks, Windsor, marched, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Higginson and Captain Buckinghamshire, to the Home Park, where the troops had a field-day. The battalion, consisting of two companies, went through a number of evolutions, which, with the firing, were extremely well executed.

The military authorities at home have consented to the proposition of the Indian Government to reduce the number of officers at Madras by one from each regiment. The vacancy of the first battalion 16th Royal Irish Regiment, caused by the retirement of Major Hamilton, has been sold out; and the vacancy of Captain Lee Childe, who has exchanged on retiring on half-pay in the spring, the place in Bengal being taken by one of the battalion quartered in the Madras Presidency. The 44th, 56th, 57th, the 64th, 72nd, 84th, 95th, and first battalion 18th, under orders for home.

An examination of candidates for direct commissions before the Vice-President and Council of Military Education, and the members of the Royal Military College,—an examination which is the test for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before the Inspecting Field Officer, Major-General Sir Thomas Troubridge, at the Royal Military College, this week.—The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before the Vice-President and Council of Military Education, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in June next.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershott camp on Tuesday, when field operations on a novel scale took place. The Royal Engineers were accompanied by a number of pontoons, arrived at Farnborough at nine o'clock, and was there met by General Sir John Lysons, K.C.B., and the head-quarter staff at Aldershott. Mounting their chargers, the Royal party proceeded through the camp, visiting the permanent barracks and the site of the proposed new cavalry barracks, in the position occupied by the troops, Cæsar's Camp and Bunces Hill. The operations of the day lasted nearly two hours, and were of a highly interesting character. At the conclusion of the march past, the troops took up their original positions, and returned to the field. The troops remained in their winter quarters about two o'clock, having been under arms between six and seven hours.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Last Saturday evening the thirteenth and fourteenth companies of the Queen's (Westminster), forming the St. Martin's division, mapped together, at the Hippodrome Tavern, Cranbourn-alley, Arthur Kinloch, M.P., president. Colonel Bridges, Inspector-General of Volunteers, inspected the companies, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance. He believed, as well as he could judge of drill, as they were during the preceding year. In reference to the former, the Colonel said he was sorry to see that a good opinion obtained by on the latter part was not always kept up, but from the reports of the military inspectors throughout the country. With regard to the Queen's, he was, without doubt, one of the smartest of the regiments in the service; and St. Martin's had reason to be proud of the contingent which it supplied to the volunteer force of the country.

On Wednesday week the return match took place between twenty members of the Victoria and twenty members of the second battalion of the Queen's (Westminster), at Worm-wood scrubbs, and resulted in favour of the Victorias (for the second time) by 79 marks.

The Victoria autumn prize-meeting took place on the 3rd inst., at their range at Stanmore, on which occasion prizes to the value of £70 were shot for and competed for. The first prize, value £15, was won by Lieutenant Keene; second, £10, by Lieutenant Dickins; third, £8, by Sergeant Semenair; fourth, £6, by Private Thornbury; fifth, £5, by Sergeant Barry; sixth, £5, by Private Thornbury; seventh, £3, by Private Cotterell; eighth, £3, by Corporal Nicholas; ninth, £3, by Sergeant Hallett; tenth, £3, by Private Clapham; eleventh, £1, by Private B. Dever; and other minor prizes. The battalion challenge plate, value 25 guineas, was won by Sergeant Semenair, who had Private Thornbury and Sergeant Barry but was declared the winner of the plate, according to the Wimbledon rule of deciding ties. This being the third time Sergeant Semenair has won the challenge plate, it becomes his property.

The annual prize-meeting of the fourth company of the 19th Middlesex took place on the 6th inst., at the Regent range, also a match between the first and fourth companies. The various competitions were carried on with great spirit until dusk, with the following results:—A silver cup, given by Captain Hodgson, was won by Private Bowden. The other prizes were secreated into two divisions. First division, three ranges: first prize, Sergeant Private Hoskins; second, Private Bowden; third, Sergeant Bowman. Second division, two ranges: first prize, Corporal Zachary; second, Private Bowden; third, Private Hoskins. Aggregate prize, Private Bowden; second, Private Hoskins. In the match the fourth company scored 122 marks and the third company 120, and the former company won by two and a-half times consecutive shots. The prizes, with Captain Hodgson at the regimental meeting, will be presented, on Dec. 1, in Westminster Hall.

On the 3rd inst. the rifle contests, organised by the East and West India Dock Company from their respective body of employés at the docks, were brought to a close at the Victoria Tavern, Poplar, and marched to the company's new lecture-hall, in the West India Docks, where the prizes were distributed by Mr. Chairman Berens, in the absence of the latter gentleman, the chairman (Mr. Kenchard) having briefly addressed the meeting in the forenoon. The chairman, in presenting the prizes, complimented the men on the successful competitors in the following order:—The directors' prizes—the first two prizes of £5 and £3 were won by Sergeant Hall and Private Bell, both in Private Wadman; Mr. G. Collins's to Colour-Sergeant Bowlen; Mr. W. Hibbert's to Lieutenant Sheppey; Captain Wilson's to Private Wilson; Captain Scott's to Private Andrews, and a record to Private Search; Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley's to Private Wadman; Mr. Hart's to Private Andrews; Ensign Hughes's to Private Grace; and Ensign Smith's to Private Salter.

The annual prize-meeting of the Bermondsey companies of the Finsbury corps has taken place at Rainham. In the A company match, Sergeant Bennett was first, Sergeant Mitchell second, and Private Ellis second, presented by Ensign Vine, by Colour-Sergeant Smith; the third and fourth prizes were won by Richard Nunn, M.P., and Lieutenant Harry and Captain Raley. In the D company, the whole of whose prizes were presented by Captain Hall, the first prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Bowden.

The Queen's Prize.—The thirty-fifth annual competition for the Queen's Prize will commence at Wimbledon on Monday next, and will be brought to a close on Saturday, the 13th inst. The number of competitors will be limited to 200, and the conditions will be the same as those which governed the competition last year.

About sixty members of the company of the 7th Surrey, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, dined recently with Captain Lucas at the Sergeants' Inn Tavern, Fleet-street, to celebrate the event.

The presentation of prizes won by members of the 19th Surrey (Lambeth) Rifle Corps, in the Metropolitan Rifle Association, on Monday night, before a large assemblage of ladies and other friends of the corps, took place in the Lambeth Baths Assembly-room, in which the various pieces, and ornaments in silver and gold plate, were displayed on a sideboard, the presentation being made by Mr. Richard Nunn, M.P., who, immediately the duties of chairman, was accompanied on the platform by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Major Bowden, Captain Hall, and other officers of the corps. Upon the Chairman, the wife of Colonel Chambers, well known as the intimate friend of the late Princess Alice, presented the prizes.

At a general meeting of the Cambridge University volunteers, held on Tuesday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson resigned the command to elect Viscount Royston as his successor. The motion was seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Hinchingbrooke, and carried unanimously. Three hearty cheers were given for Colonel Bulwer.

The first meeting of the 11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, on the 27th ult., when several prizes were contested. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, was won by Private Hall, of Company No. 1, the next by Sergeant Harding. Other prizes were won by Privates Adams, G. Levy, H. Herbert, and Sergeant Wilson. The match, in which the Duke of Cambridge is making the highest scores in the first contest took part—the prize being a silver cup given by the proprietors of the *Army and Navy Gazette*—was shot for, and won by Private Thomas Green.

The Rifle Competitions at the meeting of the Bath corps has been held on Hampton Down. The entries generally were numerous, and the shooting was good. The following are the principal winners were Messrs. Hick, Young, Drake, Brecher, Hay, Hendrum, and Hinton.

Last Saturday the eighth prize competition of the 2nd Manchester took place on the corporation rifle-ground, Kersal-moor, between the companies commanded by Captain Ball, Chesham, and Douglas; Colour-Sergeants Black and Leech, and Sergeant Bradbury. The match was won by the 57th Lancashire (Douglas's) company, by 5 points. Lieut. Leigh, to compete for Major Bower's cup, value fifteen guineas, which is open to the whole battalion, and the remaining competitions, which, on the 27th ult. was won by Captain Jee. The previous competition at Clifton Moor included the following prizes, which were competed for by the 57th Lancashire corps held the following prize-meetings on the 24th ult.:—The Clifton Cup, presented by Private Wm. Robinson, of Clifton Moss. The first prize was won by Private R. Rodway. The other prizes were won by Sergeant Hall, Private Hodgkinson, Private Bond, Private Jas. Green, Colour-Sergeant J. Clay and Sergeant J. Hayes, Private R. Robinson, Private Wm. Green, Private Hodgkinson, Private C. Kelsey, Private H. Green, Private Bond, Sergeant Hall, Private Bond, and J. Potter, Sergeants R. Preston and J. Brooks.—The Pendleton Challenge Cup, presented by the Lancashire Volunteer Association, was won by Private Wm. Green. A number of prizes contested for, among which were a silver cup, presented by Captain Robinson, for efficient members of the battalion, winner of the three parades during the past season; a silver watch, value £5, presented by Private Wm. Robinson, for the best shot in the battalion during the year's drills during the season; an "Horatia Rose" contest, open to efficients only; and the competition for the prizes presented by Mr. Hay, the contest for position for the various prizes lasted till dusk, at which latter time several of the prizes were decided. The Captain's cup, won by Private Rose. The Major's contest.—The Captain's cup, won by Sergeant Salthouse; silver watch, value £5, presented by Private Wm. Robinson, Private Hulme, Private Holder, 1, 2, 3; Private Rose, 1 and 2, and Sergeant Richardson; the first recruit prize—Sergeant Clarke. The shooting for the Sergeant's cup and Saturday's competition will take place on the 1st inst. The Hyrgate company of the 5th Lancashire at Broadoak, near Bury, between the members of the company and Mr. Hay, the captain taking the second place. The members of No. 10 company competed for a challenge cup and four money prizes, given by Captain Hamilton, of Bolton, Lancashire, the latter having to allow one point for shooting with a London armoury. In shooting off the first prize, which was a silver cup, Private Hamilton, the second.—Upwards of one hundred members of the 2nd Manchester assembled on the range at Kersal-moor, on Saturday afternoon last, to compete for prizes. The principal winners were Colour-Sergeant W. Hambleton, Sergeant Newton, and Private J. Taylor.

The annual prize-meeting of the Wakefield Battalion began on Tuesday and was continued on Wednesday and Thursday. The first competition was for Lieutenant-Colonel Holdsworth's prize of £15 and the Mayor's medal. The gold medal has again fallen to the lot of a Wakefield volunteer, Private Boston; £7 accompanied the medal. The best score was 51 out of a possible 60, Private Boston making 49, Private Joseph Whitlam, and 45 went to him; the second prize to Private G. Dickins, Goole; third prize, £3, to Private Wm. Hall, Goole; fourth prize, £2, to Private Wm. Hall, Wakefield; fifth prize, £1, to Private Hall, Goole; the next prize was for Lieutenant-Colonel Holdsworth's best attendance prize of £10, which was divided into seven prizes of £2 each. Private Joseph Whitlam, Major Normanby prize for time-firing (47) was divided between Colour-Sergeant Rayner, of Goole, and Private Whitlam, of Wakefield. Major Normanby's prizes, £7 equally divided, for fix and volley firing were both gained by Captain Gilbert Gregory, of Goole, and Lieutenant Hinckley gained the next prize, £5, and G. F. Dudley, Goole; and Corporal Cooper, Wakefield.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lieutenant of Durlington, Durham, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of presenting the prizes some time since won by the 1st Durham Rifle Volunteers. The ceremony took place in the spacious new drill-shed erected for the corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Stansfield commanded the corps, and Major Hedley was present with the bands of the corps, and had also promised two prizes of £10 and £5 each respectively to be competed for by the non-commissioned officers of vocal and instrumental music took place, and in the evening there was a ball.

The Queen has appointed William Webb Follet-Synge, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General in the island of Cuba, to be her Majesty's Judge in the Court established at the Havannah, under the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the abolition of the slave trade.

A war-ship, under the Ottoman flag, has appeared for the first time these thirty years in the roadstead of Algiers, and, after casting anchor, fired a salute in recognition of French sovereignty over that quondam fragment of Turkeydom. The French journals take note of the fact, and add that it was only as late as 1848 that General Bruat took exactly the same method of formally acknowledging the annexation of Algeria.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE favours which the fates deny to Liverpool racing in the summer were showered bountifully on the autumn meeting. Eighteen went for the Autumn Cup, in which Ethelred (who had been at "20 to 1 off" with the redoubtable Valiant), after his tumble in the Ascot Plate, quite reversed his Doncaster running with John Davis, and won in a canter. Dolly, the Chester Cup winner, was the most distinguished of a lot of moderate ones at Aintree. Island, by Hampton from Miss Hervine, was bred by Colonel Townley (whose King of Trumps stock was not during the week), and, with the highest-priced yearling (900 gs.) of the ten which went up from the Middle Park Stud paddocks to York in 1868. Mr. Thomas Queen's Flute, on Monday, at Shrewsbury, whose meeting extends over five days, was the first horse that left Epsom, and was the Houghton.

Island and the Isles is, like Argonaut, Dunkeld, Barnton, Lord Burleigh, &c., for sale. Beadsman leaves Leybourne (where Asteroid will now hold sway), and is stationed at Middlethorpe. Dundas goes to Croft, and Lord Clifden to Mr. Thompson's farm, near York. Mr. Cockerell (who has a yearly by him) has sold his colt by Lord Lyon, looking Buccaneer for, we hear, £3000, through Colonel De Butts, to the Austrian Government. Mr. Merry has given up his racing-stable, on which went up from the Gem, in foal to Fulmeclon as a two-year-old, to Mr. Merry's son, who is now sister to Regalia. The brother to Regalia, which she foaled the season after Mr. Merry left Epsom, remains broad. Mr. Hankinson has, we believe, concluded no bargain as yet for Ely, but he has bought Mr. Crowther Harrison's foals. Next year he will have about sixty yearlings, of which forty five are to be sold at his regular sale, and the remainder at Mr. G. Ramsdell's, at Middlethorpe, Doncaster.

Mr. Adeline crossed the Tweed for the first time this year, and ran up with Miss Peggy to Lord Binning's Brindles for the Haughmond Abbey Stakes at Shrewsbury. Mr. Chaloner has not brought out Cinabarcoco this year; but his Lordship won the Uffington Stakes with Mr. Sadler's Lady Langden, beating Lisa by Secretary. Sir Rowley, a son of Seagull, beat Miss Barleycorn in the run up for the Selection Cup, and Rita won a good race before the latter in her very first course. The Coquetdale meeting was not singularly lucky for the Cumberland blood. Three by him (one of them Armstrong Gun of the Australian stamp) were beaten by Mr. Cookson's Bertrand, Mr. Crawford's and Chanmer, a brother and sister, divided the Biddlestone Stakes, and Mr. Cookson's Queen of the Arrington Vale divided the Barndon Stakes with Curiosity. His own brother, King Death, the Wykeham of the Northern Turf, is to be tried with whatever in his second course with Brightness. Marham, "the Old Swallow Stakes" winner, is for sale, and now in an eighteenth year, had a great meeting, and Mr. Villebois, as usual, handled the ribs in a field of fourteen runners, a colonel of cavalry. It was stated at the dinner that he would never have given up his hounds if he found he had been properly preserved; but, judging from what was said at the presentation of the testimonial, Mr. Villebois's hunt had been one of some round, and the East and West Norfolk masters presume five or six days a-week to be their proper quota. We should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Villebois and Mr. Dean each give a 20-guinea cup to the Swaffham Club next year.

The American champion sculler, Hammill, is anxious that Kelley should come over and row another match there; but we believe he is now in England, five miles straight, and then two miles and a-half to row home against the tide, with a side each race; provided he may choose the course, and have £100 for his expenses.

The annual *Field* list for the present season shows that there have been twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five entered, and that nine whips, including sons of Harry Ayris and Jem Hills, have come up to the standard. Twelve packs of stag-hounds remain as they are, and the four-hounds, 113 in England, eight in Scotland, and twenty-one in Ireland. The Burton Hunt Steeplechase Committee have for two years days a week, have eighty-five and eighty-one couple of hounds respectively, and hunt; the Cottesmore only seventy-five, but six days a week; and the Wynnstay sixty-five, for four. The Meath have sixty-two couple of hounds and are the only five-days-a-week pack in Ireland. About forty-four of the packs are hunted by the Master: among whom Sir Henry Seale is, we believe, the senior. Oswald Leicester, who was the youngest of the masters of the Quorn commons to the Horsham and Crawley, is not yet suited with a place. The Cheshire have had a very successful mishap of the season, as an express-train killed three of "the lady pack," near Hartford station, and an injured some others, on the line which passes by the side of the accident on the following day.

The Cambridgeshire is the scrutinee of the season place Jupp, who has been in seventy-one times, at the head of the list, with a twenty-five average and the 1865 Cambridgeshire in hand, having won nearly twenty-three, in exactly as many innings as Carpenter. Parr's betting has been steady and successful, and Mr. H. Stephenson and Blenkiron's Charlwood, a mere lad of sixteen, has also proved a most promising colt for Sussex. Tinley's bowling for All-England has been very remarkable, as he has taken 301 wickets in thirty-nine innings; while Humphrey's 1000 runs in twenty-nine innings are twenty-eight innings for Surrey, which sorely needs some more efficient bowling.

The celebrated Tom Sayers was buried at Highgate Cemetery, on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large concourse of his friends. His well-known dun cob and gig, and his St. Bernard mastiff, were in the procession. The coffin was carried by hand playing the "Dead March" in "Saul." Flags were hung half-mast high and funeral minute guns were fired. The interment took place after the end of rapid consumption, induced by careless living, when he was six months short of forty.

Philip Griffith, Esq., late her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires to the United States of Columbia, is appointed Consul at Cuba.

Lord Dacre, who has been appointed her Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, has taken the oath at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Tuesday.

The American bishopric in China, which became vacant by the death of Bishop Boone, has been conferred on the Rev. William Channing Pitts Williams, a missionary at Ningpo, residing in China since 1837.

A monument is to be erected in Brussels in honour of the soldiers of the Belgian Legion who fell at Tarambire, in Mexico. The names of the long and sad list are to be found on the subscription list.

A decree of the Prince of Roumania, Wallachia, and Moldavia has conceded to the Electric Telegraph Company the right of communicating gratis with their clergy by the post office or electric telegraph in all military stations.

An Italian delegation has presented to President Johnson a petition, signed by thousands of Italian residents and citizens now in Italy, urging him to obtain capital punishment in the United States, and to begin in the case of Mrs. Surratt.

A Cabinet Council was held, on Tuesday, at the official residence of the Prime Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. His Excellency present were—Earl Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Grey, Edward Cardwell, Esq., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Letters for Switzerland, when prepaid, will in future be liable to postage to the extent of 10 centimes per ounce, instead of 20, as heretofore, the postage is not prepaid such letters will be liable to an extra charge on delivery. The above regulations will not apply to letters from Italy, which is the ordinary route for letters addressed to Switzerland. Any letters which may be accidentally allowed to be forwarded via Belgium will continue chargeable with the present postage of 8d. the single rate.

The following diplomatic and consular appointments have been gazetted:—F. Minford and E. C. H. Phipps, Esqs., Third Secretaries, to be Second Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; Mr. J. Wood, Chargé d'Affaires to the Free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, to be Minister Resident to those cities; Mr. R. Bunch, Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, in Central America; and Mr. W. W. F. Synge, Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands, to be Consul-General in the Island of Cuba; Mr. G. Wort, Vice-Consul at Suez, to be Consul at the same port; Mr. T. B. Sandwith, Vice-Consul at Caifta, to be Vice-Consul at Cyprus; Mr. E. Dalzel, Consul at Jassy, to be Consul at Roustchouk; and Mr. A. S. St. Clair, Consul at Galatz, to be Consul at Jassy.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Three Years among the Working Classes in the United States during the War. By the Author of "The Autobiography of a Beggar-boy." (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The title of this book raises expectations doomed to disappointment. One looks for a round, unvarnished tale of the author's own experience; of his reasons for leaving his native country; of the hopes he had formed, and how they were fulfilled or unfulfilled; of the feelings of his class on the breaking out of the great Civil War; of the manner in which industry and wages were affected by the war; of the alacrity or unwillingness with which native Americans in his special department (as a map engraving, in fact, social, moral, and political, about which a three-years' sojourn in the United States would enable him to speak with authority) met at an eye-witness. But, with some pretentiousness of style, he wields the pen of a censor and critic of the United States in general; he by no means confines himself to matters in which he has taken part and on which he might consequently claim a right to be heard; he "learns from a multitude of books," and has "read" reports, and he quotes long paragraphs from newspapers and published reports, and altogether gives us, in place of the fresh stores of travellers who choose to employ their time in such business, and who, by education, habit, and discipline, are likely to perform such labour better than one who calls himself "a working man," and who appears to be engraved in the last finish. There is a preface about the cobbler and his last, and the same proverb, with the requisite changes, may be applied to the latter. If the latter had wrought a book touching what came under his personal observation in the exercise of his trade and the concomitants he would probably have turned out something original, interesting, and useful; but he has not done so, and only a warmed-up hash of stale stories about the degeneracy of the American man, the fulsome encomium of the chief of Americans, the deficient supply of natural nourishment for little Americans yet to be born, the injustice given to mankind by "the black-coated and broadcloth" house, the looseness of the matrimonial tie, the absurdities and wickedness of certain anti-slavery agitators, are served up—some of all that kind of thing. It has frequently been commented upon before in better fashion. Let all strangers beware, however, of the working man who takes advantage of the fact that the schoolmaster is abroad, but not encourages the "working man" in bookmaking. If he have anything to say that is "common sense" or an imaginative spirit suggests—or it be be bursting with enthusiasm—or if his brain, overladen with facts, will not let him—or if his peculiar line of life have taught him anything which he thinks it may be of advantage to others that they should be taught, let him publish it; but, in any other case, he would do well to abstain. Indeed, the author himself suggests that one object of emigration which may be found useful. Let hatters attend to the following advice (p. 169)—"If a manufacturer knows, as he does in the United Kingdom, can earn from twenty-five to thirty shillings a week, I would certainly advise his emigrating to America, as nor do I know any class of tradesmen, under the altered circumstances of the country, who are likely to better their condition." Economical person, however, may perhaps be otherwise employed by the last statement (p. 180) that "men can be drunk in America without the use of intoxicating liquors." But the impression left upon the reader's mind is attained is not mentioned. It may be that personal disappointment has blinded us to the merits of the book, but we can find none in it, except in the ninth, fourteenth, and fifteenth chapters, the author has performed a work of supererogation.

Idyls and Legends of Inverburn. By Robert Buchanan. (Alexander Strahan.) The thrilling echoes of the "Ballads of Life, Love, and Humour" vibrate in the readers' hearts when Mr. Buchanan proved that he was not going to let the soul of music slumber within him. His "Undertones" gave wonderful promise, and his subsequent publications have realised it. He has many moods, but he is most delightful when he is sweet, low, and plaintive as a woman's voice whispering to her lover. It is the fashion to say that the spirit of poesy has altogether evaporated from the age. We have nothing to complain of, nor does the history of poetry lead us to expect them at the present stage of our literature; but there is much reason to fear that the publication of the outpourings of Tennyson, Browning, Jeaffreson, Capern, Coventry Patmore, and Buchanan, &c. &c. will have a bad effect upon a host of others, such as Ira Craig and lesser lyrists.

The Book of Gardens. By Charles McIntosh. (Simpson Low, Son, and Marston.) A collection of "light and pleasant articles," reprinted from divers periodicals. The first article, which is unique, being sentimental and written in poetic prose, is the best in the first volume; and the volume is as ornamental as taste would require. *Playfulness* and the questionable *Humour* are not its strong points. The wit is not dazzling, the wisdom is not profound, and the drollery is not irresistible; but the matters, such as it is, is light and fresh as the palates of those who drank draughts of pleasure from the fountain of Lin of which the source was in Vivian Grey's head.

Domestic Practice of Medicine. By W. B. Kesteven. (Longmans.) A "Friend of the Royal Humane Society" considers that he has compiled a manual which everbody who is not "fever-proof and like-wise ague," and exempt from fatal accidents in general, would not be the worse for having at hand. It is not very pleasant reading when you are so in health, and, when you are a little out of sorts, you may, by reading the list of symptoms, credit yourself with innumerable diseases to which you have no right to lay claim; but, if you can only make up your mind what is the matter with you, it is very useful with instructions. There is reason to believe that it has already done good service and it will do more.

The Art and Mystery of Making British Wines, &c. (Hampton and Mall.) The author of "Cookery and Pastry, Pickles and Preserves, Game, Fish, &c.," has the boldness to deal with a subject about which men usually approach with reverence a discreet, and with the respect of being very largely consumed in this country; but our authors can safely take you how to make it, and some countless other decoctions such as connoisseurs would shudder to hear mentioned in the same breath. British stomach is supposed, after boyish days are over, to revolt against the various but blank of fermented liquors; but the British liver, however, is in high favour; and our author not only divulges the secrets of wine-making, but what is more important, deals with "the whole art of brewing."

Handbook for the Man of Business. (F. Pitman.) The qualities imitated upon in this book as necessary to success in business have been for years of years impressed upon the rising generation by copy-books and by other means; but constant iteration is not always objectionable. The advice given in the present volume is sound, and seems to have been carefully considered; and the information he given is certainly of a useful character.

Who is the Heir? By Mortimer Collins. (John Maxwell and Co.) Two would be an excellent three-volume novel if the merits, of which there are some, were equal in number to the faults, of which there are many. It would seem as if the author had at first intended and then ceased to imitate the manner of Charles Reade. There is the tumbling of romance and politics, and there is the flashy, bombastic diction of the great master of fiction and humour; but we are soon assured that "this is not a political novel," upon which we are inclined to ask why then, in the name of common sense, the mischief of politics, for the story is unaffected thereby. We have complication and mystery of plot, and disposal instead of elegant writing. The chief merit of the novel is the vivacity which characterises the style; the next is the conception and portraiture of one or two characters, especially of Vivian Ashleigh; and the last is the number of pleasant quotations. The chief defects are disjointedness, wearisome crudity, and mixing of living persons and scenes with imaginary life in a sponging-house; pulls of taverns and wine merchants, or of a tavern and a wine merchant's cellar, a feeling of familiarity with drinking and smoking; and, above all, vile phrases such as (vol. i., p. 19) "inhaling the delicious freshness of the *meridian air*." There are puns, too, more than enough; and two young ladies rescued in their night-dresses are a very liberal allowance of semi-impropriety. The way in which Harry Mandeveer gets arrested for debt seems to us simply preposterous.

The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury. (Chapman and Hall.) This two-volume novel is brisk, amusing, and interesting until you arrive at the middle of the second volume, when there is a strong smell of bats. You begin to recognise the trick; the murdered is really the murderer (only there is no murder at all, but a mere assault and a weak-minded silence on the part of the outspoken, strong-minded man, who might have held his tongue on all other occasions without much detriment, mislead everybody; the sagacious dog smells his master, after two years' absence, through a whole suite of rooms; there is a tremendous fire, and after it everything becomes clear, and the hero and heroine have lots of children. The catastrophe, then, is by no means new, but it is led up to and brought about with certainly no less than the average skill; and there are sketches of character which do great credit to the author's powers, and show us what, in weak, what is laughable, and what is lovable in mankind.

MUSIC.

The "Africaine" continues to be the engrossing topic of the English Opera, Covent-garden, and its attraction seems not much diminished. The public, we think, have reason to complain of the manner in which it is continually given. Not only is the principal character, that of the character of Nelusko, Mr. Haigh alternates with Mr. Adams, to whom the part was originally given, and who is now ill, and Miss Thirlwall, Miss Thirlwall has been substituted for Mdme. Sherrington in the character of Inez, without any announcement of the cause. Last week a splendid performance of "Masaniello" was given, in which Mr. Charles Santley achieved a triumph in the character of the hero; and Miss Ida Gillies made a highly promising debut as Elvira. Mr. Henry Leslie's part-song, "Ida," was produced on Wednesday last, with this young lady in the principal character. Of her performance and of the opera generally we shall speak next week.

The Sacred Harmonic Society began the season at Exeter Hall, last night, by a performance of Mozart's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

The National Choral Society began their session at the same place, on Thursday last, by a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Signor Arditi has returned to town, and will resume his musical concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre begins this evening. He has published a prospectus of the performances which he will have retained, and the list of singers includes the names of Mdlle. Sinico, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Lotti, Sig. Mei, and Mr. Santley. The general conductor will be Signor Arditi; and the dance-music will be conducted by Mr. M. Godfrey. The rates of admission will be similar to those at Mr. Mellon's concerts, which will be given during the four weeks only.

Mr. Arditi's third performance of pianoforte music took place at his residence, in Westbourne-square, on Wednesday week. The programme consisted of Beethoven's Trio, in No. 10, Op. 1, Beethoven; Nocturne, Aguilar; seventeen Variations Sérieuses, Mendelssohn; Scherzo, No. 2, Liszt; two Pieces, Op. 82, Nos. 6 and 7, Schumann; Fantasia, Op. 15, Schumann; Duet, Op. 15, Arditi and Polonaise, in A flat, Chopin; Leider ohne Worte, Mendelssohn; Fantasie on an air from "Lucia," Thalberg; Duet, Op. 15, Arditi and Godfrey; and Transcriptions, Aguilar; Serenade, Aguilar. The rooms were crowded with fashionable visitors, and the performance was highly successful.

Willie Pape appears at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday next, the 20th inst., in company with Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Sainton, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby.

Mdlle. Emilie Arditi, daughter of Signor Arditi, of Her Majesty's Theatre, made her first appearance at the Crystal Palace, and though only fourteen, has created an extraordinary sensation. We understand that she is to be engaged during the Italian opera at the concerts about to be given by her father at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Paris Concerts of Popular Classical Music have begun for the season under the direction of Jules Pasdeloup, under the direction of M. Fasdeloup. The concert of Sunday last included Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," Gounod's "Marche Funèbre d'une Marionnette," Mozart's quintet in A for clarinet and stringed instruments, and Weber's Overture to "Oberon," the "Africaine," A young Belgian violinist, M. Jacques Dupuis played Beethoven's concerto with great success.

A Florence letter of the 8th says that Adelina Patti has arrived here. Never has the appearance of an artist in this city produced a greater sensation. All thoughts of Rome and Venice are for the moment forgotten, and people rush in crowds to the Pagliano theatre, where Mdme. Patti is to appear in the course of the week. The night after her arrival the choral societies assembled before the house to perform a serenade in honour of the great songstress. She will make her first appearance on the evening of the 11th."

The King of Bavaria has given orders to Professor Semper, of Munich, to build a new theatre at Munich, to be called the Wagner Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

Managements are now exceedingly active, and it is difficult to keep up with their speed. All have been anxious to produce pieces for the season which must conclude when that of Christmas commences. Thus at St. James's Theatre Mr. Buckstone is pleased with a new piece, called "Caught In The Toils"; nevertheless, a new version of "All That Glitters is not Gold" is announced. This is a modified title localising the said club by the theatre in which it is to be acted, has been added to the piece. Manager has made some judicious alterations and introduced some modern allusions, which are calculated to make the performance of the piece somewhat less than ever.

At the Olympic a new comedy has been produced, by Mr. Byron, we are indebted to the taste and diligence of Mr. Oxenford. This gentleman, who is a dramatic critic, has written a little piece, entitled "La Soupbee d'un Homme," from which he has largely borrowed, adapting, however, the incidents to his own purpose. The work "A Cleft Stick." We have called the new piece a comedy, and in that class of composition it is entitled to rank; but the dramatic stance of its being in three acts; but, if we regard the matter and arguments with which it abounds, it is more correct to consider it as a prolonged farce. On the other hand, its piquant and sparkling dialogue is worthy of a loftier and more elaborate action. The troubles of principal characters are extraordinarily ludicrous; and they are probable, as the result not of any transcendental or impossible circumstances, but of the follies of humanity. Fix, is admirably represented by Mr. H. Wigan. A well-to-do shopkeeper, with a good wife, a comfortable competency, he has been amassed into conduct which subjects him to the suspicion of both. The lovely wife, who is the representative of Mrs. Stirling, and Mrs. Strowbelow by Mrs. Stephens. The cause of the comical distresses of the husband and wife is Fix, but which Mr. Compton (Mrs. St. Henry), wife to a friend of Mr. Fix, but whom he has met a public dinner, and whom he has got drunk. The fun is produced principally by planting herself upon him, teasing him with her correspondence, and suffering him to escape from him—all to excite in her own husband, whose indifference annoys her, a feeling of jealousy. She succeeds in making him at once ridiculous and unhappy. The strong-minded Mrs. Strowbelow has a powerful representative in Mrs. Stephens, and the vehement Sybils could not be better realised than by Mrs. St. Henry. The author has been fortunate in his performers, and the piece was decidedly successful. We need not add that it was well mounted, for every piece presented at the Olympic is appropriately appointed in regard to scenery, costumes, and accessories.

A new farce was produced at the Haymarket on Monday. It is whimsically entitled "Who Killed Cock Robin?" It is a trifle, in two acts, adapted by Mr. Charles Mathews from a French piece, entitled "Le Roi des Canards," and abounds in successful travestie, vagant, is amusing. An English muffin-maker in Mexico, having married there a termagant wife, has a termagant daughter, who, on his return to England, insists on marrying one Robin; and the poor father, whose life is threatened, is fain to consent. The father is enacted by Mr. Chippendale, and the refractory offspring by Mrs. Charles Mathews. Jack Raggett (Mr. C. Mathews) then appears on the scene with a trumped up story of Robin's death in a duel at Boulogne; for Robin has repeated of his bargain, and has resorted to this ruse to avoid the lady. Setanella (such is the vixen's name) suspects Jack of Robin's murder, and to avenge his death pulls him himself to the duel with him. But she has caught a Tartar, who, by his determination of character, ultimately worsts her. Learning that Robin is still living, she dares to visit his abode, and, finding him at breakfast with another lady, threatens him and his tea-things, acting according to the measures of his disposition, rises her for the damage to his Cousin Germain. The lady in question rises the disturbance between the two men, and is led to admire and esteem the robust Jack, who defies her attack, and ultimately, strong in the justice of his cause, is still. A reconciliation ensues. The acting both of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, as also of Mr. Chippendale, is full of spirit, vigour, and point. The humour is boisterous, and the dramatic situations are kept up for an hour.

A new comedy has also been produced at the Prince of Wales's. It is entitled "Society," and written by Mr. T. W. Robertson, the author of the drama on "David Garrick," which the acting of Mr. Sothern made so popular. Mr. Robertson has dared in this new piece to attempt what he gave some degree of success with its clubbic propensities; and, though somewhat roughly drawn, the portraits of the author's characters are inaccurate. Those in the gallery is Thomas Stylus, contributor and editor (Mr. P. Dewar), whose object is to obtain copy for existing at once a newspaper, and who finds them in Chodd, senior and junior (Mr. A. W. Ray and Mr. J. Clarke), Young Society by means of his journal an introduction to good society. Accordingly, he would marry him to his purpose to Sydney Dacre (Mr. Sydney Bancroft), a literary gentleman, already connected with Stylus's paper, and who has been in love with Maud Hillyngton (Miss Marie Wilton), a young lady related to a noble family. Lord Hillyngton (Mr. Compton) and Miss Blanche (Miss Kate Saville), an aunt, disapprove of the match, and favour the pretensions of young Chodd, whose father is desirous to compromise the affair vulgarity. Understanding that a marriage is impending, Daryl loses no time, by the aid of Stylus, in getting up a play at Dacre Plantagenet, proceeds to denounce the lady in rather an indecorous fashion. Young Chodd, however, by means of good luck, winning a thousand pounds of the stupid Chodd, with which he proposes to marry Miss Blanche, and so forth, and, ultimately, becomes the successful candidate. Besides ultimately, Daryl and Miss Maud Hillyngton, Mr. Bancroft, and Hillyngton are reconciled. This comedy is highly creditable to the writer; the dialogue is sparkling, and the characters are drawn with sufficient force for real dramatic effect. With the advantage of good acting it is likely to be successful.

At the New Royalty Mr. Burnand has re-introduced his burlesque of "Ixion," of course, with improvements—and, as now acted, it is likely to run for a long and welcome merry period. It follows the opera of "Folly," the success of which is evidently established. Miss Lydia Maitland (Miss Fanny Josephs) is a young lady of considerable amount of humorous exaggeration; and Miss Fanny Reeves herself makes an excellent soubrette. Mr. Lionel Brough's grotesque and natural humour escapes elegance even in extravagance and caricature. Miss Lydia Maitland, a young lady of fortune, is in love with Captain Lovell, and is in love with Venus (Miss Nelly Burton), secured the vivacity of the piece. The scenery by Mr. Gilbert, is very pretty, and the music, by Mr. Hermann, well selected.

At Sadler's Wells, "The Hunchback" and "The School for Scandal" have been the pieces of the week. We can only commend Mr. Cowper for his Master Walter. He imparts a peculiar earnestness to the character, and throughout the performance is his strange conduct towards his supposed ward; and this device serves to give great point to the piece. Miss Marriott's Julia was both vigorous and impassioned. Her Lady Teazle was not unsuccessful. Mr. Cowper all that was desirable. Mr. James Johnstone's Sir Peter was a good, steady performance, although Miss Leigh's Maria was full of promise. The business at this house is very good, and the audience display much good manners in which the legitimate drama is produced and the average merit of the company engaged for the performance of it.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, reappeared on Monday at the Gallery of Illustration, in their well-known entertainments, "A Peculiar Family," and "Ancient Concerts."

Mr. Burgess's troupe of Christy Minstrels continue to occupy St. James's Hall, and have introduced an extra day performance on Wednesdays.

Ben Jonson's skull is said to be in the possession of a private individual, and an effort is being made to recover it by Dr. King, President of the Bell Literary and Philosophical Society.

Joseph B. Worcester, LL.D., author of "Worcester's Dictionary," and formerly resident in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 27th of October, aged eighty one.

Mdme. Adelaide Ristori, in Paris, recently celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birthday by inviting her friends to a grand dinner at the Hotel Continental.

There is a balance of £28,781 to be returned to the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund. Of this £12,000 is invested subscribed by the public for the relief of the sufferers was £32,614; and the remainder has been paid.

The *Neuchatel Excelsior* draws a strange picture of the life led by the Swiss peasants. His palace is filled with upwards of 800 people. "There are fifty wives in the commune, and the husbands are almost each officers of the zenana."

The last act of the Manchester committee of the Shakspeare tercentenary festival was a meeting on Tuesday week, to distribute the scholarships of £40 per annum in Owen's College and two of £30 per annum in the Grammar School, founded by the committee. The first scholarship in the Shakspeare scholarship. The amount paid over to the trustees of each institution was £1695, the interest of which will be annually applied to the Free Grammar School, and to the encouragement of the study of the English language and literature. The scholarship at Owen's College of £40 per annum is open to any student at the college who has read for one year three, and the second either at Owen's College or some other institution to be approved by the committee. The scholarship at the Grammar School is open only to pupils at the school.

Two remarkable specimens of Chinese art have arrived in Paris. They consist of two marble statues of animals, each about 9 ft. high, which have been sent to the Emperor Napoleon by the Emperor of Siam, or of Kiang-Sen." They present the head of a lion, beautifully sculptured; the body of a dolphin, and the hind part of the fish. They are symbolical—the national and religious emblem of the Chinese. They come from the Palace of Bang-Kok, and were brought to Paris by the Siamese Ambassador to the Court of Napoleon, and are now in the Exhibition of the Champs Elysées.

An American paper states that Colonel Bulkeley's telegraph-line between Quebec and Vancouver's Island, where the gold mines from Asherton is 4,000, and that the Colonel had handed across Bishop's Strait to the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 135 miles. The cable, however, has not yet been discovered off St. Laurence Bay was found to be fully 1,000 fathoms deep. The cable is to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Anticosti to Gaspé Bay, a distance of 90 miles. The country was entirely destitute of timber. The ground was thawed about 2 ft. deep, and the operations on both sides were friendly and cordial. The Russians had done everything possible to further the enterprise.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Families," gives us a touching instance of the tendency of flowers to linger upon the spots where they were once tenderly nurtured. "Dating a sketch," he tells us, "of a pedigree with reference to the Finderors, once a great family seat in Derbyshire, I sought for their ancient hall. Not a stone remained to say where it stood. I entered the church; not a single record of a Finderor was there! I ascended a village, hoping to glean some stray traditions of the Finderors. 'Finderors!' he said, 'we have no Finderors here; but we have something that belonged to them.' And he led me to a garden, and there, in the midst of a wilderness of weeds, I found a few flowers which still retained faint traces of former and foundation. 'There,' said the old man, 'in that garden, Finderors lived, and there, in the days of their greatness, they brought for the first time from the Holy Land, and, for what we will, they will never die.'"

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE Provincial Agricultural Association of Lower Canada opened its yearly exhibition at Montreal on the 29th of September, in conjunction with the exhibition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures and that of the Montreal Horticultural Society. The Crystal Palace, St. Catherine-street, was, as usual, occupied by the industrial department, the grounds in Guy-street by the agricultural, and the Skating Rink by the horticultural societies. Exhibitors were as backward as ever in bringing in their goods, and in all the departments many articles had to be placed at the last moment. The number of entries, however, was large; and the exhibition, as a whole, was attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. A good deal of space in the Crystal Palace was occupied by agricultural implements and machines of Canadian make; but a still larger display in that department was to be found in the showyard of the association, in Guy-street. The ground (a View of which we have engraved) was well adapted for a show of this description, being very level and of considerable extent. The sheds formed a square, the centre being occupied with pens for sheep, sheds for cows, and a show-place for the horses, roped in to prevent intrusion upon the judges, who had by no means an easy task. The show of cattle and horses was most satisfactory; the Durhams, Devons, Herefords, and other varieties of horned stock, were likewise worthy of commendation. The sheep were also very fine, the Leicesters being the favourite breed, though Southdowns, Cheviots, Merinos, and Saxons of excellent quality appeared on the ground. The swine are described as really "first rate." There were large and small breeds, from those intended to supply about the sixteenth part of an inch of lean to three or four feet of fat, to the small and delicate specimens, at which the lips of Charles Lamb might have smacked as he described the origin of roast pork. The horses, too, were in great force, including several fine thoroughbreds and hunters, as well as those intended for the cart or the plough. Though not competing for prizes, some miniature horses were shown, which excited much attention and amusement. One exhibitor had a pair of shelties the highest of which was less than three feet, but perfect in every way. These ponies improve in Canada, the woolly nature of the hair appearing to give way under the shelter of the roof, very little of which they enjoy on their native hills.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH TUBE.

THE system of conveyance by atmospheric propulsion through a tube, which was lately exhibited in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, and had previously been tried on the short experimental line at Battersea, as well as in the neighbourhood of the Euston-square station, in Seymour-street and Eversholt-street, Camden Town, has now obtained an important practical extension by the opening of the line from Euston-square to Holborn—a distance of one mile and three quarters—whence it will be continued another mile eastward to the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The premises, No. 245, Holborn, which are the present terminus of the line are well worthy of a visit of inspection.

Entering from the level of the street, the visitor passes along a corridor through a doorway, and emerges upon a gallery of considerable size, from which he looks down on a brick floor, supporting lines of rails, much as he might do from a railway platform down on to the line, but from a greater elevation. Underneath the corridor by which he has just entered he sees some mechanical appliances, suggestive partly of an engine-room and partly of a pointsman's gallery outside a railway station; and below the level, again, on which the white-jacketed engineer in charge is standing, and supporting the platform on which both he and these mechanical appliances rest, are a couple of openings, looking like black, polished modern chimney-pieces, with the grates withdrawn. These are the mouths of the pneumatic



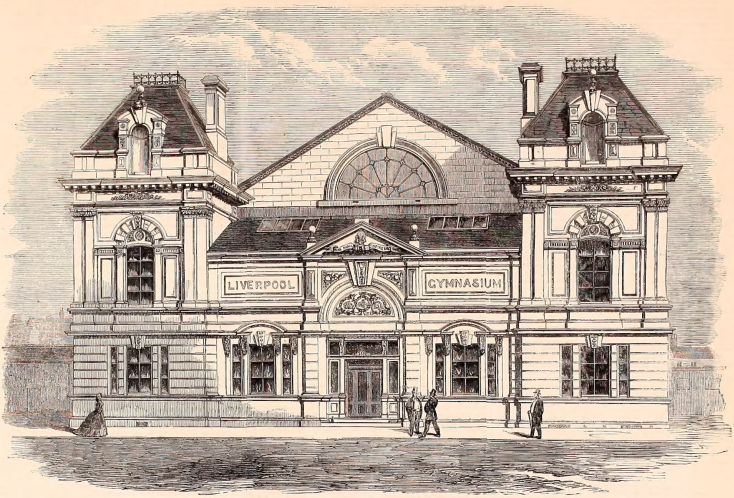
THE SHOW-YARDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF LOWER CANADA, AT MONTREAL.

tubes, of which one communicates with the North-Western Railway, the other, idle at present, will soon be drawing in and delivering mail-bags from and to the postal head-quarters in London. The mouth of each tube is shut evenly, but at an angle projecting outwards, so as to resist the atmospheric pressure from without. These doors are made to fly open on the approach of the train, the bolt which closes them being withdrawn by the action of a spring lever, which under lies the rails, and gives way beneath the weight of the train. The carriages are shaped like a capital D turned over on its straight side and mounted upon wheels. Each end of the carriage has a raised hood, or flange, shaped so as to correspond with the interior of the tube, the dimensions of which are 4ft. in height by 4 ft. 6 in. in width. Their ordinary freight is expected to be in the first instance letter-bags, then probably railway parcels, certain descriptions of market produce, and ultimately, it may be, general merchandise.

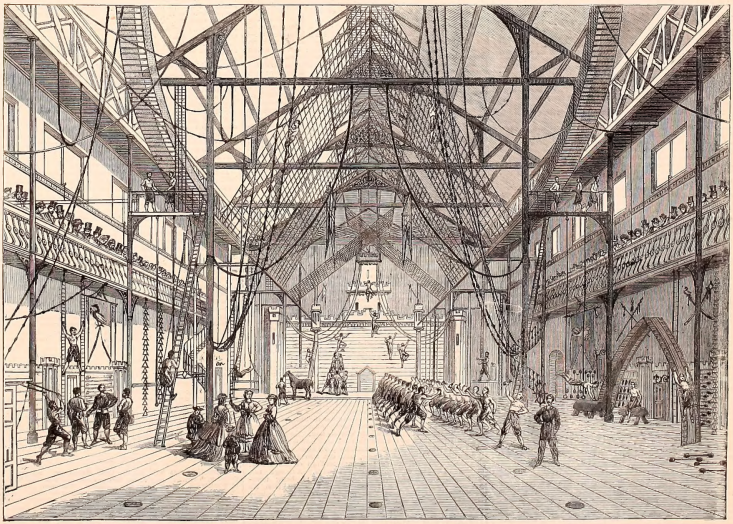
On the opening day the Duke of Buckingham, chairman of the Pneumatic Despatch Company, had invited a number of scientific gentlemen to inspect the apparatus. After the train had made some successful passages to and fro, several of the party expressed a strong desire to pass through the tube themselves. They were warned that the line was "not constructed with a view to passenger traffic," and that they might find the way "a little rough." The spirit of adventure, however, prompted them to take this strange journey, and each of the waggons had soon as many occupants as it could comfortably accommodate in the recumbent posture enforced by circumstances. Tarpaulin coverings were obtained for one or two of the carriages, but the greater number of the excursionists had to fit themselves in as best they could among the bags of shingle, which made up the temporary loading, taking care to keep their heads well below the edge of the carriages.

"The sensation at starting, and still more so upon arriving (say some of the passengers), was not agreeable. For about a quarter of a minute in each case there was a pressure upon the ears suggestive of diving-bell experience, a suction like that with which one is drawn under a wave, and a cold draught of wind upon the eyes, having almost the effect of falling water; but, once motion had little more positive discomfort about it than would be attendant on riding on a 'lorry' over the worst ballasted line in England." The air flavour of rust was encountered, but this was explained by the fact that, as the tube had to be laid in lengths, through various soils, and encountered in the process a large share of unfavourable weather, the corrosion on the surface of the iron could not be expected wholly to disappear until cleared away by the friction of constantly passing and repassing trains. On the arrival of the excursionists at the upper or Euston-square extremity of the line, they quitted their places for a few moments to inspect the smaller tube, which communicates with the Eversholt-street district post-office, and then returned by the way they had come to Holborn.

No doubt remained on the mind of any person who witnessed the opening trip as to the facilities which the system, if a sufficient number of stations can be incorporated with it, is calculated to afford, not only to the postal service, but to the requirements of the general public. The scheme of the company, who, it seems, possess under their Act powers to lay down pneumatic tubes at any points within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is to construct similar lines to that now opened between the ten district post-offices and the General Post Office, and between the different railway termini and goods depôts in London, connecting with these lines the six principal London markets and other important points. For these purposes it is calculated that some thirty-five miles of tubing and a capital of £1,750,000 will be required, the cost per mile roughly estimated being from £36,000 to 85,000. The expenditure of the company hitherto has been probably £150,000, which would be largely in excess of this supposed average; but the sum mentioned includes Parliament. The company expect that great profits will eventually accrue to them from the carriage of goods.



THE NEW GYMNASIUM IN MYRTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW GYMNASIUM, LIVERPOOL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM AT LIVERPOOL.

THE social and judicious speech of Lord Stanley at the opening of the new gymnasium, in Myrtle-street, Liverpool, on Monday week, has been generally quoted, and may recommend the practice of healthy and invigorating bodily exercises to the youth of other cities and towns. His Lordship referred to the fact that the institution which they were called upon to inaugurate owed its existence to the energy of his friend Mr. Melly, who, aided by a few supporters, had raised the sum of £10,000, required for its construction. The total cost had been £11,000, but of this £4000 had been raised on mortgages; the remainder was raised by shares. The yearly expenses would be £1000, which, there was no doubt, would be obtained, since the returns for the first six months were £500. We present to our readers a plan and an interior View of the new building. The site, containing 1,450 yards, is in Myrtle-street, one of the most central parts of the town, was purchased on lease. The design of Mr. Walter Scott was selected, a contract was taken by Messrs. Nicholson and Ayre for £7000, and the foundation stone was laid by Alderman Wilson on the 18th of July, 1861, by Mr. Charles Melly, then Mayor. The building, as it now stands, is of most handsome and substantial character, and of admirable proportions. The area occupied is 1450 square yards. On the ground floor is the entrance hall, 30ft. long, 20ft. wide, and 40ft. high. There is a wide gallery on the first floor, running round the sides of the hall, and also a fine corridor, with a range of arched arms, in which Mr. Durbee, a skilled swordsman of acknowledged reputation, will hold joint dominion with Mr. Jem Mace, whose ability with the gloves no one will be inclined to dispute. In addition to these, there are dressing-rooms, lavatories, and bath-rooms for both sexes, and private apartments for the medical officials, &c. As to the apparatus, if we say that it has been supplied regardless of expense, enough said—a backward glance at the plan will prove the fact. The large hall presents to the eye an array of ladders, bars, ropes, and nets, which for the uninitiated is rather bewildering. Visitors will be taken through the whole building (says the *Liverpool Mercury*), and were undergoing a course with everything explained to them. Besides the known number of athletic sports and exercises, under whose superintendence these arrangements have been completed, we have had extensive experience both in England and on the Continent; and we may safely say that everything that can be accomplished gymnast may desire will here be found. The institution has been long wanted for some weeks, and we are pleased to observe that over 600 members are already enrolled. The ladies' classes, for the present, are limited, for the day, have been so far very successful, and promise to be still more so. The classes may be held of the following kinds:—The large hall is an open space, wherein a considerable number of pupils may be exercised at one time. The use of the hall and gallery at eight o'clock in the evening, when the classes commence, is a most animated and exciting scene. Here are to be seen 200 finely-built athletes, with iron muscle and unflinching nerve observable in every movement, here, there, and everywhere, and all performing some feat of grace or strength. One, with the head massage in his hand, runs up the rigging with an agility that many an old tar might envy; a few minutes beyond youth is wielding gracefully a pair of heavy clubs; and there, again, a little knot of competitors are trying to outdo each other in performing the wonderful feats on the bar. In the centre a class, under the direction of Mr. Hulley, are undertaking the more light and graceful of gymnastic movements, which in unison have a very pretty effect. Everywhere there is activity, and scores of lads, as the hour of nine draws near, are dragged well for the benefit. By the courtesy of Mr. Hulley, ladies and gentlemen were admitted on Saturday to the gallery; and we are sure that all who pay the gymnasium a visit will agree with us that they have been gratified with what they have seen, and that they will do all they can to make the institution a success.

CLOSE OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

THE International Exhibition of 1862 at Dublin was formally closed on Thursday, the 30th inst., in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. At one o'clock the bands of all the regiments in Dublin marched in and played alternately until three o'clock, when the ceremonial of the day began, and took place in the large concert-hall, where chairs were placed on the orchestra for the accommodation of visitors, while other persons were to take part in it. On the platform, in front, seats were arranged for the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Mayor, distinguished personages. At three o'clock the chair was taken by the Duke of Leinster, among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord Bathurst; the Hon. Mr. Hare, the Hon. James Wilson, Mr. Bruen, Mr. Bart, Alderman Campbell, Mr. Dargan, Sir W. Wilde, Sir Robert Kane, Sir Benjamin Burke, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier (late Lord Chancellor), the Hon. Mr. Langdale, Major-General Colomb; Sir Joseph Paxton, Bart.; Sir Reginald Graham, Bart.; Sir John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.; Dr. Waller, Mr. Corballis, Y. W. Beatty, Esq., Q.C., and a host of other fashionables, including many ladies of distinction.

Mr. Charles Edward Bagot, secretary of the executive committee, read a report, which gave a history of the exhibition from its beginning, progress, and conclusion. The exhibition, from his statement, appears to have been in the main a success; and, as only will all expenses be covered, but the company which has created the building to form a permanent winter garden will be able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent stipulated rent at which it let the premises. The Exhibition was open 159 days and 21 evenings, and the entire number of admissions on every kind was a little over 900,000, being an average of about 5000 by day and of 3000 by night.

When the secretary had ended his statement a musical selection was performed, after which the Lord Mayor proposed and Mr. Whiteside seconded a vote of thanks to the executive committee, which was passed with acclamation. Mr. Francis William Brady acknowledged the compliment on the part of the executive. The Duke of Leinster moved a vote of thanks to the exhibitors, and his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Fench) seconded the motion in a few appropriate and classic taste and elegance, which told with much effect on the assembly. The resolution was put, and carried with acclamation.

Sir Bernard Burke then came forward and said:—"On a previous occasion, by the command of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, acting on behalf of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, I had the honour to announce the opening of this magnificent building. The executive committee have now requested me to perform another and a less agreeable duty, to declare this great and brilliant exhibition—which in the name of the queen of the British empire I opened on the 1st, with all its attractions, which have, during the last six months, so illustrated and delighted us. In this duty, like the executive committee, I declare the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865 closed."

The band were having taken the second chair, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier moved to return thanks to the Duke of Leinster, "Ireland's own Duke," he said, "who has so contributed much to the prosperity of Ireland and the happiness of its people, and who was ever ready to come forward to assist in every good and useful work." Sir Robert Shaw seconded the resolution, which was passed with enthusiasm. The ensemble and deservedly popular Duke rose, and a thunder of applause and repeated cheers for Mr. Levey, and elsewhere did deep emotion.

Then followed the performance by all the bands massed together of a triumphal march composed for the occasion by Mr. Levey, and with it the ceremonial concluded.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* states that the people of that city having determined to abolish free eating repasts in consequence of the high price to which they have risen, that check in the consumption of the cheese is to be reduced from 10l. the hundred to 5l.

A new scot has lately sprung up in Berlin. Its members call themselves "The Captains." Dr. Edward Lowental, the founder, has published a book stating the principles which he calls a religion without a confession. The Captains also have their magazine, bearing the following motto:—"Our knowledge is our faith; our faith is our knowledge; our worship is life; and our religion be—our secret." A few of their doctrines and practices are as follow:—Neither theft nor fraud can be punished by imprisonment. Women are to have a part in the church government. Only the lower part of a coffin should be buried in the earth. All good Captains are to have a good dinner for nothing, and also in public, on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, and Whit-Sunday. The head of the Captains is to wear a black combed cock, with upright collar, and three silver stars on it.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE electoral entertainments, which are abnormally prevalent just now, have been in a manner customary in the city of Oxford. There are annual banquets, more than one, in that famous town at which the members for the borough are paraded, and at which the angelarities of political opposition are, as it were, hidden under the flowers and decorations of the festive table. At the same time the constituency, which must have a good knowledge of the genius dog, has been fortunate enough to be represented by somewhat dissimilar animals: a member of the Cabinet, who is at length a Secretary of State, and a member who, as far as a first-class Fellow can be called so, of the University, may be accepted as personages who make a distinct marked in the political world.

The recent appearance of Mr. Cardwell at one of the usual festive meetings, and his speech on the constitution of the Ministry, just after the loss of the late Premier, was suggestive of the position which that right hon. gentleman occupies on the Treasury bench, and especially in regard to the leadership of the House of Commons in the place of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Gladstone will be seen considerably ventilated. The idea, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the event, Mr. Gladstone will stand almost, if not entirely, alone, unless by a relinquishment of office, he can secure one or two colleagues to support him. It would seem that Sir George Grey and, still more, Sir Charles Wood are not popular with the House, and, as regards the former, right honourable gentleman, he was, in the earlier days of the Whig ministry in office, one of the smartest of Parliamentary tinkers, and up to the present time is a most effective speaker, on the rare occasions allowing powers of attack and capabilities of defence which, when he was younger, he possessed in a greater degree than now in the midst of party disputation. But there has been also an entire change, as a matter of fact, in the House. Nobody wishes as debaters, which may be attributed to a notion that both these gentlemen, on the one hand, are rather the functionaries of their departments to be anxious to tilt in the general tourney of debate, and, on the other, that they have been allowed a certain exemption from their Parliamentary duty granted to them. Now, however, an opportunity has been given to them to prove their mettle in this respect. Although troubled with a certain heavy, swinging, and unwieldy style of speaking, Mr. Cardwell has many qualities which might make him very useful—not merely, so to speak, as a debater in the rough and debate, but as an active assailant. He is ready enough, fluent regular and methodical in his arrangement of a speech, and has a tendency which often characterised the late Sir Robert Peel, and which, as one of the leaders of the party, Mr. Lowe has also shown and adopted in all its integrity. His defect—and it caused his failure as Irish Secretary—is that he has not the same kind of energy, when he shows any, seems the result of ponderous effort, and there is always a suspicion that he is not over anxious to appear to feel most. In short, there is apparently no desire on his part that he should have to go fast his pace is only a canter, and exactly the factitious speed at which he is accustomed to be seen if, in case of need, he can go straight across country. As to Mr. Charles Wood, he is, as he used, an able man of business, and but he bears the reputation of being lazy and careless of distinguishing for himself in the House of Commons, consequently he is not a despondently possesses. Escaping from what must be excused as a long parenthesis, and which is perhaps a little tedious, it is to be hoped that, on the particular occasion to which we wish to refer, Mr. Cardwell displayed qualities which are not generally supposed to be of seeming to be intensely oracular; and his colleague, Mr. Neate, set up a standard in the office of the Department of the Secretary for the Colonies, and talked of the prospects of the future as a Minister who had not consulted Almighty in a shake-of-the-head and I-could-an-if-I-would style that would do credit to a Pitt. This is probably Mr. Neate's way, but he always seems as if he were afraid that his Radicalism were an abstract forfeiture of his Conservative status, and that he must endeavour by going over from town to town, which, practically, he has done.

It is believed that the Government will not be long in the ground pointing but contrivances by the last election; but here and there an isolated exception to the rule may be made, as a matter of course. One of the successes, which no one denies, is that of Mr. Ayrton, a Liberal, who appears to pride himself on the title of a yeoman and tenant-farmer of Tooting. Mr. Ayrton, as it is represented in the county by the family of Coke. Since 1837, a brother of the latter, Mr. Wenman Coke, a little over a year ago, of Norfolk who held for so long the rank of the first commoner of Leicestershire, Mr. Ayrton, as it is said, was called amongst his tenantry directing them to vote for his brother; and, as the Reginald Graham, Bart., of Norfolk, who held, an agriculturist, in the best sense of the term, was induced to stand for the Northern division of the county, to come into Parliament in a peculiar character, representing specially and personally the tenant-right interest, is not so very Conservative as the country gentleman who are generally the members for the shires. Mr. Ayrton, as Mr. Ayrton, is a Liberal, his character and position as an agriculturist is to be found in the fact that he is a practical farmer, and not one who is only a theoretical one for inquiring into the causes of, and remedies for, the cattle plague; and in what manner he will act in Parliament upon the matter from the circumstance that the Earl of Leicester, as Lord Lieutenant, is Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Ayrton a Deputy Lieutenant. Mr. Read has been lately entertained by his constituents, and compared to Cincinnatus, which the good sense and modesty which no doubt are characteristic of him.

The sectional division which was to determine the fate of the Ministry on Friday night, and which was to terminate in a majority, Mr. Ralph Dutton, a Liberal Conservative, went into the country with Lord Palmerston's Government, and, in connection with several other members of his party who were supposed to be influenced by the same motive, left Mr. Disraeli to support principles. For this latter motive Mr. Dutton could not obtain relief from his constituents, and he has little cause to regret the formal notice to quit their representation. Having family and property connections in Herefordshire he came out as the Tory which Cirencester is situated, Mr. Dutton presented himself to the electors as a Liberal elector, and, in connection with Mr. Bathurst, the former member, he sought the suffrages of the Men of Cirencester. Mr. Goldsmid—with success. As a Liberal seat was thus lost, it was but fair that a Liberal should be returned, and accordingly Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Dutton appeared at the feast as a new member, and delivered what was termed, in the language of a political reporter, a speech. It was easy for him to insinuate that, the moving cause of his wavering in the House of Commons was his personal regard for the old chief Palmerston, he was not likely to fall into temptation again, and he all opposition. Here he could not avoid a compliment to the late Derby enunciated by Mr. Bathurst, who contrived, in the course of the evening, to make his own status which he quoted, to put his political chief in a very queer aspect before his constituents.

The circumstances of the north of England do not often interchange with their members of the south, and the Northern division of the county to encompass them with their voices only, and the pledges that they have given them are not considerable and alarming in the wine-cup. But the other day the electors of Shields drank to Mr. Ingham, their member, in a bumper of water with four eyes. Twenty-five persons out of Shields ever heard who was the member for that borough, and the constituency considerable and alarming to him in the house which consists of the peculiarly business men. They, however, will know Mr. Ingham in future, as he has made a considerable figure one of the best of chairmen of committees of all kinds, an expert in all questions of private business, and one who is also engrafted, with the greatest advantage to the proceedings of the House, the sound lawyer on the working member. Although not, we believe, having any buccle belongings, and being town-and lawyer-bred, Mr. Ingham would be taken from his appearance to be the beau ideal of the conventional country gentleman, ruddy and rotund, and with an air of the most intense respectability. He has long represented Shields, and no one dreamt of opposing him at the last election, and, therefore, it could only be an effusion of good-will towards a member who gains for the borough a certain mark and character in the house which brought him and the electors together over the festive board. There was nothing to excuse and explain; and if Mr. Ingham, in making his inevitable speech, had said, simply, "I am one of the foremost of the business members," he would have indicated a claim to remembered which is that high political knowledge the impetus to the requirement of which is political ambition.

SPORTSMEN AS THEY WERE AND AS THEY ARE.

THE STEEPLECHASE.—FOX-HUNTING.

WHAT a contrast is there in appearance between the sportsmen of the last century and those of the present day. In what way we now look for the brown-topped boot and the yellow leather breeches! Where have gone drabbets and grey drabbets, and grey frieze to Napoleon boots and Wellington trousers that dangle like a bunch of calcium while standing at the coverts side on a crisp morning; are the chief features of our modern Nimrods. Amongst the gentlemanly ranks of bygone "turns-out," which are now as completely gone out of fashion as the "first and second tie" of our youth, the buck must, may be mentioned the leather girdle, which went round in the middle—a practice which necessitated wearing the waistcoat in its tie proper place. The saddle sat more closely on the back, there, was greater freedom in the use of the legs, and prevention of that friction which arises from the one at present in use. Stirrups were large in circumference, and of a proportionate weight, by which much of that toe-kicking which is practised to-day was avoided. Spurs were not worn. How different, too, were the domiciliary arrangements! In those days a good kitchen fire sat six in the morning, a splendid cold breakfast of beef or venison pasty, besides a draught of old October (a bohea) constituted the morning preparation for the chase. Thus fortified, the cavalcade sallied forth at seven, and, finding their fox *by the dawn's early light*, was on his track before our modern fast hunting gentry are out of their beds, and to whom the old stave,

> "The sun has risen and the day
> Is breaking fast upon us then,"

would be chanted in a most unmusical manner.

The cock's shrill clarion or the echoing horn
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

It is thought quite time enough, nowadays, to reach the cover side by the above o'clock, where, probably, the poor clipped bits of blood have to stand about shivering for half an hour or more before reynard may think it proper to make his appearance. When that is ultimately accomplished, and he has had an even chance through the impatience of our modern sportsmen, he is headed back to cover, by hovvers, by dogs, by whips, by all the hunting gang, and by dint of nobbing, and shouting, and lifting, he is generally quietly put on his best hand an hour.

And here we will take the opportunity of saying a few words on the subject of hunting generally. How truly has the author of an interesting and useful work called "The Horse in Motion" said, "The steeplechase is a relic of ancient foolhardiness and cruelty!" It is the form under which hunting existed in the first century, was frequently decided. It is a race across the country of two or four, or even more, miles in length, as the case may be, and, considered that there should be some deep lane or wide brook, and many a stiff and dangerous fence between the start and the finish, evident hazard of the life of the sportsman; and it likewise puts to great the life of many a valuable hunter. Another talented writer remarks, "I am well aware that the observations I am about to offer may not be palatable to many gentlemen who pursue this recreation; nor are they desirous to have the fact of its sadness quotheyed in a manner, but to be pain, it is true colours, the barbarous abuse to which he is in this instance subjected, and which is, for the most part, of gain." It might be supposed that a moment's reflection would point out to the thoughtless and unfeeling the loneliness and misery over a country without one cheering accompaniment to beguile the labour of the undertaking. But, no, the poor brute is to be made a source relief to the animal, and afford him the opportunity of recovering his breath. Not so, however, is the case. There, a distance of four or five miles is selected, over which the poor beast is ridden, and, as a matter of course, by way of regaining his wind, except by a beating of his sides with the spurs of his cruel master. Such is one of the descriptive takes more out of a horse than the hunting of a whole season.

Upon this subject, however, we will no longer dwell. We are friends to hunting, and to everything that is very close, but sincerely and sincerely do we trust that, while the true old British sports may long flourish in our land, every effort will be made to prevent the abuse of barbarity, such as cock-fighting, bull-baiting, dog-fighting, and steeplechasing, may be put down, as they are, by the strong hand of the law, at least by the good feeling of the sporting community.

As fox-hunting has begun, it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks in connection with it. Hunting, as a "noble science," as it has been aptly called, is a truly national amusement. It is one that tends to the improvement of the gentleman who is to live upon their estates, to improve the breed of horses, and to circulate a vast amount of money among the people. Such finds its way to the pockets of the breakers of horses and the cultivators of land.

In forming a pack of hounds the greatest attention should be paid to the following rules:—Hounds should combine strength with beauty, and headstrong with high mettle. They should be of shape essential to short backs, open breasts, straight legs, and compact feet. The first-rate qualities of hounds are fine noses, sharp tongues, steadiness to their game, and stoutness in chase. If fragrant propensities discover themselves in a hound, he should be shot at once. Do not walk your hounds amongst rot (i.e., lanes and deer) in the summer, and fox-hounds in the winter. Hounds are not plenty, at least two months before the regular season begins. Performance in hounds is the only test by their hard running, good scent, and patient hunting with a bad one, together with invincible stoutness, when pressed. Do not be deceived by appearance, by overrunning the scent, and babbling. Never breed from a hound that cannot hunt a fox, and run with him in all other respects. A hound that is surely descend to his or her produce. Do not lift your hounds when they are at fault, until you are satisfied that they require it; but encourage them to take pains, and keep your field aloof, and, if possible, from the hounds, and never ride over the scent. Let them be cast in two lots—the head whipper-in taking hold of one, and the huntsman of the other. When a fox breaks cover, avoid too much halloing: it makes hounds wild, and often runs them off the scent. The more quietly you can turn hounds the better; if they are too free with their rating and their whips hounds will soon be unsteady and run riot, and be difficult to get back. When hounds are going to cry let them be encouraged, not stopped, for then they will be checked. If a hound is slow or is readily to cry, he had better be draughted at once. It is essential to sport that hounds should get quickly to cry, or a good head cannot be carried by them in the burst, which generally ends in killing three, or at "blood," as the term is. The wildest pack of hounds have been known to kill the same fox three days a-week and meeting them in covers, while they have seldom killed a really good fox in a month's regular hunting. Murdering foxes is never an absurd practice. Seasoned foxes are an essential to sport as seasoned hounds.

A meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Chester, last Saturday, to consider a proposal for erecting a memorial to the late Marquis of Westminster. Mr. Wilbraham Egerton took the chair. Resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of the meeting in forwarding the object. At this preliminary stage of the proceedings the amount collected is upwards of £1000.

The Paris Board of Index, as the official censors are called, having been applied to for the stamp to authorise the sale of a translation into French of Thackeray's "Memoirs of an English Valet," refused it for the following judicious reason:—"Because the book contains strictures on the English aristocracy of such intense severity that remembrance of Her Majesty's Government might be the consequence of its authorised circulation."

OBITUARY OF ELIMENT PERSONS.

LADY THERESA LEWIS.

Lady Maria Theresa Lewis, an agreeable and successful writer and a lady greatly esteemed for her intellect, amiable manners, and benevolence, was the only daughter of the Hon. George Villiers, by his wife, Theresa, only daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, and was granddaughter of Thomas, first Earl of Clarendon, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir George William Frederick Villiers, K.G., fourth and present Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. Her Ladyship was born March 7, 1807, and was married, first, Nov. 6, 1830, to Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, who published a literary romance, entitled "Granby," and several other novels, and who died in 1842. She was married, secondly, in 1848, to the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, M.P., C.B., the eminent statesman and author, who died April 13, 1863. Lady Theresa Lewis was an able, industrious, and varied contributor to literature. Her two novels, "The Semi-Detached House" and "The Semi-Attached Couple," were very popular; and her "Lives of the Queens of England, after the Norman Conquest," and her "Lives of Eminent Foreigners," interesting family portraits at the seat of Lord Clarendon, The Grove, Watford, were valuable biographical works. Her last literary production, published after the death of her husband, was a translation of "The Letters of Madame de Sévigné, to her Daughter and Friends," which was published in 1862, in three volumes, and was received with much favour by the public. Lady Theresa Lewis was also the author of "The Last Chronicle of Carlton House Street," a Christmas book; and in 1859 she brought out "Ballads." Mrs. Gaskell was a contributor to Lady Theresa Lewis's "Lays of Ancient Rome," and other prominent of her stickers there being some sketches of life in a village, under the title of "Cousin Phillis." In 1857 she published anonymously, "Lays of her friend Charlotte Brontë. Charles Kingsley, another friend, wrote "Hypatia," and "Yeast," and Miss Sewell, "Amy Herbert," "Ursula," "Second Thoughts," "Night and Morning," and numerous contributions to the periodicals of the day.

M. DUPIN, AINÉ.

Andrew Marie John James Dupin, a celebrated French lawyer, advocate, and politician, known as "M. Dupin, aîné," to distinguish him from his two brothers, all distinguished men—the two younger being Baron Charles Dupin, civil engineer, the engineer and mathematician, and Baron Dupin, the advocate deceased. They were the sons of M. Dupin, a member of the first Legislative Assembly, who suffered from the revolutionary fever but his life during the Reign of Terror. Andrew, the eldest, the subject of this notice, was born 1783, and was called to the bar in the parliament of his Native, then part of the province of Nivernais. He was educated by the Oratorians, and afterwards at the Lycée Henri IV. at Paris, and was admitted to the Bar in 1809, at the age of seventeen, an unusually early age for the profession in France. He soon distinguished his efforts in the newly-created profession of advocate, and in 1812 his talents attention more particularly to his profession as a practising barrister, and, from the history of his language, his fame as an orator. His great forte was lucidity of his understanding, he soon acquired a great reputation. He was a member of Representative Assemblies for his native town, a town of Nivere, for a short time in 1815, and then formed part of the Liberal Opposition. He became, however, to be one of the leaders of the party under the second return of Louis XVIII. Under the Restoration he became the intrepid defender, before the tribunals of many political victims, by the Government. He, with M. Berryer, in that and historic epoch, the trial of Marshal Ney, defended the unfortunate Marshal, and was present at the last interview which he had with his friends at the Conciergerie, on the day of his death, and before he mounted the stage of his execution. Another famous process followed, when Dupin defended with a pleasantry rendered necessary by the trial of Benjamin Constant, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hutchinson (afterwards Earl of Donoughmore), and Mr. Brown, who were in their chivalrous defence—fraternising and assisting the French frontier M. Lavalette, when the devotion of a wife had set free from his condemned cell. Their trivial evidence, there accused of treason, was looked on as a victory; and even this sentence Louis XVIII (who, to his honour, was suspected of secretly favouring the escape) refused to remitted for an apology, but they refused to make it. M. Dupin also defended in the legal proceedings instituted against the Duchess of the Duke de Vicence. In fact, in all the political trials of the time Dupin was employed as counsel for the accused. In 1817 he published a work, He was counsel for all the important political and literary prosecutions, amongst them being the *Jolie*, for an article that made considerable noise at his period. Those legal writings procured for Dupin an immense popularity. In 1819 he refused to accept from the Government the post of Secretary-General to the Ministry of Justice, with the annual salary of 40,000f., and the prospect of an appointment as Councillor of State. He was, in 1828, elected Bâtonnier (or head) of the Order of Advocates of Paris. In the same time, however, he had, in 1817, re-entered the Chamber of Representatives as Deputy for Nievre, representing part of Sarre, and took his seat in the Left Centre. He warmly opposed the Polignac Ministry, but evinced some hesitation in the revolution of July. He, however, took the oath of allegiance to the new dynasty, and he it was who bespeaker Louis Philippe the title of "King of the French," instead of "King of France," as the Duke de Chartres wished. On that occasion he made some remarks: "The Duke of Orleans is called to the throne, not because, but in spite of his being a Bourbon." Dupin was forthwith made Procureur-Général to the Court of Cassation, and showed himself one of the firmest and most sensible supporters of the Orleanist dynasty. He even on one occasion, in their favour risked his life from the fury of a mob. He was elected President of the Chamber in 1832, and, during the eight years which followed, occupied the same post at different intervals. He was also also included in the majority of Ministerial commissions of the time, but to declined invitations to accept office both in 1840 and 1848. At the revolution of 1848 it was Dupin who presented the Count de Paris to the Chamber as King, and it was he who proposed the Regency. After the coup d'état that Dupin still maintained his post of Procureur-Général. He laboured actively, for the sake of order, in the Assemblies of 1848 and 1849, and he appointed President of the Committee of Legislation. On the 4th of December he supported the home and foreign policy of Louis Napoleon; and, in addition, approved of the Decree of 22nd January, which then elected President of the National Assembly, of which he was a member for his native department of the Nievre. At the age of seventy-seven, he was only reigned on the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans family. He died, as he returned, at the wish of the Emperor, from the Procureur-Général in the Court of Cassation. M. Dupin was the author of numerous legal and other works. His principal work is his "Manuel du Droit," a very enormous. He was for nearly thirty years a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Dupin died on the 7th inst., after an illness of consumption.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, late Attorney-General, was proved, in her Majesty's Court of Probate, by the Rev. Henry H. Hutchinson, the Right Hon. Fitzroy Kelly, Miss Wodehouse (daughter of Lord Wodehouse), and solicitor, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the executors. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The will, dated the 9th of October, 1863, with a codicil thereto, was twice married, first to M. O. Moore, Esq., and secondly, in 1825, to the late Right Hon. Richard Hussey Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, by whom Lady Kelly died on the 29th of September last, having executed her will on the 25th of the same month. She bequeaths to her husband, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the greater part of the household pictures between her daughters, Lady Dillon and Lady Wodehouse, and leaves the residue of her property to be divided between them and the children of her daughter Lady Barrington. She also bequeaths to each of her three surviving legacies of £200 each.

The will of the late Admiral Sir John Clayton, many years the minister of the Presbyterian Church, lately residing at Bath, and previously of Brighton, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Archer, Esq., of Walton, and William Hunter, Esq., of North-end, Croydon, the acting executors and trustees. John Carling, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, the residuary legatee. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The testator died, on the 3rd of October last, at the age of eighty-five. The will is dated February, 1860, and there are two codicils, one dated March, 1860, and the other January, 1863. He has bequeathed to his son, Edward Clayton, a legacy of £4000 (New Three per Cents); to his orphan granddaughter, Sarah Ellis Clayton, £3000; to his daughter Sarah, wife of Alfred Rastall, £6000; to his daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Hunter, £6000 by the will and £4000 by the codicil of 1863; and has appointed his said two daughters residuary legatees of his entire estate, real and personal. There are a few small legacies. To the British and Foreign Bible Society, the British and Foreign School Society, and the London Missionary Society, each a legacy of 19 gr., and to each of his executors, £50. There are also legacies to his servants, and to a Mrs. Fox an annuity of £15, in addition to an annuity of £20 left to her under the will of the testator's wife.

The will of the Rev. John Greenwood, D.D., Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex, who has been elected in London, by his son, George Henry Greenwood, of the Red Tile Office, the absolute Chancellor, power being restored to the Rev. John W. Ley, his son-in-law. The personalty was sworn under £12,000. He bequeaths £100 each to the Royal Asylum of Christ's Hospital (or Bluecoat School), and was presented to the living of Colne Engaine, in 1827, by the executors of the late Joseph Hughes, Esq., and was instituted on the 4th of December, 1863. Dr. Greenwood attained the age of seventy-nine, and died on the 14th of October, 1863. He was the author of "Sermons," 1833; "Family Prayers," 1834; "Sermons," 1839; "Sermons on the Parables," 1841; and "Sermons on the Miracles," 1843; and has left behind him a widow, and two daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. John W. Ley, and the other is unmarried.

The will of Mr. Thomas Greenwood, J.P., of Broomfield, Todmorden, and of Manchester, who died on the 19th ult., was proved in Manchester, by Joseph Greenwood, Esq., of Broomfield, and Thomas Greenwood, Esq., of Manchester, the executors. The personalty was sworn under £250,000. The will, dated the 9th of October, 1863, was twice married, first to M. O. Moore, Esq., and secondly, in 1825, to the late Right Hon. Richard Hussey Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, by whom Lady Kelly died on the 29th of September last, having executed her will on the 25th of the same month. She bequeaths to her husband, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the greater part of the household pictures between her daughters, Lady Dillon and Lady Wodehouse, and leaves the residue of her property to be divided between them and the children of her daughter Lady Barrington. She also bequeaths to each of her three surviving legacies of £200 each.

The will of the late Alderman Farncomb was proved in the London Court, on the 26th ult., by the surviving executors, William Bruce, Esq., and Henry Simon Bruce, Esq., the sons-in-law of the deceased, and was sworn under £140,000. The will appears to have been made in the year of his hospitality, being that immediately after the Lord Mayor's Show. Lord Mayor, Thomas Farncomb," and bears date Sept. 25, 1860; and there are two codicils, 1864 and 1861. The testator died, on the 31st of May, at his residence, Rose Hill, Forest-hill, Surrey, at the age of eighty-six, a bachelor. He carried on business as a wharfinger and coal merchant, and was formerly partner, consisting of the realtor, he has divided into four parts, leaving one fourth to his nephew Henry, one fourth to his nephew Thomas, and one to the children of his deceased brother John, and the remaining fourth to the children of his deceased sister, Elizabeth Bruce, in equal proportions. To Mr. Bruce, the executor, he has left a legacy of £3000 and the estate at Forest-hill, and to Mr. Henry Simon Bruce, the other executor, £2000. To his clerks in Griffin's Wharf, 10 guineas each; to his servant, Mary Ann Maxfield, £200; also legacies to his servants; and to the Philanthropic Society and the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, £100 each, and other legacies.

The will of the Rev. John Clayton, many years the minister of the Presbyterian Church, lately residing at Bath, and previously of Brighton, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Archer, Esq., of Walton, and William Hunter, Esq., of North-end, Croydon, the acting executors and trustees. John Carling, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, the residuary legatee. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The testator died, on the 3rd of October last, at the age of eighty-five. The will is dated February, 1860, and there are two codicils, one dated March, 1860, and the other January, 1863. He has bequeathed to his son, Edward Clayton, a legacy of £4000 (New Three per Cents); to his orphan granddaughter, Sarah Ellis Clayton, £3000; to his daughter Sarah, wife of Alfred Rastall, £6000; to his daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Hunter, £6000 by the will and £4000 by the codicil of 1863; and has appointed his said two daughters residuary legatees of his entire estate, real and personal. There are a few small legacies. To the British and

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Schlüter has requested to the Paris Academy of Sciences of Vienna that he has successfully employed the light produced by the combustion of magnesium in the exhibition of the phenomena termed fluorescence, due to the very large amount of chemical rays which it possesses, and which render it efficacious in the operations of photography. He found, by experiment, that dry chloride of silver assumed a blue colour when exposed for a few seconds to the magnesium light; and that platino-cyanide of barium showed great sensitiveness. Several bodies which become phosphorescent after having been exposed to sunlight during eight or ten minutes acquired this property after exposure to the magnesium light for a few seconds only.

M. A. Bechamp, in the conclusion of a note on the physiological substitutive vitality of yeast, read to a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, states that the results of his experiments are contrary to the theories of Liebig and Pasteur, who thought the molecules of ferment, well washed with water, are entirely deprived of their property of acting on sugar. M. Bechamp, on the contrary, asserts that ferment acts on cane-sugar, since it has not ceased to live; and that, when it is so exhausted, it acts on the sugar by the aid of the water. "Thus," he says, "I have seen fresh cane-sugar ferment in a mixture of water and dried fermentation. . . . It ought to be sought in the catalytic action of some chemical compound which it may contain, and which it forms by the assimilation of the sugar to the power of living cell; it is a consequence of the act of the nutrition of the cell." These conclusions are opposed to those of Liebig, who says that "the insoluble body termed ferment does not provoke fermentation."

In the Philosophical Magazine for November Mr. Alfred Bird describes the construction of a cheap water-barometer (at a cost not exceeding 4d.), exclusive of a glass tube, which is 34 in. long. Bird gives a short drawing how much more sensitive the water-barometer is than the mercurial one. Having a stem, as it were, 13 times longer, every change of air is in a remarkable manner, when the mercurial column showed very little oscillation. In this barometer is a portion of the "Mr. Bird" demonstrating the appearance of copper in the mineral kingdom. This metal has been detected in the flesh, blood, and bones of animals, but it has not yet been found to exist in all other animals where it was sought for. As animals live in part, directly or indirectly, on vegetables, it is probable that copper will be found to exist in vegetables from which animals feed, and copper must be found in the plants used as medicinal purposes. This has been proved by the researches of Meissner, Cumaille, Durocher, Boutigny, and Collin. Mr. Bird has also given some instructive papers by Mr. Justice Coltman, and Mr. Cayley, and several papers from foreign journals, which will be found interesting to our columns.

In the *Annals of Natural History* for November we have, besides the continuation of papers by Mr. Wollaston, Mr. W. C. Hewitson, and others, a note by Dr. Carpenter, in which he defends the zoological character of the Foraminifera, and Mr. Edwin Rimmer communicates the appearance of Professor King. Dr. Samuel Haughton, who lately investigated the structure of the eye of the Cephalopoda, has a paper on the mechanism of the muscular anatomy of the leg of the crocodile, in which the interlacing of the muscular fibres is described. The crocodile, when at rest, progresses chiefly by using his hind feet as paddles, and in this use of them the great conical projection of the heel of the foot materially assists propulsion; not the simultaneity of the action of the leg appears to be fully secured by the above-mentioned interlacing of the tendons. Mr. Alfred Smith, whose name is now permanently connected with the subject, gives a series of descriptions of new species of Coleoptera from the Cape of Good Hope and South Africa. Lastly, Mr. Thwaites has a paper on the new species of Desmids, containing the existence of liquid and solid matters in the trichinon vessels of plants. Among the new species he has to cite one of the genus Closterium, on the surfaces of which, when cast to pieces, were found filaments of gumme matter of the same nature as that which exists in the cells of the larger vessels. Hence it appear that, even at an advanced age, the trachean vessels may contain a considerable amount of substances which subsequently acquire a great density.

In an article "On Gravity and Magnetic Inclination," in the *American Journal of Science*, Mr. P. E. Chase, after remarking on Father Secchi's observations on the Anomalous hitherto known in the Intratropical magnetic variations may be explained by supposing that the sun acts upon the earth as an electro-magnet, and that the poles of the former attract one of these anomalies, and points out some relations existing between the gravitation currents and the poles of the earth, in reference to the magnetic poles of Saturn. Bache, and others, he finds that the greatest daily disturbance of inclination occurs about the time of the sun's passage of the meridian, and somewhat after the dip is diminished, but at extra-tropical stations it is increased in the middle of the day. Hence, he concludes that the sun's action is to increase the intensity of the inclination forces, and to diminish those of the horizontal. He states that, in regard to the declination, the currents manifest a tendency to follow the line of motion of the sun's apparent motion in the heavens, and that the coldest portions of the globe, the general declination being westerly in the Atlantic and easterly in the Pacific Ocean. We have no room for further remits, but merely tell that, in relation to these questions, Mr. Chase refers to the graphical illustrations of Lieut. Maury's charts. The most important suggestions was to us an occult power, affecting only a few bodies; now it is found to influence all bodies, and to be in direct connection with the electricity, heat, chemical action, light, crystallisation, and, through it, with the forces concerned with gravitation. Of course, we do not pretend to say that the fact urged in continue our labours, encouraged by the hope of bringing it into a head of some general law.

Mr. W. F. Barrett, of the Royal Institution Laboratory, has communicated to the Physical Society a paper on the "Electric Spark," showing physical effects produced by the contact of a hydrogen flame with various bodies. When conducting a series of researches on Faraday's flame, he observed the radiation emitted by various solids heated by means of a hydrogen flame. Mr. Barrett subsequently found that the flame of hydrogen burning in air, when carefully examined, is not entirely free from luminosity, even when dry. Careful examination of this coloration showed that the colour was restricted to the place where the flame impinged on the platinum. In order to isolate the image of the construction of the flame. The blowpipe was proved to be due to no foreign substance in the air. It appeared to be a permanent effect, due to exudation, such as pieces of granite, metal lining, but not on all substances; and a combination of the two experiments, carried out simultaneously, the effects produced, led to no information as to the cause. Mr. Barrett then imagined it to be due to the presence of ozone, and he has since been informed by Professor Stokes. An experiment revealed the source of the phenomenon, and the author found that the coloration was due to the presence of the nitrogen deposited on the surface of the body. As old block of graphite, about the hydrogen flame was applied, showed the blue colour vividly on every part; but, when the flame was applied to the end of the block was thoroughly cleaned, the newly fractured surfaces, not the faintest trace of colour was seen. These experiments have been repeated with various solids, and the phenomena explain either free or in a state of combination, occupies an important place—probably the most important—in the whole of the author's paper which he announces connected with the combustion of hydrogen.

In the *Journal of the Chemical Society* of the same publication of Society is a paper, by Dr. David Price, on the action of light upon sulphide of lead, which has a tendency to produce a permanent change of colour in certain galenites. His attention was directed to the action of light by observing that, in glass cases which contained a white lead, certain specimens exposed from the substances included did not darken the surface of the case, except where it was protected by the specimens themselves. He has, by a series of careful experiments, which corroborated the statements respecting the injury and preservation of colour, by the action of isolated and isolated substances, and the beneficial effects frequently resulting from the exposure to light of injured specimens. The paper is one of much interest, and we hope to return to it. "Tyne Lea," a paper by Mr. Alfred Smith, on the action of light upon white lead, if not intensely well recured from the effects of the atmosphere, will undergo a change of colour. Mr. Smith has an illustration, and that the changes effected by the secret and chemical process may be brought about by simple exposure to light. Dr. Frankland contributes a paper on the action of sulphide of hydrogen gas until it had acquired a dark brown colour. Strips of paper were then exposed to the influence of light, and to the diffused air a window facing the light. These portions not deserved remained their original appearance, whereas those exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Mr. Cooke, R.A., also has especially remarked the beneficial actions of strong light on air, and the deleterious effects of the absence of light. Mr. Cooke, R.A., also has notes on some of the phosphorescent properties of sulphide of experiments made with the view of ascertaining whether phosphorised copper might not be a substance which would be of use to a medicinal agent.

In the *Geological Magazine* for November Mr. Leith Adams gives some details of the first discovery of the fossil elephant of Malta, in one of the caverns explored by him in the year 1859. Among the osseous expansions, filled with red earth and stones. In 1857 a portion of a tooth and several vertebræ were found by Mr. Adams, and in 1859 he discovered amidst the propylites and lesse of the quarry clipped and excavated in the limestone rock, the fossil elephant, which he considers to be a probosidian, and, similar to the other fossil remains found in the island, "the property of the ancient and civilised plain of new red sandstone, near the centre of England, rises up a part of the under crust of the earth so as to prevent the appearance of an island, leading the imagination back to those remote ages when its peripteric and its temples and its colossal statues were in their prime. This subject opens up the usual resumé of the proceedings of provincial geological societies and notices of foreign works.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. De P., Boden-Boden.—No. 1 is an improvement, decidedly, on a predecessor; but the solution is somewhat too complicated.

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T. Hewitt.—Your letter is received, and the matter shall be attended to.

W. Hewitt.—Your last problem, in four moves, appears to admit of a second solution. Will you kindly look to it? 5. Will do so.

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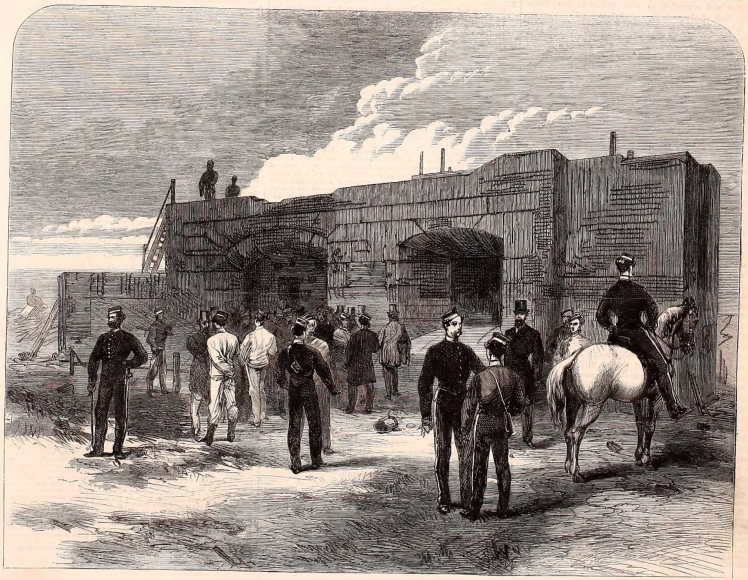
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1344.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865. WITH SUPPLEMENT, AND LARGE PICTURE OF FLORENCE | FIVEPENCE

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES IN JAMAICA.

IT is impossible to advert to the tidings which have recently come to hand from Jamaica without humiliation and pain. Whatever view we take of the causes to which the outrages at Morant Bay may be traced, the facts reported in the despatch of Governor Eyre cannot fail of awakening throughout the country a thrill of horror. Deeds have been done, both by the insurgents and by the authorities, the bare recital of which makes the blood tingle in our veins. As yet, we are not sufficiently informed to warrant a final judgment on the whole case between the negro peasantry and the ruling class. No doubt searching inquiry will be instituted by her Majesty's Government, and authentic materials will be collected for the guidance of Parliament, whose opinion of what has occurred must inevitably be taken, in some form or another. At the present moment we refrain from presenting to our readers any of the theories according to which partisans seek to justify, or at any rate to excuse, the extreme violence of either side. The time has not come for a judicial survey of the matter. The necessary evidence is wanting. Perhaps, therefore, we shall do well to suppress whatever comment we might be tempted to make on parts of the transactions of which we propose to give a summary account, and confine ourselves strictly to a reproduction, in a condensed form, of the several narratives which have already come before the public.

To render the history intelligible, however, it will be necessary to make two or three statements elucidatory of the peculiar condition of Jamaica as compared with the other West Indian islands under British rule. It is not a Crown colony in the proper sense of the term. It has, and has had ever since the time of Charles II., a Legislature and an official class of its own, the Governor excepted. It contains a vast quantity of waste land, much of which is too poor to produce in any abundance the staple articles of exportation. The northerly half of the island is the most fertile, and in it the negro population is located in the largest proportions. It is unquestionable that in this district the economical legislation of the House of Assembly, and the mode in which justice is administered, have produced some hardship and great discontent among the blacks; but nothing like an insurrectionary spirit had pervaded it up to the time of the outbreak, nor does Governor Eyre's despatch record any facts implicating this larger and more thickly-peopled part of the island. Morant Bay, at the south-eastern corner of Jamaica, washes a poor district not much more than twelve miles square, within which there are negro settlements stricken with poverty, which two years of drought had, of course, tended to aggravate The black inhabitants are many of them Baptists, but are no, under the supervision of the Baptist missionaries, having adopted their faith some years before the latter went to the island, and having maintained their independence of European ministration and control. Owing to this isolation, they have mixed up some of their heathen traditions with Christian



ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS WITH GRANITE CASEMATES AT SHOEBURYNESS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

truths, and have always evinced more or less of a fanatical spirit.

In the beginning of the present year Mr. Underhill, one of the secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society, who had recently returned from a tour of inspection in Jamaica, addressed a letter to Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of the Colonies, calling his attention to the unsatisfactory position of the island, pointing out several things which the black population felt to be grievances, and suggesting some remedial provisions. This letter Mr. Cardwell transmitted to Governor Eyre, with a request that he would report upon the matters contained therein. The Governor published the letter, and invited communications from those whose wisdom or whose official propriety it was understood to impeach. The publication of this document raised great excitement. The Jamaica press was furious in denunciation of it, and, on the other hand, the negroes and their white friends held a number of public meetings, in which, of course, some foolish things were said, but at which professions of loyalty to the Queen were made, and at which professions of loyalty to the Queen, and gratitude to England for the past beneficence, were not uncommon. It was in the midst of this popular political excitement that the lamentable affair at Morant Bay occurred.

A gathering of the peace was to take place on the 7th Oct. 7. There was unseemly noise among the bystanders, and the justice ordered the offending persons to be brought up before him. One of them left the court, but was followed by a side by the police and captured, whereupon he was immediately rescued by the mob. On the following Monday, Oct. 9, a case of trespass was called on. It involved the alleged rights of the whole of the negroes settled at Stoney Gap, close to the plantation on which the trespass was said to have occurred. About a hundred and fifty of these settlers entered the Court, and at the close of the case Paul Bogle, who seems to have acted as their leader, recommended the man convicted not to pay the fine, and to appeal to a higher court, which advice he adopted. The justice, however, who allowed the appeal, forthwith issued warrants for the apprehension of Paul Bogle and twenty-seven others for the riot and rescue before the Stoney Gap to enter the Courthouse. They took no heed of the prohibition, the Riot Act was read, the volunteers fired, and several of the people fell. A simultaneous rush of the crowd was made towards them, and they were overborne and compelled to seek shelter in the Courthouse. Part of the mob then forced the police barracks and helped themselves to arms and ammunition, part smashed the windows of the Courthouse, and, in their attempt to enter it, set it on fire. The atrocities of the next half hour are said to have been indescribable. Two or three of the persons who were within the building were spared, the rest were either cut down as they came out or were burned withinside. It is reported that the remains of the slain were brutally mutilated, and, although some of the statements may be exaggerated, we deem them not improbable, under the circumstances of wild and passionate excitement which prevailed. Above twenty white persons were killed, and as many more wounded in this desperate affray. There was one murder perpetrated after this, and many plantation houses were plundered. But the Governor says, black gentlemen were left unmolested, and there was no attempt on the part of the rioters to raise the flame of insurrection in other districts.

Such are the facts, so far as the proceedings of the negroes are concerned. What steps were taken by the authorities in consequence? The Governor immediately put the county of Surrey, with the exception of Kingston, under martial law. He collected whatever naval and military force was within reach, and so distributed it as to hem in the disturbed district. He invited and obtained the assistance of the Maroons, an isolated tribe located in the Blue Mountains, whom he armed and employed in capturing the negroes. Perfect obedience after the affair at Morant Bay. Not a soldier was hurt. Military parties traversed every part of the district—shot down many negroes, hung more after a summary trial at the drumhead, and, within a day or two, effectually avenged the outrages at Morant Courthouse. The Governor did not, however, limit the exercise of his power to the poorer negroes. He daringly struck at a higher quarry. Mr. Gordon, a member of the Jamaica House of Assembly, and when he heard that a warrant was out against him on the ground of suspected complicity in the plot, surrendered himself at Kingston, was immediately taken to Morant Bay that he might be tried by court-martial, and was then convicted, and hanged. Some two hundred negroes, it is averred, have expiated by their death the crimes of the Morant Bay rioters, others remain to be tried, and so the carnival of blood goes on.

Her Majesty, we imagine, will appoint a Commission of Inquiry with a view to obtain an accurate view of the whole case, pending which result no trustworthy judgment of it can be formed. We remain silent until fuller information shall authorise us to speak.

The Swiss Federal Council has fixed the 14th of January next as the day for the popular vote upon the revised Federal Constitution.

Natal is in a state of excitement respecting a proclamation issued by the Governor, Sir R. P. Woodhouse, forbidding the colonists to take part in assisting Mr. Baker (aborigines). A strong petition to the Queen has been adopted, and the Governor was burnt in effigy at Durban. On Wednesday, the 13th of September, a piece of territory called the Umtamfuna was, "for all purposes whatever, annexed to and became a part of Natal." Another large tract is thus taken off the quickly diminishing proportions of *Kaffraria*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Nov. 23, 1865.

If the public writers of Europe had only waited another eight-and-forty hours before they welcomed, in glowing language, the intelligence conveyed to the world through the columns of the *Moniteur* respecting the constitutional reduction of the French army, they might have spared themselves the display of a good deal of misplaced enthusiasm. French official facts are usually difficult to understand with French official finance. Nearly every journal of Europe was in raptures with the programme of the Minister of War; it was the first step towards that millenium the advent of which philanthropists have been anxiously waiting for some years past. All the papers over here which take a special interest in military matters, and are accustomed to study the official returns relative to the army, set to work to ascertain the actual extent of the proposed reduction. Some immediately declared that it would amount to 40,000 men; others fixed the number as high as 42,000, or more than an eighth of the entire army on active service. The public was willing to allow all the latitude, and that the diminution which has been determined on amounts to precisely 10,800 men—a mere bagatelle out of an effective force of upwards of 420,000.

At Compiègne, on Thursday last, the guests were entertained with one of the most splendid balls in the annals of Imperial fêtes, at which both the Emperor and Empress were present; and in the evening there was, as a matter of course, the everlasting *cercle* at which the Lord Chief Court of Honour of the palace. The day following, M. Victorien Sardou's new comedy, entitled "Les Pattes de Mouche," which has been suggested by the late M. Dupin's speech in the Senate, on "Luxury in dress," and has met with such great success at the Vaudeville, was performed in the theatre of the château before the entire circle of Imperial guests. The audience, we are told, included the Queen of Naples and the sentimental scenes of this capital play immensely. In one of the latter, M. Sardou makes a lady of "La Famille Benoiton" thus descant on the character of white muslin:—

Ah! simple attire of my early youth, what is now become of you? You were so modest, so chaste, and yet so alluring! You were the dress of fifteen years of age, a brilliant complexion, and the delight of a fresh skin! You were the dress of a young girl who is in love, who is loved, who is afraid of a dress so simple and so gay as you are! You were the dress of a young girl who is in love, who is loved, who is afraid to pay for their husbands now deep you can hide behind your flounces, or deceive with your bows of ribbon!

The lady who pronounces this impassioned eulogy was attired, we are told, in a robe which cost her 7000f. or £280 sterling!

The Empress has established a Society of Ladies for the childrestress of the piece—the little Camille, whose performance of her part is reported by the journals to have been quite a Rachel in miniature, and rewarded her with kisses, compliments, and sweetmeats. The actors generally received valuable presents, and Sardou, on the fall of the author, being a member of the Legion of Honour, was eligible to sit at the Imperial table. Gardens, and was accordingly invited to sit on the day's dinner party.

Next day a shooting party assembled in the preserves known as the "Faisanderie," and other of the guests paid a visit to the well-known château of Pierrefonds, which is still undergoing partial restoration under the direction of the Emperor's friend, M. Viollet-le-Duc, the distinguished savant, treated the company to a familiar discourse on what, past, it had been rather a difficult task to find the guests assembled to listen to him—namely, the science of astronomy. Count Mocquard, one of the Emperor's Imperial aides-de-camp, proposed to take their departure. The Imperial family received their adieus in the splendid Salle des Gardes. Each guest was presented personally with a series of bas-reliefs representing the Triumphs of Alexander. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress visited the excavations which are in progress under the direction of M. Viollet Leduc, at Mont St. Pierre, where innumerable archeological treasures are supposed to lie hidden.

The King and Queen of Portugal are expected at Compiègne in about a fortnight's time, but I hear nothing of any other distinguished visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. I presume, therefore, that the rumour is premature.

The papers mention that the Princess Baciocchi's estate of Kvaer-Mount, in Denmark, is for sale, which, it would appear, is a proof that a visit about a fortnight since, is to become the property of the Prince Imperial on his coming of age.

Marshal Mahon, Duke of Magenta, is going to Vienna—some say on an indirect special mission to the Emperor of Austria—but others to Rome, and I believe the latter is the more probable.

We are to have M. Guizot amongst us in the course of a few days. He is expected to arrive in Paris on Sunday, and the Duchess always to be delivered by his son William, who has succeeded M. de Lomenie in the chair of history at the Collège de France. These lectures will be delivered in Montaigne—the ancient of essayists and the pride of every educated Frenchman.

One or two celebrities in their way have died during the past week in Paris. First, there is Madame Ida Saint Elme, whose real name is Next, Mme. Morin, formerly Louise Lebrun, who enjoyed thirty years of success in Paris as a singer at the Grand Opéra, the Opéra Comique, and the Théâtre Lyrique. She was the daughter of a celebrated tenor who was quite the rage in Paris at the commencement of the present century. Finally, the celebrated Dr. Ricord, whose name will be published and two published volumes of "Reminiscences" referring to the days of the war and of the Tuileries Empire, which will give some admirable pictures of the period. Captain Goosow was one of the last of the old school of Republicans, and died in his modest but dwelling patois of his day. In his first volume of "Reminiscences" he gives an account of the two of Louis Napoleon, and, however, giving his reader the slightest hint that the writer was the principal actor in these affairs. The Exhibition of 1867 will, several days, be an industrial exhibition recently at Vienne, in the south of France, at which a goodly number of the local lions were exhibited. The jurymen have drawn up a report upon the comparative merits of these ingenious pieces of mechanism, being all two-legged men, were as to how to proceed, when it was suggested that all the military veterans of the place who were minus either one or two legs should be selected together as the best judges. The idea was at once hailed as a regularly equipped, a race was decided upon, and the prize adjudged to the inventor of the leg which carried the man in front.

"Jennie D'Arc" has been withdrawn from the Grand Théâtre des Variétés, and Offenbach's new piece, entitled "Le Pont des Soupirs," the composer of the unlucky opera, to pay him a certain sum every evening it was performed; M. Dupuis refusing, the opera no longer figures in the nightly bills of the theatre.

BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior laid on the table a report on the contagious disease prevailing among horned cattle.

The discussion of the Budget of the Ministry of Justice was adjourned. A meeting of the members of the Right has been held, at which it was decided not to raise any political discussion during the present session on the Budget of Justice; but not to oppose such a discussion if brought about by the Ministry.

HOLLAND.

M. Betz, Minister of Finance, tendered his resignation, in consequence, it is supposed, of an allusion made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Van Bosse, Minister of the Interior, to a private letter, of a compiling character, written by the former.

DENMARK.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Rigsdag, the President of the Council, Count Frys Frysenborg, presented the draught of the bill for the revision of the Constitution as agreed to by the Rigsraad. The Minister stated that the Government expected the Rigsdag to adopt or reject the bill in its integrity without modification.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Pesth contain numerous de tails of the preparations being made in that city for the reception of the Emperor Francis-Joseph. A guard of honour of one hundred citizens is being organised. The students will line the way where the Sovereign passes. The opening of the Diet is to be celebrated by a procession by torchlight.

A preliminary conference of the Saxon and Rumanian members of the Transylvanian Diet at Klausenburg was held on Sunday, at which it was resolved that the protocol of the sittings of the Diet should be drawn up in the three languages of the different nationalities of Transylvania. A solemn religious service was celebrated, at which the majority of the members of the Diet were present. The first session was opened, on Monday, by the Government Commissioner, who read an Imperial rescript calling upon the Assembly to maturely consider the best means to be adopted for the final settlement of the political situation of Transylvania. In their deliberations to this effect the Diet is exhorted to keep in view the union of Transylvania and Hungary as properly understood by the intimate connection of the former with the Hungarian crown. The bills subject for discussion which has been laid before the Diet is the revision of article I of the law passed by the Transylvanian Diet of 1848 relative to the union of Hungary and Transylvania.

The National Croatian party have resolved to propose the union of Croatia, Hungary, and Transylvania, and to recognise the validity of a common legislation. They further recommend that negotiations for the settlement of the question be entered into with a deputation from the Hungarian Diet.

A proclamation has been published announcing that the Emperor had ordered the release of all political prisoners arrested by the Catholic authorities from the year 1862 to the present time. All pending trials have been stopped.

GREECE.

The King having refused the despatches made by M. Bulgaris to prorogue or dissolve the Chamber, the Ministry resigned; and M. Commoundouros has resumed the portfolios of the Council, also discharging the functions of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Interior. He has presented the following list of the remaining members of his Cabinet to the King:—M. Sotiropoulos, Minister of Finance; M. Lascaris, War and Marine; M. Londinchi, Public Instruction; M. Petraki, Justice.

UNITED STATES.

Captain Henry Wise has been hanged, in accordance with the sentence of the military commission, approved by the President. He met his fate with forfitude, and expressed no contrition for crimes to the last. It is said that his wife, during an interview with him in gaol, attempted to save him from the gallows by smuggling poison by passing into his mouth from her own while kissing him a bolus of morphine, but General Hancock, coming upon him at that moment, prevented the pill from his mouth.

A deputation of Baltimore ladies have had an interview with the President, and have received the clemency for Mr. Davis. The President replied that he regretted the national character of the question restricted him in the exercise of any might have existed in him, and he stated that arrangements were concluded for the early trial of Mr. Davis.

The President has announced that the passage of the constitutional amendment is necessary to the full restoration of all the States to the Union.

The recent elections have resulted in a decided Republican victory.

It is semi-officially stated that the United States army now numbers 180,000 men of all arms.

The Fenian Senate in New York have adjourned, after a session of two months.

INDIA.

The Viceroy has laid down stringent rules for securing the safety of the mails in disturbed districts.

Sir Bartle Frere will proceed immediately on a tour in the south Mahratta country.

Cholera is spreading along the Ganges, and many fatal cases have occurred.

The fanatic who killed Lieutenant A. Ommaney of the Guide Corps in Lahore, on the 6th inst., was hanged the next day.

An English girl has been the first female to the Chief of Chiana for 3000 rupees (£300). The affair has caused much excitement.

The superior council of the University of Zurich has decided that any student fighting a duel shall be immediately expelled.

The Emperor of Brazil and the Empress Dowager has granted a bill to introduce gradually a uniform rate of postage of one penny for the whole Empire. The bill will be presented to the Chamber the next year.

The Queen of Spain has commissioned her Ambassador at the Court of St. James's to present to Queen Victoria some handsome volume as a complimentary representation of the monuments of Spain.

A Moscow letter states that an artistic club has been founded in that city, to encourage dramatic talent. Concerts and amateur performances will be given during the winter, and the club will aid distressed artists.

The Pope has just sent a souvenir to the widow of the late General Lamoricière, in the shape of a medal, which has been the body of a lady martyr from the catacombs as a consolatory present to the bereaved widow. The remains are those of an unknown martyr, and the Pope gives him the name of Christopher, which was that of M. de Lamoricière.

The French corvette *Isère* has arrived with Rio de Janeiro advices to Oct. 24. There is little war news to report by this mail. The Paraguayans appear to be concentrating their main resources, and time must elapse before they meet. The allies are on the march. Flores, with the vanguard, is marching on the Missiones, and the general in command, Mitre, is marching on Corrientes and Gully march in the same direction, but passing by Uruguayana. Osorio is at the head of the Oriental Colonial Corps, advancing to Tranqueras de Loreto, on the Parana. The Paraguayans have been driven out of S. Carlos and other places on their south side, and Osorio is now with his contingent, is on the march, and will be in operation with the army, which is under the command of Mitre. The allies are said to be at Itapua, on the way to Asuncion (Paraguay); but they will probably not meet the main forces of Robles very little is known. The water is rising considerably in the Paraguay and Parana, and the steamers, especially the armed Brazil, will soon commence active operations.

The Government emigrant ship, the Cornwallis, 648 tons, lishing-to Mr. Hamilton, the commissioner of mines for Nova Scotia, to open an account in the registers of that colony for the gold fields. He says:—"What is geologically known as the lower silurian formation, in which are found most of the gold deposits in various countries, and which also comprises a great part of the gold deposits in Nova Scotia, extending about the whole length of from ten to forty miles in this province, a distance of 300 miles in length. Throughout this belt of country there are farmsteads placed here and there, with the exception of certain isolated spots where granitic rocks prevail, gold is found. The proportion of gold to the quartz rock in this belt varies from a mere trace to the rocks which induce them is something enormous. Wherever these rocks have been worked to any extent they have been found to be auriferous although varying much in rich ness. If, as I firmly believe, all of these deposits depend upon one great geological law, the auriferous character of quartz deposits will be found to be much more than a local one. In many of the more recent geological formations there are rocks of a more recent geological formation, and these rocks, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 479 souls, divided into paying assisted, and free passengers.

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OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE first session of the second Parliament of the kingdom of Italy was opened, last Saturday, by King Victor Emmanuel, in the old "Hall of the Five Hundred" of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, which is to be used for the Chamber of Deputies until the Basilica di San Pierone, formerly a convent, situated at no great distance behind the Palazzo Vecchio, has been altered and fitted for the permanent House of Parliament.

The Hall of Five Hundred, on the first floor of the ancient Palazzo, which was built as the original building, towards the end of the fifteenth century, by the counsel of that great political and religious reformer the monk Savonarola, in order to provide accommodation for the popular legislative assembly, comprising all citizens who paid their taxes, invested with supreme power after the temporary overthrow of the Medicean tyranny. This vast hall, which is 175 ft. in length by 75 ft. in breadth, with a very lofty roof, is decorated with six monumental frescos on the walls, by Vasari, representing the old wars between Florence and Pisa and Siena; while the ceiling is also painted, in thirty-nine compartments, with scenes illustrating the history of Florence and of other Tuscan cities. Of the statues, chiefly by Baccio Bandinelli, which were ranged along its sides, all those representing the princes of the Medici family and the Popes Leo X. and Clement VII., have now been removed to the vestibule, leaving the unfinished group, by Michael Angelo, of "Victory and the Captive Foe," as well as the "Virtue and Vice," by Giovanni da Bologna, placed on each side of the King's throne. The engineer and architect Mazzoni has been employed to fit up the hall as the new Chamber of Deputies; and he has done so by erecting a lofty wooden screen across it, so as to leave a long, shallow space for the Chamber, the other portion being made into a vestibule. The seats or benches of the deputies, with desks in front of the seats, are covered with dark blue velvet, and ranged in two or three concentric rows, in a horse-shoe form; the president's chair (which on this occasion was represented by the throne) and the raised desks for the secretaries and ceustores being on a platform facing the benches. The arrangements around the throne, as well as the decorations, being, like the seats, of dark blue velvet, the whole looked rather dark on Saturday, which was a gloomy, wet day. The Italian Government statists, the ladies, the newspaper reporters, and the general public have their several galleries on three sides of the hall. The Senate will erect in another apartment of the same building.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday the floor was occupied by the members of both Houses of Parliament, who musteread about four hundred, while the galleries were crowded with an equal audience, amongst whom the American ambassador, was Mr. Layard, the English Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in company with the Hon. Mr. Bingham, the British minister at Florence, at the Italian Court, and Sir James Hudson, who preceded Mr. Elliot at that post, and who is also the present British minister to Turin. At the right of the throne, Ministers and other officials appeared in uniform. Precisely at twelve the royal staff, headed by the King, came in with his customary punctuality, accompanied by Princes Humbert and Amadeus, and followed by his Majesty's wife Queen Maria Mamora and Petitti, Mr. Sella, and the other Ministers. His Majesty was exceedingly well received. Everybody, even, there was loud clapping of hands, and a general shout of "Viva il Re!" repeated heartily again and again, the King bowing, and, although wearing his usual buff look, seeming to be in good health. However, he could hardly be otherwise, for people generally are very well affected towards him, and have believed in the sincerity of his word in showing it; while he, on his part, has taken manifest pains to prove himself worthy of the good-will of his subjects. The Princes and the Queen and the King sat down, his two sons remaining standing on each side and a little in rear of the latter. The Queen's throne was signified to the Assembly his Majesty's commands that it should be seated. A form of words was then read by the secretary of the senate created since the last Parliament separated were called over, those who were present answering "Giuro"—"I swear." The same formality was then gone through with the deputies; and this done, and when the King, sitting, read his speech in a loud, clear, sonorous voice. His words were generally audible in every part of the hall. The speech was as follows:—

When I had to open the Parliament in the city which was the first guardian of the destinies of Italy, I always uttered expressions of encouragement and hope, and foretold a year always happier than the last.

It is with the same confidence that I speak to you in this capital, where we shall labour together how to overcome certain crises in the economical conditions of our self-government. My Government, from its deference for the Papacy, and in keeping the religious sentiments of the majority of the populations, accepted proposals for some negotiations, which it interrupted the moment the intention of the Pontiff were calculated to impede the work of the Council, and of the nation.

The present crisis of events will solve the questions of difference which exist between the Holy See and the Papal See. The Council, which is the Ecumenical Synod of Bishops, which France will execute completely within the delay fixed, so far as we are concerned, will be the end of the crisis whatever our situation has greatly improved.

The sympathies of civilised nations will aid us in our work. A community of interests and the bonds of gratitude maintain us in close friendship with France. We are in good relations with the rest of Europe, particularly now with the Governments of both Americas.

A vast field has been opened to trade by advantageous treaties with England, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, as before with France, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain.

Spain, a short time ago, recognised the new Italian flag, and has entered into relations with us on the same intention, which Prussia, Baden, and the Hanseatic towns have already completed.

That the bonds between the nations of the Latin race are strengthened, and with the noble Germanic nations the friendship of the Courts, and the most commercial relations, such as will lead to extinguish old prejudices and rancour, Italy will, therefore, take her place amongst the great European powers, by co-operating in the triumph of justice and of liberty. Liberty has already produced the happiest effects in the internal condition of the country. Public administrative departments, the public works, the codes, and the army, have been ordered with a precision which, in certain cases, is admirable, in spite of several generations. What better augury can there be for the future?

The finances, which are the most important question, require our attention, and also the interdiction of the unproductive expenditure, the public credit, and works of public utility. The great difficulty before us is to arrive at a regular equilibrium of the finances without the increase of taxation of the land and sea forces. I regret much that fresh sacrifices are to be demanded from my people, but I have not the slightest hesitation in doing the wounting. The members of the two Chambers will divide the charges as equitably as possible, reducing as far as possible the expenses which are whatever occurs, Italy must free herself from the oppressive remnants of the past.

You will, therefore, have also to discuss the separation of Church and State in accordance with the principles proclaimed.

Possessing a free minister, neither the religion of the nations or its ruler will succeed in destroying our work. A realised and inevitable change is taking place among European nations. The Italian race, by the force of its life, in the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy, new dangers were to arise, I am sure for the future we would once more be ready. But if the new order of civilisation should prevail, then the mature wisdom of the nation will be brought into action.

Senators and Deputies,—In order that the rights and the honour of Italy may always remain inviolable, we need enhance liberty by the union of national policy.

Certain of your support, confiding in the affection of the people and in the valour of the army, I shall not abandon the noble work which we are to hand down complete to future generations.

Several passages of this speech, as when the King spoke of "the triumph of justice and liberty" and again when he spoke of "Italy must free herself from the oppressive remnants of the past," were greeted with a burst of applause. The following passage was received by the most cordial and unanimous cheering. The Minister of the Interior declared that the Session opened by the King was open to the Assembly, and left the hall with his sons, the eldest of whom, Prince Humbert, then took the seats as a senator. The streets of Florence were brightly illuminated on Saturday night.

The recognition of Italy by Bavaria has been officially notified, and the ex-King of Naples, Francis, has been invited to withdraw his Ambassador from Munich.

The Central Committee of the Schleswig-Holstein political associations has been dissolved by order of the Government, and all future meetings are prohibited under penalty of a fine.

An Imperial ukase has been sent to the Governor of Warsaw for the organisation, by which the term of military service in Russia is reduced to ten years, six of which are to be served in the line and four in the reserve.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards:—C. H. C. Gunning to be Cornet.
2nd Dragoons: A. L. Hoyer to be Cornet, vice Cornet H. H. Collings to be Lieutenant.
16th Lancers: Lieut. D. A. G. Graham to be Lieutenant.
Royal Artillery: Sec. Capt. R. P. B. Turner to be Captain; Lieut. H. C. Lowe to be Commissary.
Military Train: Brevet-Maj. R. A. Warrener to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Surg.-Major J. Wilkinson to be Surgeon-Major.
Rifle Brigade: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Cork, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 5th: Lieut. W. Hall to be Instructor of Musketry. 6th: Lieuts. J. D. Palmer to be Captain, and H. Hart to be Lieutenant; L. L. A. Wise to be Surgeon. 8th: Ensigns R. Carr, Viscount Bangor, and C. H. Wyndham to be Lieutenants; Ensign H. Hall to be Adjutant. 11th: Lieut. G. Castle to be Lieutenant; Staff Assist. Surg. D. J. Carey to be Assistant-Surgeon. 12th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensign H. Hall to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Wise to be Adjutant. 13th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. B. Thomas, A.D.C. Dunkeld Brigade to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. A. Miley and Cadet O. Williams to be Ensigns. 14th: Lieut. and Adjutant Hon. A. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Ensign D. Brooke to be Lieutenant. 16th: Ensign C. H. Wyndham to be Ensign. 17th: Capt. and Brevet Major R. E. Wood to be Captain; Lieut. H. L. M. Nevenhall to be Adjutant. 18th: Lieut. A. C. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants; Ensign H. W. Bird to be Ensign. 19th: Lieuts. A. Clark Kennedy and G. V. Lambe, to be Lieutenants; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 20th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensign Wynne, J. Pethan to be Lieutenant; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 21st: Lieut. W. Thompson to be Ensign. 25th: T. J. Bocket Esquire and A. Trew to be Lieutenants. 26th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 27th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 28th: Capt. F. A. Riley to be Captain. 29th: Ensign C. B. Rogers to be Lieutenant; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 30th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 31st: Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. Cadet D. Donaldson to be Ensign. 32nd: Lieut. R. Wood to be Captain; Lieut. R. Wood to be Lieutenant; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 33rd: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 34th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 35th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 36th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 37th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 38th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 39th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 40th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. Wyndham to be Lieutenants. 41st: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain; Ensigns H. Hall and C. 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WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILI.



THE PORT OF VALPARAISO, CHILI, SOUTH AMERICA.



THE PLAZA DE LA INTENDENCIA AT VALPARAISO, WHERE WAR WITH SPAIN WAS PROCLAIMED.—SEE PAGE 519.



INTERIOR OF GUILDHALL, AS RESTORED.—SEE PAGE 518.

BIRTHS.

At Eggington Hall, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Sir H. F. Every, Bart., of a daughter.

At Invermen-terrace, the wife of Sir C. L. Young, Bart., of a son.

At Butleard-gate, Lady W. Compton, of a son.

At East Horsley Towers, the Countess of Lovelace, of a son.

At Dublin, the Countess of Granard, of a daughter.

At Clifford Hall, Finchley, the Hon. Mrs. Kavanagh, of a daughter.

At Ashton Court, Bristol, the Hon. Mrs. Hewett, Bart., of a son.

At Kilmarnock, the Hon. Mrs. Alex. A. D. Fennant, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Caldwell House, Ayrshire, Scotland, the wife of David Fraser, Esq., of a son.

On the 21st inst., at 19, Hamilton-terrace, the wife of Charles Oppenheim, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Low Nook, Ambleside, the wife of James Christopher Wilson, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 7, Sussex-square, the wife of Alfred Sandeman, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Fernham, Surrey, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott Pasch, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at 6, Upper Belgrave-place, Mrs. Alex. Munro, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Winchelsea, the Rev. B. S. Grigson, Rector of St. John's, Lewes, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Colonel Hamilton Smith, R.H., of Erlwood, and the Hon. Lady Currey.

At Heathrow, the Rev. R. Gallopina, M.A., Incumbent of Burdnes, Lancashire, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. H. E. Head, M.A., late Rector of Fruiton, Devon, and niece of Sir F. B. Head, Bart., K.C.B., some time Governor of Canada.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, the Earl of Dudley to Miss G. Moncrieffe, third daughter of Sir T. and Lady L. Moncrieffe.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, General Sir T. Montagu, G.C.B., to Thomasina, daughter of the late Rev. W. Hore.

At Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Theophile, son of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., M.P., to Helen Maxwell, daughter of the late J. J. Cunningham, Esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, S. R. Falkener, Esq., son of Sir S. R. H. Falkener, of Ammerwood, Cork, to Blanche, daughter of the late Sir W. B. Call, Bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall.

At Monmouth, Lieutenant G. T. Halliday, late 4th Bengal European Cavalry, son of Col. F. J. Halliday, K.C.B., to Marianne, daughter of Colonel G. W. Bishop, commanding at Jellinabur.

On June 18, 1861, at Lima, Peru, George Elster, Esq., son of James G. Elster, Esq., formerly of Hunstanton, to Mercedes, daughter of Colonel Spry of the Peruvian army.

DEATHS.

At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Burns, youngest son of the poet, in his 72nd year.

At Dytchley, Viscount Dillon.

At Lowther-castle, Lancaster-gate, Admiral Sir H. T. Austin, K.C.B., in his 65th year.

On the 19th inst., at Lisbon, William Smith, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, aged 75 years, deeply regretted.

On the 16th inst., at Somerset House, Clifton, near Bristol, Odiarne Coates Lane, Esq., only son of the late Thomas Lane, Esq., R.N., of Par, Cornwall, aged 72 years.

On the 17th inst., Jane, the beloved wife of John Fullalove, Esq., Sale, Cheshire, aged 37.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2.

SUNDAY, Nov. 24.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Death of Queen Isabella of Castile, patron of Columbus, 1504. Moon's last quarter, 5h. 53m. a.m.

MONDAY, 25.—Clovis, first King of France, died, 511. H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833.

TUESDAY, 26.—Birth of Captain George Manby, inventor of the life-preserving apparatus (for shipwrecks), 1765. The London University chartered, 1836.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Death of Cardinal Wolsey, 1530. Battle of Aspern (the Austrians defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington), 1809.

THURSDAY, 28.—St. Andrew, apostle and martyr. Death of Galileo Galilei, founder of the sciences of electricity and magnetism, 1603. Anniversary of the Royal Society of London, founded by Charles II., 1660. Moon's first quarter, 11h. 14m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Don Pedro crowned first Emperor of Brazil, 1822. The Princess of Wales born, 1844.

SATURDAY, 2.—St. Paul's Cathedral opened with thanksgivings for the peace of Ryswick, 1697. London Mechanics' Institution opened, 1824. Full moon, 6h. 55m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 32	1 3	1 33	2 3	2 33	3 3	3 33

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF GREENWICH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 0′ 15″ W.; Height above Sea, 94 feet.

	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Thermometer in air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity. Complete Saturation = 1000.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	General Direction.	Mileage.	Rain in inches.
	Inches	°	°		°	°		Miles	Inches
14	30·242	46·9	40·0	793	52·9	39·8	WNW.	1104	·020
15	30·242	41·5	37·7	857	7·0	29·6	ESE. ESE.	135	·000
16	30·277	39·2	31·6	795	44·1	34·7	SSW. WSW.	338	·043
18	29·166	44·8	40·2	861	9	39·2	W. WSW. SSW.	437	·020
19	...	...	...	...	...	43·6	...	372	·000
20	29·230	51·1	48·9	910	9	39·6	SSW. S.	477	·205
21	29·262	49·9	46·6	871	9	42·6	SSW. S.	470	·050

The following are the readings of the instruments for the above days, at half-past nine a.m.

Barometer (corrected)	30·241	30·234	30·251	30·160	29·960	29·876	29·941
Thermometer	45·0°	44·0°	44·0°	42·0°	50·0°	49·0°	49·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	37·0°	33·2°	33·4°	41·8°	39·9°	43·7°	45·0°
Direction of Wind	...	WSW.	ESE.	S.	SW.	SSW.	SSW.

EAST LONDON BANK (Limited),
22, Fenchurch Capital, £2,000,000; issued, £1,000,000.
CHARGED SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET.
CHARLES CAFFIN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Every description of banking business transacted.
R. J. LATTEN, General Manager.

SIX PER CENT FREEHOLD MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
THE IMPERIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY (Limited), Parliament-street, Westminster, invites applications for the above Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July. The Company is prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES to the extent of £50,000, with coupons attached, payable in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten years from date, and in sums of £100 or any multiple, payable half-yearly. Forms of application, and prospectus containing full particulars, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3, Parliament-street, Westminster, where applications for which will be received by the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), 31, Threadneedle-street, London; and prospectuses may be had of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Brighton.
EDWIN TAYLOR, Secretary and Manager.

NATIONAL POULTRY COMPANY (Limited).
The SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 30th inst.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £25,000, in 5,000 Shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per share, and not to be made at less than three months' intervening interval.
Chairman—The London and County Bank and its Branches.
Superintending Director—Mr. Thomas Bevan.
O. Kennedy Greville, Esq., C.E., author of "Poultry Keeping in a Commercial Point of View."
Temporary Offices—3, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.
Poultry Farm—Boundary, East, S.E.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The object of this Company is to undertake the rearing of poultry on a sufficiently large scale to render it as remunerative, important and harmless rural occupation, as a very few years ago it was considered to be the most unhealthy. Several facts have no doubt that a very large trade will be done in the supply of eggs and poultry to London.
Some of the best breeds of Frenchland English poultry have been obtained, and the services of the Company have been already sentioned on a site adjoining the railway at Barking-road.
The Company, with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the bankers, and at the offices, and the works of the Company.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, London, undertakes the Registration at fixed and moderate charges. Unusual facilities afforded. All intending Patentees should peruse the Company's "Handbook," issued gratis.
R. MADDOX LATHAM, Sec.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. B. Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.—MONDAY.—Notwithstanding the great and continual success of the festival of "King John," it cannot be performed after Saturday Evening, the 30th of December next, in consequence of the vast scenic and other preparations required for the production of "The Winter's Tale," which will be produced on Thursday Afternoon.—On SATURDAY, NOV. 23, Monday, Dec. 2, and Wednesday, Dec. 4, "King John." Gallery 2s., Pit 3s., Boxes 5s., Private Boxes 2l. 2s., Stalls 10s. 6d., Dress Circle, 7s. 6d., and Amphitheatre Stalls 5s. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 25, and Every Evening.—Revival at THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, and Mrs. Buckstone. Concluding with THE WHITE MILLINER. Mr. Chippendale, and Mrs. B. Fitzwilliam; concluding with FANS AND FANDANGOES.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE WATCH-CRY having proved a most decided success, Mr. Webb is happy to announce that it will be performed EVERY EVENING until further notice.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.—Every Evening (until LONGER NOTICE) will be performed, with extraordinary Beauty of the cast, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND (by C. Reade).

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI, Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Webster.—MONDAY, and Every Evening, the Sensation Drama, SECRETING.—Mrs. A. Mellon and Mr. Fred Vining. At Eight, MY WIFE'S WINKLE—Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Wilkinson Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—The most healthy and agreeable autumn resort. Warm and dry. Orchestral Band, 12.30 and 4.30. Call and see it.

Sydenham Station, Crystal Palace Company's Railway, London-bridge. Palace terminus for all trains. Hourly throughout. Half a Crown, or from by Rose-Sydenham Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Every Evening, at Seven o'clock, the Performances in the Handel Orchestra will commence with a Selection from the Oratorio of Judas Maccabæus; the Aquatinture, newly cleaned; the Shooting-hall, the Gymnasium, and the Roundabouts, with many other attractions, will be open.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—A SPECIAL REPETITION OF MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH" will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at Seven o'clock. Principal vocalists, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will be complete in every department. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s. each. Subscribers' Tickets, and St. Tickets now ready, but should at once be applied for. A few subscription vacancies for the Season. Subscription, One Guinea. Sacred Harmonic Society, Rushworth Street, Drury-lane, Nov. 1861.

MR. SANTLEY, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Leigh Wilson (the new Tenor).—CREATION, EXETER HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT.—R.S.

EXETER HALL.—CREATION.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Leigh Wilson. The Band and Chorus will be complete in every department. Tickets, numbered, reserved, and reserved the whole evening, 10s. 6d., 7s.—1s. Exeter Hall.

MISS FANNY ARMYTAGE'S EVENING CONCERT, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at Eight o'Clock. Miss Fanny Armytage, Miss Marian Walsh, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Violin—Herr Joachim. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Harp—Mr. J. Thomas. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 10s. 6d., at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and of Miss Fanny Armytage, 19, Park-crescent, Portland-place.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, beg to announce that their ENTERTAINMENT, entitled MY WIFE'S MAID, Mr. John Parry will give his RECOLLECTIONS, Vocal and Instrumental, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," "FRESH FACES" and "FRESH FACES" at HOME.—Mr. THURTON will REPEAT THE ODD FOLKS and SING THE BACH BOOK, at SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY, NOV. 25; BRIGHTON, TUESDAY, NOV. 26; and HASTINGS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27. Mr. Thurton's Entertainment, entitled FRESH FACES AT HOME, will be repeated at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, on THURSDAY, DEC. 12 and 19. REGENT-STREET.

STODARE.—24th REPRESENTATION.—THEATRE of MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.
MARVELS in MAGIC and VENTRILOQUISM, as performed, by command, before her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family at Windsor Castle, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19, 1861, and repeated by command before the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace, Friday Evening, Nov. 22, 1861, by Mr. STODARE. Also, by desire, performed before the Royal Family at Sandringham-house, Norfolk, on Monday Evening, Nov. 18, 1861, and repeated by him, for the first time in this country, April 17, 1861. Every Evening at Eight. Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly. Manager, Mr. Stodare. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Almost unparalleled.—Vide Times, April 18, 1861.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, — EVERY EVENING at 8, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS at 3, the last Performances of the celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, consisting of the marked specialities and favourites to be originally seen at this establishment. Last week but one of their engagement, previous to their departure for the Provinces. Last week but one of their engagement, previous to their departure for the Provinces. Last week but one of their engagement, previous to their departure for the Provinces

with kingdoms as an Etrurian potter dealt with clay. Later again, Tuscany was made part of France, and given to Elisa, Napoleon's sister; but with the fall of the great despot fell his edifices, and Ferdinand III. was restored. He was succeeded, in 1824, by Leopold II., who, in 1848, granted a constitution. The taste of freedom revived the old fire of the Florentines, and they rose and proclaimed a Republic; but the sword of Austria was too heavy for them, and, in 1850, the Duke was replaced on his throne. But the people have been fairly roused once more, and a second time Duke Leopold had to leave his capital, in which the King of Sardinia was proclaimed; the Duke endeavoured, by abdication in favour of his son Ferdinand, to preserve the dynasty; but a Parliament was called, and it did unto the house of Lorraine that which our Parliament did unto the house of Stuart—that is, repudiated it. Tuscany demanded annexation to Sardinia. The vote has been recorded, and the liberation of great part of Italy having been worked out and an Italian kingdom instituted, Florence finds itself the capital of Italy. The most heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the kingdom and of its new metropolis are uttered wherever men love freedom; but from no place in the world comes so cordial a greeting to Florence and to Italy, on this crowning event in the history of both, as from England, who rejoices to see the new kingdom based on institutions kindred to her own.

THE COURT.

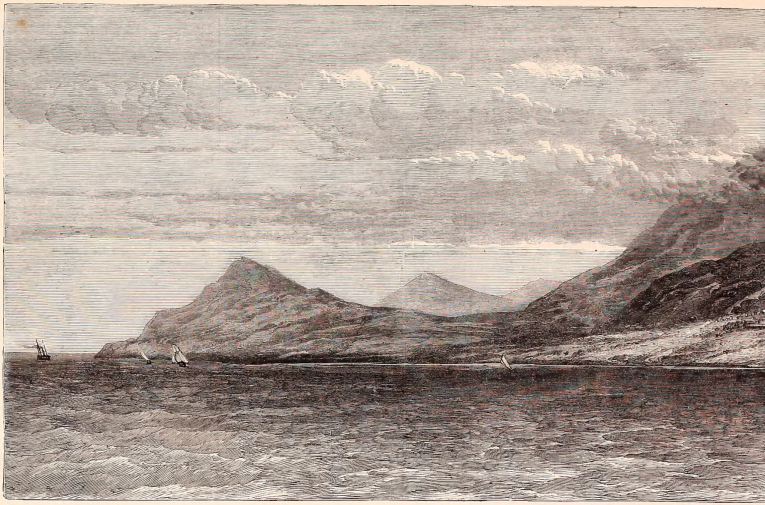
THE Queen, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, and attended by Lady Wenlock and Lord Charles Fitzroy, left Windsor. Her Majesty went to London. The Queen left Windsor at ten minutes to eleven by a special train for the Great Western Railway Station. Upon arriving in London her Majesty drove to Mr. Armstead's and Mr. Calder Marshall's studios and inspected the sculptures for the Albert Memorial Chapel, Queen's memorial in Hyde Park. The Queen afterwards drove to Buckingham Palace, and received the Duke of Cambridge, a quarter past two o'clock. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia returned to the castle in the evening.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, drove in the afternoon in the royal demesne. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Colonel Ponsonby, the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena took a drive. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Cambridge rode on horseback. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Baroness von Scheerk and Baron de Reizenstein, arrived from Darmstadt. Viscount Torrington and Major-General Seymour, C.B., were the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge. It was further progressed from Thursday, Nov. 19, to Thursday, Dec. 28. The meeting of the Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury and York was at the same time prorogued to Friday, Dec. 29. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Princess Louis and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, drove out. The Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Beatrice drove out. The drove in the grounds of the castle. Prince Louis of Hesse and the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse went shooting. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle and the Count and Countess Gleichen also arrived, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

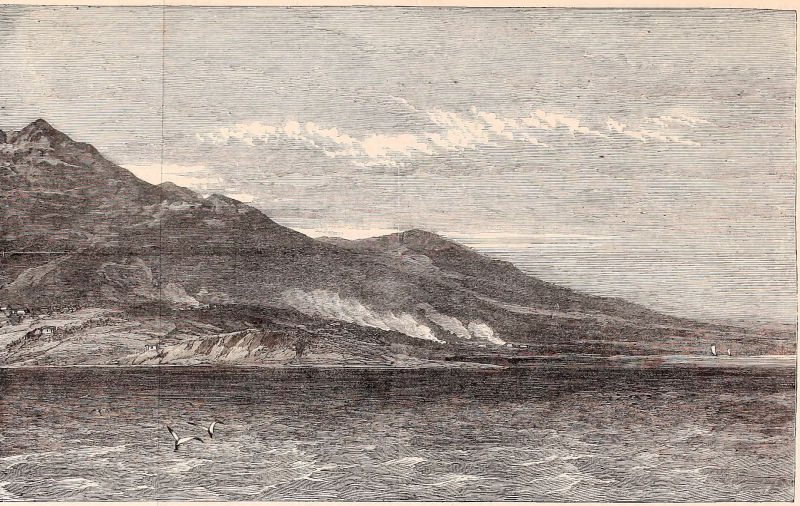
On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the afternoon. Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice took a drive. This was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Arthur, which was also celebrating views at the castle. The Crown Princess of Prussia and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and a juvenile party were honoured with Royal invitations. The Queen, accompanied by the Queen's command and by the Crown Princess's special evening, by the Queen's command and by the Crown Princess's special evening, by the Queen's command and by the Crown Princess's special evening,



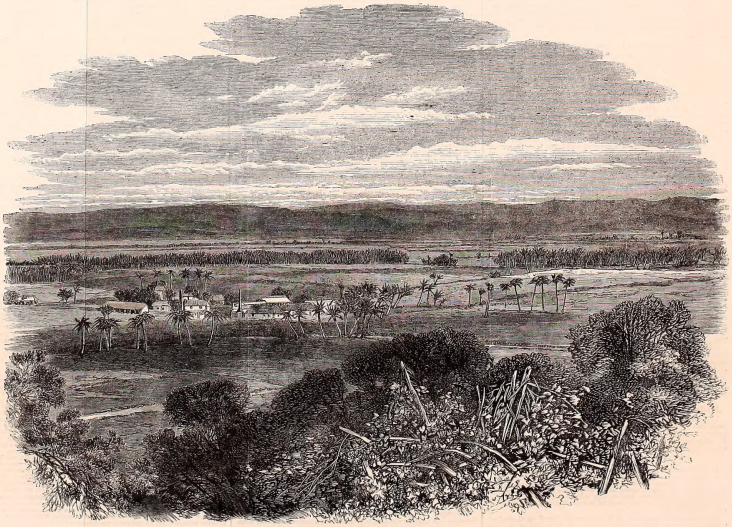
MORANT BAY, JAMAICA, THE



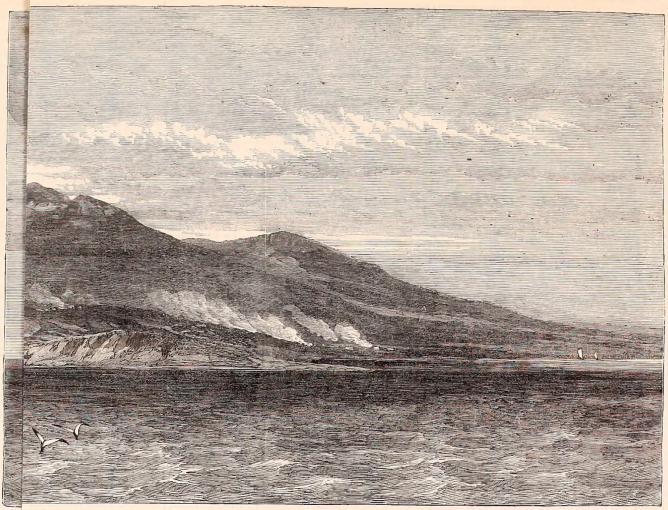
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, WITH NEWCASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.



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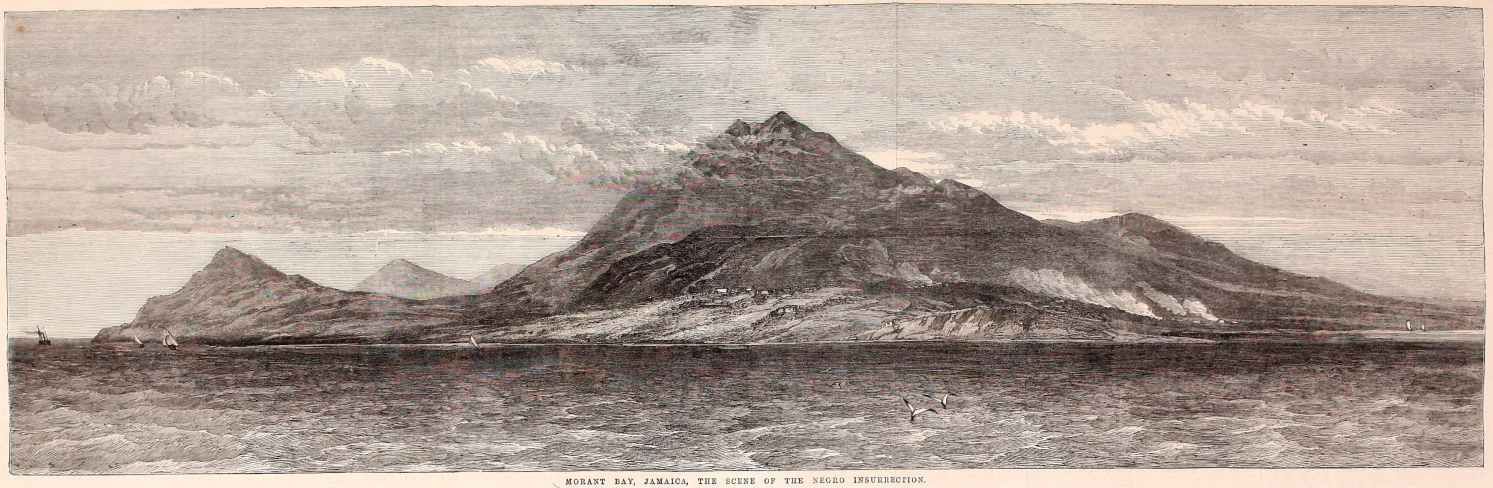
THE HORDLEY ESTATE, MORANT BAY, JAMAICA.—SEE PAGE 510.



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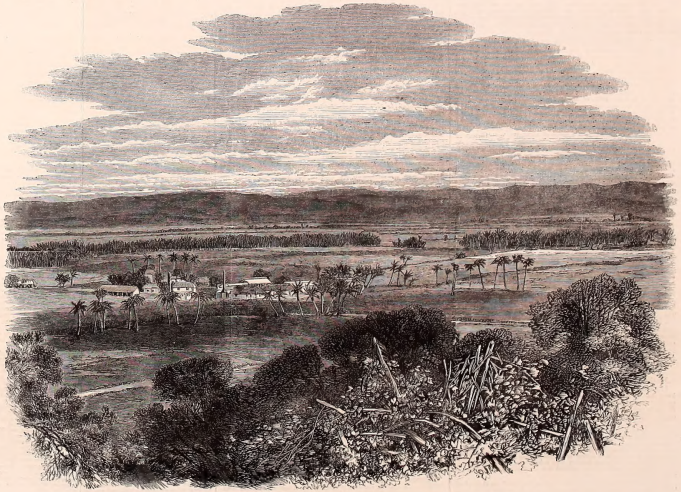
THE HORDLEY ESTATE, MORANT BAY, JAMAICA.—SEE PAGE 510.



MORANT BAY, JAMAICA, THE SCENE OF THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.



KINGSTON, JAMAICA, WITH NEWCASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.



THE HORDLEY ESTATE, MORANT BAY, JAMAICA.—SEE PAGE 510.

THE PALACE AND PARK FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE works in the Champ de Mars for the Palace and Park of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 are making considerable progress. Hundreds of labourers are now employed in laying out the immense space. Steam-engines, too, are incessantly at work, and strings of carts are constantly arriving on the ground to deposit loads upon loads of earth, many thousand cubic feet of which will be required to raise that portion of the site occupied by the building and its approaches to the requisite level. Everything shows that M. Le Play, the commissioner for the exhibition, is in earnest, and means forward with the utmost rapidity. The form of the colossal ellipse is also traced out; the foundations of the Palace are being laid; and the masonry, I hear, is to be completed early in the ensuing spring.

It will be in the recollection of your readers that, in the brief description which accompanied the Plan of the Palace and Park of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Oct. 14, I mentioned that a competition had been set on foot by Mr. Mare, architect, of Brondey, to be considered the initiator both of the particular form of building and of the system of double classification which the Imperial Commissioners had decided upon adopting, as I showed by quotting from an official document made public at the time, on the very 1867. Since then Mr. Mare has put in circulation another letter, addressed by him to the members of the Imperial Commission, wherein he requires to be informed of the manner in which the above design has been selected, intimating, as it seems, that if this be withheld he can only, at the Exhibition-opening, date his claim. Mr. Mare's design which the Imperial Commissioners have decided to make use of. For the information of your readers I subjoin a brief sketch of it, to put on record the exact particulars of this matter, and how it came to pass that the precise design which the Commissioners have determined to adopt came into existence. No one will, of course, venture to deny that it was Prince Napoleon who first broached the idea of the system of double classification—to which I have already alluded—so far back as 1855. Impressed with this idea, and bent on its realization, when the time arrived for taking active measures for the formation of the Exhibition of 1867, the Prince gathered together, under his own eye, at the Palais Royal, a body of men, chiefly of "Industrie, a corps of architects and engineers, to whom he confided the task of preparing a series of plans for the adoption of the system of classification of which he had already given the ideas. These gentlemen were placed by Prince Napoleon under the orders of M. Le Play, who had been Commissaire-General of the Paris Exhibition of 1855 and was appointed Commissioner-General of the forthcoming Exhibition of 1867; and in due course M. Le Play, with the sanction of Prince Napoleon, submitted the plans thus produced to the decision of the Imperial Commission.

The rectangular form of building, with semicircular ends, came to be elected chiefly because it was the form best adapted to the Champ de Mars; and, indeed, the site hardly admitted of any other. This plan has since had various modifications made in it, but not those of the immediate direction of the Imperial Commission itself, which is the real reason why no name of the architect, Mr. Mare or any other, although Prince Napoleon and M. Le Play have had the largest share in the origination of the adopted plan, is to be met with. It now stands is really the collective work of the Imperial Commission.

The foregoing statement is made, of course upon reliable information, by our Paris correspondent. It was communicated, when published on the 14th ult. Mr. Mare's claim was noticed but incidentally. It was shown, from Prince Napoleon's Report on the Exhibition of 1855, that the Prince, while he had originated the idea of double or oval building, had distinctly set forth "the double system of classification, both geographical and by groups, as the distinctive character of the products exhibited," which is to be the distinctive feature of the Exhibition of 1867. "Is it necessary to discrupon remarked"—Without denying to Mr. Mare the merit of having suggested a circle or ellipse for the building, which he may or may not have been the first to do, nothing contained in his paper published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1855, can possibly detract from the originality of Prince Napoleon's suggestions made four years previously." Upon this, Mr. Mare sent us the following letter:—

"To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"SIR,—As there are one or two important omissions in your account of what has passed between the French Exhibition Commissioners and myself relative to the authorship of the plan for the elliptical exhibition building of 1867, would you allow me to state more in detail the grounds upon which the claim is based? I would first observe that the plan was designed jointly by myself and the late Henry J. Pepys, F.I.B.A., of Birmingham. I refer to the engraving, published in the *Builder* of Feb. 16, 1861, of which, for the purpose, the original was actually tendered, more than four years ago, through M. Mocquard, for the purpose for which it is here mentioned. As a consequence of this with the French official design, your readers may see that the elliptical form is only one out of many forms of building which cannot possibly be the result of a series of accidental coincidences or of separate and independent authorship. Not only are the two designs identical as to the elliptical form, and the peculiar system of double classification, which we were the first to propose, as applied to the elliptical garden, the number of the avenues radiating from the central garden, and the open arcade surrounding the elliptical building are common to both designs; and it would, for the same reason, be absurd to suppose that the number of open spaces or wide and narrow radial avenues in our design.

"At a first glance there appears to be a slight difference in the spirit of the exhibiting-blocks in the two designs, arising from the fact that points in which the French design deviates from ours are exactly described in the letterpress accompanying it as improvements. It may be next that, 'if it is desired to divide the whole or any part of the space into courts, as in the Exhibition of 1851, the exhibiting-blocks may be converted into inclosed spaces, without sacrificing the double system of classification.' And again, that, 'if it is desired to provide for covering might require wider exhibiting-blocks than others, there would be no objection to vary the widths of the concentric rings to suit necessity.' Both these suggestions are carried out in our design.

"With regard to Prince Napoleon's proposal for an arrangement based upon a rectangular instead of an elliptical form of double classification, this plan was proposed, so long ago as 1850, by Mr Pottenden, and was freely discussed in the *Builder* of that year. It was given up as impracticable on account of not providing the necessary variety in the areas of adjacent specific and geographical divisions. The plan was not attempted for the French Exhibition of 1855; and it was not till 1861 that the difficulty of the rectangular form of double division was solved by the plan submitted to M. Mocquard for the intended French Exhibition.—Yr., &c. of the honouring radial and concentric avenues based on an ellipse, which, by providing any relative proportions of adjacent geographical and specific areas, made it applicable to the exigencies of the productions of any district.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN MARE.

Denthall, Brockley, Oct. 16.

In a later communication from Mr. Mare, dated the 14th inst., we learn that M. Hardy, who was merely named as "the architect of the palace," discloses any participation in the authorship of the design. Mr. Mare further says, "It is clear to me that I have made any claim against the commissioners for pecuniary compensation."].

In our description last week of the Crystal Palace at Oporto, now occupied by the European International Exhibition, it should have been stated that the contractors, Messrs. Edmeston, Birmingham, performed the whole work of fitting up the gaslighting apparatus throughout the building; and this was done on very short notice, the contract being made late in July and the work completed most satisfactorily in less than one month from that date.

The Queen has approved of M. Gustav Schlinoff as Consul at Cuxhaven, and of Mr. E. S. Hutchinson as Consul at Miramichi, for the King of Prussia; of Mr. F. H. Fust Assistitting as Consul at Alvaro, for the King of the Belgians; and of Mr. James Whittall as Consul-General at Hong-Kong, for the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

MUSIC.

The production of Mr. Leslie's new opera, "Ida; or, the Guardian Storks," at the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, on Wednesday week, was attended with the outward signs and tokens of success. But such signs go for little on a first night; and in the present instance we think they will not turn out to have been more significant than usual. Notwithstanding the applause, the encores, and the calls for the principal performers and the composer before the curtain at the end of every act, the general impression seems to be that the piece will not long maintain its place on the stage. The work, indeed, is not made of durable materials. The libretto, though from the practised pen of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, is by no means happy. The plot is so intricate and confused that nobody has pretended even to understand it, and there is therefore does not excite a spark of interest—a fatal fault in a dramatic piece, whether opera or not. Moreover, the story of the opera has probably suffered from the nature of his subject; for, though the music is very good of its kind, it is essentially light and airy, yet it is laboured and heavy, smelling of the lamp rather than sparkling with the brilliancy of a creation of genius. Mr. Leslie has, unfortunately, into critical details which would be useless, we shall content ourselves with saying that the musical numbers are distributed by Miss Julia Gillies, Miss Emma Heywood, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Downe, and Mr. Aynsley Cook; that the scoring and staging were as good as circumstances would permit; and that the piece, in its ensemble, was carefully placed upon the stage.

The first performance for the season of the Sacred Harmonic Choral Society took place at Exeter Hall, on Thursday week, under the direction of Sir G. A. Macfarren, who has been appointed conductor of the society. The oratorio selected for this occasion was Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which was performed with the principal characters filled by Mdme. Marin and his tuneful host. His chorus is equal in numerical strength to that of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and, if it has not yet attained to the same degree of excellence, it is under a capable management, of the great body which has been trained for so many years by Mr. Costa, yet it possesses the elements of good singing, and will evidently in a state of constant improvement. The solo-singers were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Barton, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wilbye, and Mr. Distin. Mr. Santley was to have sung the part of the Prophet, but was prevented from appearing by a heavy domestic affliction (the death of one of his children), and his place was creditably supplied by Mr. Renwick. Mdme. Rudersdorff, who was in good voice, and whose singer possessed of a fine tenor voice, and gives great promise of future eminence. The next performance of the society will be given early in this month, will be "The Creation," with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Leigh Wilson, and Mr. Santley in the principal solo parts.

On the following evening (Friday week) the Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first performance of the season. It consisted of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Haydn's Symphony in E flat, "Requiem," two pieces which the society are in the custom of giving on the same occasion. The solo singers in the "Hymn of Praise" were by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. S. Smith, and Mr. Sims Reeves; in the "Requiem" the concerted pieces (there are no solos) were sung by Mdme. Sherrington, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss. The whole performances were in good style, and well received.

Signor Arditi began his series of grand vocal and instrumental concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday week. Of the general plan and arrangements of these concerts we have already spoken. Not only does the present programme resemble similar to those of the late M. Jullien and Mr. Alfred Mellon, but are intended to be of a still more recherché and classical character. In this intention was fully carried out in the first concert, the music which was a musical treat of the highest order. To show that this is the case it is only necessary to say that the programme included Mozart's symphony in G minor, given entire; Lindpainter's overture to "Faust," Beethoven's concerto in G, for pianoforte; Weber's Adagio and Rondo for violoncello; and several other selected pieces of the highest order, well known to the amateurs of the present day. Great interest was excited by the debut in this country of Signor Alfredo Piatti, a young Italian performer on the violoncello, who has gained a great reputation in Italy, and who now stepped forth boldly but with the confidence of a master-musician and a gulop, by Mr. D. Godfrey, our most popular composer of music of that class. A large audience assembled on the first night, and the whole performances went off with the greatest éclat.

THE THEATRES.

The reopening of the Strand, on Saturday, was an object of considerable interest to enterprising playgoers; and accordingly the doors were besieged early, and soon as opened the theatre was filled to overflowing. The management have certainly reason to be glad that the theatre had been much enlarged and to a certain extent refitted, and we may add that the Strand possesses a much larger number of visitors and increased convenience to all. The improvement in approach to the dress-circle, however, is by no means not only contains a suite of comfortable chairs, but affords room for a lobby round the circle, which is a great boon to the audience. The task of reconstructing the theatre has been confided to Mr. Phipps, R.I.B.A., the architect of the Lyceum Theatre, the builder. Among the beneficial alterations effected we may mention that the gallery, as well as the pit, has been much improved, and that the new staircases of stone and brick have been provided. The roof has been raised 10 ft., and is 52 ft. in span. It is also illuminated by a new system, and is ventilated by a new method, which is ingeniously communicating therewith. The acting and other parts of the house are all tastefully decorated by Mr. Gordon Crosby, of Great Portland-street, with ornaments made by Mr. Parthy, of Rathbone-place, and the curtain is by Mr. Telbin, of Bayswater. The Strand, the greater capacity of the theatre will give increased importance to the performances; and add to the comfort of the audience. As might have been expected, they commenced operations with a new burlesque; and Mr. Gilbert, who has made the Strand his special, will not, we hope, let Mr. Meyerbeer's last grand lyric production, "L'Africaine;" or, The Queen of the Cannibal Islands." Mr. Meyerbeer's music is not dashing and daring of our burlesque writers, and never was more extravagant than in his present venture. Not only does the plot of the libretto of the opera we have named tend to trace the story. He has divided his subject into five scenes—all beautifully painted by Mr. C. Fenton, and three especially admirable—the first of the Port of Lisbon, the interior of a board the Don Quay, and the Upas-tree. Miss Hayuham, as Don Pedro, makes a blustering and effective Vasco de Gama, and Miss Fanny Wenker, and imparted liveliness to the action which, we are bound to say, was not always flagging, owing to their unmanageable difficulty. Miss Ada Swanborough, as Inez, was interesting, and gave value to the love scenes between her and Vasco de Gama (Mr. T. Stoyle), which otherwise would have wanted tone and colour; for the part of Vasco de Gama is not by far from easy to their accomplishment five, though generally a telling and efficient actor. Selika, the Queen of the Cannibal Islands," Mr. Burnand has made nothing and daring of our burlesque writers, and never was more extravagant than in his present venture. Not only does the plot of the libretto of the opera we have named tend to trace the story. He has divided his subject into five scenes—all beautifully painted by Mr. C. Fenton, and three especially admirable—the first of the Port of Lisbon, the interior of a board the Don Quay, and the Upas-tree. Miss Hayuham, as Don Pedro, makes a blustering and effective Vasco de Gama, and Miss Fanny Wenker, and imparted liveliness to the action which, we are bound to say, was not always flagging, owing to their unmanageable difficulty. Miss Ada Swanborough, as Inez, was interesting, and gave value to the love scenes between her and Vasco de Gama (Mr. T. Stoyle), which otherwise would have wanted tone and colour; for the part of Inez is by no means by far from easy to their accomplishment five, though generally a telling and efficient actor. Selika, the Queen of the Cannibal Islands," Mr. Burnand has made nothing and feminine talent of Mr. T. Thorne, and he made a great character of the lovesick lady. Mr. T. Turner, as Don Pedro, was extremely droll, particularly funny. It only remains to add that the music is original, and the work of Mr. Frank Musgrave, who has shown in it his usual pleasing talent.

Miss Herbert has reproduced "Lady Audley's Secret" at the St. James's, where it is again drawing great houses.

The portrait of the late Mr. Vincent Wallace in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was engraved by Mr. Kenyil, at Regent-street.

Amongst the patents lately taken out in France are the follow ing:—A hygienic alphabet, in conjunction; a method of making bandresses, cups, and pocket-handkerchiefs in paper; a mechanical fan, opening and shutting instantaneously, as necessary for cutting slices by means of a system of prints, reproducing minutely the relief required; an apparatus for making food people bear; and tea patents for stopping railway trains.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Monday Lord William Lennox delivered an interesting lecture on Physical Education to the members of the Chelsea Literary Institution.

Marquis Townshend has presented £1000 to the funds of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise.

The principal business before the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week was the consideration of a committee that Mr. Rice's scheme for the utilisation of the sewage should, with certain modifications, be carried out at Crossness and the Thames. This recommendation was adopted by a large majority of the Board.

At the evening general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, the following papers will be read:—"Overland Journey from Rockhampton to Cape York, Australia," by Edward Palmer; "Notes on a Discovery of a Route between Rockingham Bay and the Valley of Lagoons," by E. G. Lamond; "Journey of Sixteen Days Around the Silica along the Coasts of Northern and Western Australia," by Mr. J. P. Shaw.

The Queen has granted, at the request of the council of the British Horological Institute, have taken measures to supply the citizens of London with correct time by means of seven large clocks, striking, and illuminated, in electric communication with the standard clock at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and the Lambeth Palace, Westminster Abbey, Admiralty, and somewhere near Tower-hill are the localities fixed upon for placing clocks.

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Westminster Asylum and Clerks' Schools was held, on Monday, at the Guildhall Coffee-house—Mr. Wm. Hunt in the chair. The report stated that the income from the general fund during the last twelve months amounted to £2870, and for the building fund, £1100, leaving a total of £3970. The general expenditure was £3513, and on the new building they were £3640. The general expenses were £643 to exceed the income by £643, which was owing to the increased number of children provided for and the high prices of certain articles of consumption. Last year there were eighty-eight children in the asylum.

The monument to William Makepeace Thackeray, in Kensal-green Cemetery, was unveiled on Tuesday. The memorial consists of a bust, by Baron Marochetti, upon a base of red serpentine, mounted on a bronze panel, with the following inscription:—a simple record of the name and the dates of birth and of death. The bust is slightly toned. It is erected over the grave of Thackeray's second daughter, behind the central Gallery. The daughters of the lamented author were present at this completion of the tribute to their father's memory, as well as the Dean of Westminster, the architect, and Mr. Shirley Brooks, the honorary secretary to the fund, also attended.

A few weeks ago we recorded the death of the Rev. C. P. Holden, the Curate-in-charge of Hoxton. We have now to record the death of Dr. William Helps, the late resident physician of that establishment. Dr. Helps was first appointed to the district of Hoxton as a student two years ago. He was appointed assistant medical officer, and Dr. Hood, resident physician, in 1878. Dr. Helps was the Lord Lieutenant's nominee to the rescue visitor to Chancery lunatics, and the governors of the hospital were unanimous in their desire to pay a tribute to the memory of the deceased, with whom he had been associated so many years. Dr. Helps, from the steps of his profession, and assisted by Dr. Williams, the present acting superintendent of the hospital, had the whole of the duties of the medical department imposed upon him. He was sincerely beloved by his colleagues, and by all the patients of the hospital. He was a man of the most kindly disposition, and in whose cause he may be said to have sacrificed his valuable life. He was fathom of the late Dr. Helps, of Bayswater, and nephew of Mr. Bond, treasurer of the hospital, Mr. J. E. Johnson, and the principal officers and members of the staff.

On Monday the first meeting this session of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at 20, Hanover-square—Mr. Reginald Stuart, M.P., in the chair. A paper by the Rev. Dr. Hoole was read on the late Dr. Bruce's collection of Abyssinian MSS., which is the oldest Tamil poem in existence, and none of the present native dialects have such a high antiquity as the Tamil. There are 1000 lines in the district of the south of Madras. The Kural was written in high Tamil, and was translated into the modern dialect by the late Mr. Ellis. The poem is divided into three parts, and contains 1330 couplets of seven words each, and although authorities differ somewhat as to its real date, it is supposed to be about contemporary with the Christian era. Some of the couplets seem to be of a high order of poetical merit. Two stanzas form a chapter, which is a string of aphorisms on the same subject or theme. The writer has three human aims for its object—virtue, wealth, and love—and is full of similes and comparisons. The poem is divided into 133 chapters, and the whole poem was translated by Mr. Ellis, of Madras, about forty years ago; but it was not published till 1840, when it appeared in 1000 copies, at a heavy loss to the author. The poem is full of allusions about the manners and customs of the time in which it was written, and affords evidence that the Tamil nation was civilised at the time of the Christian era.

The birth-rate of 3074 children (1052 boys and 1022 girls) were registered last week in London. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1872-81, the average number recorded was 2,956, and increase of 118 births. The deaths registered in London during last week were 1615. It was the fortyfirst week of the year, and the deaths were 118 below the average number for the corresponding week of the previous ten years. This is the oldest Tamil poem in existence, and none of the present native dialects have such a high antiquity as the Tamil. There are 1000 lines in the district of the south of Madras. The Kural was written in high Tamil, and was translated into the modern dialect by the late Mr. Ellis. The poem is divided into three parts, and contains 1330 couplets of seven words each, and although authorities differ somewhat as to its real date, it is supposed to be about contemporary with the Christian era. Some of the couplets seem to be of a high order of poetical merit. Two stanzas form a chapter, which is a string of aphorisms on the same subject or theme. The writer has three human aims for its object—virtue, wealth, and love—and is full of similes and comparisons. The poem is divided into 133 chapters, and the whole poem was translated by Mr. Ellis, of Madras, about forty years ago; but it was not published till 1840, when it appeared in 1000 copies, at a heavy loss to the author. The poem is full of allusions about the manners and customs of the time in which it was written, and affords evidence that the Tamil nation was civilised at the time of the Christian era.

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The births

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE was a good attendance at Tattersalls' on Monday, and three of the Hon. Mr. Calthorpe's hunters made just 1000 gs. Lord Cadigan gave 380 gs. for Bovill, who looks as good as his great Westminster Hall namesake, and Lord Londesborough 65 gs. less for Sorbosan. Catch 'em Alive created some interest, as such a bottled-up Cumbershire Snikes winner was certain to do; but 50 gs. was his ultimate figure. The 150 gs. mare, Mr. Stirling's, was added Lord Wilton's three-year-old leader by Newminster from Boarding-school Miss to his Eltham store; and Colonel Maud bought Mr. Bell's, for 160 gs. the three-year-old Venus by Orlando from Volley (in foal to Citadel), which was sold at the Royal sale as a yearling for 240 gs. Mr. Bell's Lord Stamford stud fetched very poor prices. The highest-priced yearling was the Dandelio-Petrea filly for 200 gs., which made 170 gs. above what she did at Doncaster two month since, owing, no doubt, to a belief that the bad has been found wanting in a spavin. Wilke Shape (270 gs.), a 420 guinea Doncaster purchase of the year before, was the highest-priced horse in training, and Mr. Jackson's Newcastle, were bought in, and we hear that the foreigners offered 2500 gs. for the former.

It is said that Sir Frederick Johnstone, one of the finest riders at Melton, has made a bet of £5000 even (p.p.) with Mr. Jackson, the owner of Blair Athol, that he pounds him at the Tattersall's country after Christmas, each to ride horses their own property at the present time. Mr. Jackson is a determined man with Mr. Merry, and always well mounted. Still, if it ever comes off, he will have his work cut out, as he will have to give away 10 lb., to say nothing of the extra 5 lbs. Queen said which is known to fame by Sir Frederick having ridden him over a wall-dam in the Burton country, so that Mr. Jackson will have an opponent who will lead him into as many "traps" as an Ariel.

The five days "by Shrewsbury clock" are over, some of them with thirteen events, and writers, as usual, are quarrelling over the virtues and demerits of Mr. Frail. Mr. Frail, however, has not only accomplished this year, so when Rataplan, Fisherman, and Caller Ou were in their prime. The St. Leger winner has won his 20 races this year, and she will look through a bridle no more. Regalia and Sydmonton have won the same number, but the former's mare has also won for three of hers. Ackworth and Breeze have each won three, and there are fifteen single winners. Mr. Merry's success is enough of it to said to have pretty well finished both the horses engaged in it. Caller Ou carried off one of the Queen's Plates, Sydmonton the other, won three or four less than Lord Coventgham.

George Fordham, as it appears from the tables of the promptest of the turf statisticians, has ridden 414 races this season, ending with Shrewsbury, and won 142, which is a larger number than he ever achieved except in '63, when he rode 154 winners. In 1862 Fordham had 111 wins out of 344 mounts, and Carroll in third, with 73 out of 326. This season shows a great gain, and Custance is next to Fordham, with 63 out of 189, his exact number of last season, and 20 below the season before. Morris, a very steady young jockey, who has engaged to the Tuppill stable, is fifth, with 37 out of 279; and "Gladiateur" Grimshaw, with his 30 out of 151 mounts, is sixth. Wells is fifth here in quantity, Aldcroft has only been "up" seventeen times and won twice. His difference with Lord Coventry and his following 11 lb. weight over for the Derby have been against him; but if his weight is only right next season, and he "rides to orders," we may look to see some more of those "Chifney rushes" in which not a jockey of the day can rival him. That rare jockey Challoner has been up 174 times; but the patience jockey has had to exercise in waiting for a mount is tited with 27 wins. John Osborne and Wells have had but a poor time of it. Norman has only won one race, but the number engaged to was the Oaks; and Carter's only *coup* is that beautifully-ridden Cambridgeshire on Gardener. Of the Liverpool Autumn Cup winners of 29 out of 117; and William Boyce, whom we trust to see "up" on to Lord Falmouth charges, has had a mount in 29 out of the number, and all of them Queen's plates.

The crowded Hurst Herring gallery was sold last week by auction. It includes four racing scenes, six stud scenes, The Start for the Derby in Cricketer's Year, a Dutchman, "Full Cry," and other pictures and interiors. It was put up and bought in by Mr. Foore last year for about £1700, and sold to Mr. Bristow at an advance. The death of the late proprietor naturally excited much interest in the sale which was bid for Mr. Richard Sutton, the owner of Lord Lyon, the first favourite for the Derby, was outbidden by Mr. Merry. Mr. Merry, for Mr. Marsden, who was bidding on commission. Mr. Herring has left, exclusive of single horses, about seventy unfinished pictures of hunting country fairs and two rabbit subjects, behind him: at least fiveand-twenty unfinished canvases, and a great many sketches in oil and pencil sketches. This very interesting sale will take place at Messrs. Christie's between the meeting of Parliament and the beginning of the racing season.

The clearance in three leading Scottish kennels rather thinned out the Altcar Club ranks, but still forty-two out of eighty-seven came before Mr. Westropp for the Kirton Handicap. Mr. Spilsbi's three Sea Foams were put out in their first course, and Mr. Jackson's Bess Burly, by Picton from old Belle, took the stake over the Border. Thirty-six out of eighty-five were left to compete for the Cup, and Mr. Spinks was more lucky, and won with his Sea Fly after two undecided courses with Black Tyrop (dog). Coursing has been over more than the Altcar Club cup, which she has so often won; but Goodwood decided her in her first course, though not without a trial. Goodwood Gunbeat went down, as usual, in his third course; and old Glendower, who knows every inch of the ground, was not to be denied the last posts on the Newmarket flat, took the cup back to Malton.

The ruling of the ex-Mayor of Worcester that a dog to pad-groom is "a gentleman rider" has led to a sifting of the subject. By the new rules, members of twenty-seven clubs, including the jockey clubs of Lewes, Berlin, and Worcester, are entitled to ride, as well as naval and military officers on full pay, gentlemen holding commissions under the Crown, and their sons and brothers. These rule so qualified can be balloted for by a committee of thirteen, as at present constituted, and, if elected, must pay a subscription to the Jockey Club Fund. Mr. William Craven is, as usual, the prime mover in this very desirable amendment of a very pernicious system. As to "payment of expenses," that is an evasion beyond all cure, and it is hopeless to attack it.

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Welter Handicap.—The Plover, 1, Arkansas, 2. Wild Thyme, 3.

Welter Handicap.—Mr. Clarke, 1, Jolly, 2.

Nursery Handicap.—Sir Roger de Coverley, 3. Warwick, 8.

Hurdle Handicap.—Lucifer, 1, Lantinenant, 2. Will, 3.

Donnington Handicap.—Skirmish, 1. Attaché, 2. Wild Boy, 3.

Great Autumn Welter Cup.—Pearl Diver, 1. Sunbeam, 2. Catalogue, 3.

Handicap of 5 crs.—Rupert, 1. Balsara, 2. Acter, 3.

Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Shamrock, 1. Equinox, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Welter Handicap.—Aline, 1. Contentment, 2. Tilt, 3.

Handicap of 5 crs.—Nora, 1. Mongrel, 2. Tessan, 3.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Norah, 1. Bess Burly, 2. Begum, 3.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Hope, 1. Pegasus, 2. Chloral the Junior, 3.

Nursery Handicap.—Nursery Handicap.—Mabel, 1. Millie Chequers, 2.

Selling Race.—Sergeant Pacquet, 1. Royal Tartan, 2. Viper, 3.

Great Midland Counties Handicap.—Sunbeam, 1. Pearl Diver, 2.

Selling Steeplechase.—Strike, 1. Scribbler, 2. The Borrow, 3.

Warwick Hunting Steeplechase.—Mr. Clarke's Jolly, 1. Tomlinor Major, 3.

WARWICK RACES.—THURSDAY.

Scurry Flat Race.—Glenelosh, 1. Bendigo, 2. Adela, 3.

Welter-up Handicap.—Juliet, 1. Forester, 2. Lilian, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Will, 1. Lucifer, 2. Wild Boy, 3.

Handicap Steeplechase.—Maid, 1. Lead boat between Venturesome and Bendigo—Second to second place.

Bowling Stakes.—Mossy Squire, 1. Coldpricks, 2. Saccharometer, 3.

Two-year-old Plate.—Novice, 1. Palm Leaf, 2. Slender, 3.

Leamington Grand Annual.—Le Africaine, 1. Spider, 2. Astrolabe, 3.

Letts's Diaries for the coming year, 1866, are complete, as usual, with all the desirable conveniences of a day-book, suited to the habits of each particular class. The housekeeper's engagement-book is furnished with ruled spaces for registering all payments made to bakers, butchers, and grocers, wages to servants, rent and taxes of the house, with a list of provisions in season. The ready reference-journal, with blotting-paper between the pages, the neat portable diary, and the pretty little pocket-book, will each be found useful in its place.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, recently issued, supplies us with many interesting facts respecting the increase of railway traffic during the year 1864, as compared with the previous year.

In the first place, there were 12,389 miles of railway open in the United Kingdom in 1864, as compared with 12,078 miles in 1863. Of this 12,389 miles, 7462 were double and 3597 single lines of rail. As many as 222,272,165 persons travelled on these lines during the year 1864, as compared with 214,464,000 in 1863. Of the total number of 222,272,165 persons, 16,510,424 travelled first-class, 3,000,000 by parliamentary trains, 1,761,741 by season-ticket-holders, of whom there were 76,450 during 1864, and the remaining 200,000 by excursion trains during 1864 numbered 27,701,416; the second class, 63,269,163; and third, 136,591,581. Of the total number of 222,272,165 persons, 4,000,000 travelled 417,614 days. Of the total there were 2,700,337 cattle, 8,450,681 sheep, and 2,224,748 pigs conveyed during the year 1864, and 1,271,944 of cattle were carried on the railway during 1863. Of coal, coke, and other minerals, 71,448,781 tons were carried during 1864, and 68,000,000 tons during 1863.

The number of trains run were 4,803,949. About three eighths of these were merchandise trains, and five eighths passenger trains. First-class passengers travelled 45,661,310 miles; second-class travellers, 44,845,472; and third-class, 87,765,383 miles. The total number travelled 178,272,165. The receipts on account of conveyance of passengers, carriages, &c., amounted to £7,189,199, and the receipts from mails, £1,000,000. The receipts from merchandise, minerals, &c., amounted to £21,000,000. The total receipts were £29,189,199; and of general merchandise, £1,561,071.

The increase of receipts seems to have been general, and is not confined to any particular district. A reverse, however, is there a decrease observable in the receipts for 1864 as compared with 1863.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right. Hon. Henry Austin Bruce to be Second Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of the Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil.

Mr. W. Matthews, vice-president of the Alpine Club, states that the society made on behalf of the Queen the purchase of all the rare and costly mountain which have been in the possession of the French Alpine Club Library.

Certain Ministerial changes are reported. Sir Robert Peel has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Lansdowne succeeds him. Mr. Gourlien has accepted the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Milner Gibson, who retires.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

BATHER large quantities of bullion have been sent into the Bank of England, and the Government believe having continued to absorb stock on account of the Sinking Fund, the Bank rate of discount was reduced on Thursday last from eight to seven per cent, and on upward tendency. The Unfunded Debt, however, has remained very little altered during the week.

The Exchequer Bills, which are now all issued at a reduced rate of interest, are discounted to 6 per cent. The discount houses have reduced their terms for deposits 5 to 4 per cent.

The Directors of the Bank of England have declared a dividend for the year.

The demand for money has been moderately active, at the annexed rates for the best descriptions:

Thirty days' bills	5½	per cent.	Four months' bills	5½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	5½		Six months' bills	5½
Ninety days' bills	5½			

In the Stock Exchange loans have been offered on Government securities at 6 per cent. The following are the closing prices of the leading Stocks and Shares to-day, but the quotations are well supported. We annex the rates in the leading foreign Securities:

	Closing prices.	Open market rates.		Closing prices.	Open market rates.
Consols	90 ¾	90 ¾	Turin	20 ½	20 ½
Reduced	90 ¾	90 ¾	Brussels	25	25
Three per Cents	90 ¾	90 ¾	Antwerp	25	25
New Three per Cents	90 ¾	90 ¾	Hamburg	37 ½	37 ½
Bank Stock	8	8	Madrid	15	15
India Stock	220	220	Amsterdam	12	12

The account of bullion has been on a fair average scale, and very little gold has been withdrawn for the Continent. The supply of silver has been large, and the price has declined to 61d. per oz. for the bar metal.

On Monday the funds were inactive, and at one time a shade lower in price than on Saturday last. Consols for money left off at 90 ¾ to ¾, and for the account 90 ¾ to ¾. Reduced, 90 ¾ to ¾. New Three per Cents, 90 ¾ to ¾. India Stock, 220 to 221. Bills, 20s. to 22s. discount. Exchequer Bills, 6 per cent. Bank Stock, 8 to 8 ½. Foreign Securities were dull. Turkish, 1858, 50 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1862, 50 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1863, 50 ½ to ¾. There was an improved feeling in the market on the following day, and Consols, for money, left off at 90 ¾ to ¾, and for the account 90 ¾ to ¾. Reduced, 90 ¾ to ¾. New Three per Cents, 90 ¾ to ¾. India Stock, 220 to 221. Bills, 20s. to 22s. discount. Exchequer Bills, for account, 6 per cent. Bank Stock, 8 to 8 ½. Foreign Securities were dull. Turkish, 1858, 50 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1862, 50 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1863, 50 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1865, 50 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Scrip, 4 to 4 ½. Spanish Passive, 15 ½ to ¾. Ditto Certificates, 7 ½ to ¾. Mexican, 20 ½ to ¾. Peruvian, 75 ½ to ¾. Buenos Ayres, 75 ½ to ¾. Chilian, 100 ½ to ¾. Ecuador Bonds, 12 ½ to ¾. Dutch, 64 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Certificates, 5 ½ to ¾. Brazilian, 100 ½ to ¾. Portuguese, 37 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Scrip, 1 ½ to ¾. Russian, 100 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Scrip, 4 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Bonds, 98 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Certificates, 90 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1862, 74 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1864, 74 ½ to ¾. Ditto, 1865, 74 ½ to ¾. Ditto, Scrip, 1



THE TOWN OF MORANT, MORANT BAY, JAMAICA.—SEE PAGE 518.



COALING A ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE NEW JUDGE.

THE new Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Lush, who has succeeded the late Mr. Justice Crompton, is a lawyer who has made his way from the humblest rank in the service of his profession; having been employed, originally, as an attorney's clerk, where he learnt the details of practice. At the age of twenty-nine, in November, 1836, he entered as a student of Gray's Inn, was admitted as special pleader a twelvemonth afterwards, and called to the Bar on the 18th of November, 1840. He soon obtained a considerable amount of practice on the Home Circuit, and in June, 1857, was made Queen's Counsel. Having attained his elevation to the Bench by mere application to the ordinary business of his profession, without the aid of political influence or patronage, his appointment is regarded with much satisfaction by the majority of working lawyers, both attorneys and barristers. He is a native of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, and fifty-eight years old. Mr. Justice Lush became also Sir Robert Lush on Monday last, when he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty's hands at Windsor. The Portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.



MR. JUSTICE LUSH, THE NEW JUDGE.

THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER MOLDAU, AT PRAGUE.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new suspension bridge which is to be erected over the River Moldau, at Prague, took place on the 19th ult. Our Illustration, from instantaneous photographs taken by Friedrich, of Prague, is given below. The act of laying the stone was performed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague (Prince Schwarzenberg), in the presence of the Deputy-Governor of Bohemia and of several dignitaries of the Church, attended by a numerous cortège of the clergy, all dressed in their official robes, and accompanied by several of the representatives of the Government. They went in procession from the Townhall, and crossed the river by a temporary bridge (shown in our Engraving) to the Belvedere side. Mass was here celebrated, and the stone was then lowered into its place, and mass was again celebrated by the Archbishop, who bestowed his benediction on the undertaking. A discharge of artillery gave a signal of the completion of the ceremony.

Towards the evening a banquet was given by the Mayor (Dr. Belsky), at which upwards of 300 people were present. The usual loyal toasts were drank, all the toasts being given in the Bohemian language. The Deputy-Governor of Bohemia, in proposing success to the engineers and the undertaking, remarked that, sixty years ago, a bridge was projected to occupy the same site as the present one; and then, as now, it was a design of English engineers which had been adopted; and the foundation-stone of the bridge laid this day by the Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg was the very stone which had been prepared and destined for the same purpose in the case of the former bridge. After a lapse of sixty years, during which time it had been preserved and never lost its identity, it was actually applied to its intended use.

The town was illuminated in the evening, and an illuminated procession of boats descended the river to the site of the intended bridge. Festive bonfires were also lit up in various parts of the city.

The cost of the bridge, to be defrayed by the municipality of Prague, will be about £50,000. The Mayor (Dr. Belsky) and the Town Council have most heartily persevered in bringing this project into execution, and have, at last, the satisfaction of seeing the works actually commenced and in fair progress. The bridge is to be named, in honour of the Emperor, the "Franz Joseph's Brücke;" and the Emperor, at the request of the inhabitants of the city of Prague, has most graciously undertaken to open it when the structure is finished. The bridge is being built from the designs of Messrs. Ordish and Le Feuvre, of Westminster, who were successful against eleven competitors from Holland, Austria, Germany and France. When complete, the structure will be altogether of a novel character. It was for a long time supposed by scientific engineers that rigidity and suspension were entirely incompatible; but, by the aid of a catenary chain suspended above the main-chains and connected to them by vertical tie-rods, this important desideratum has been attained. The bridge constructed upon this principle have many new features when compared with ordinary suspension bridges. Unlike the modern suspension bridge at Chelsea, where the roadway narrows between the towers at each end, in this class of structure the roadway will remain of uniform width throughout. The longitudinal girders, also running parallel with the parapet-girders of most of the suspension bridges already constructed, will not appear in Ordish and Le Feuvre's bridge. In this case the main-chains incline from the summit of the towers in the direction of a straight line to the platform, which will render this structure different from every suspension bridge yet erected, as the main-chains of suspension bridges are invariably curved. The suspension portions of the structure will be entirely of steel, manufactured by Shortridge, Howell, and Co., of Sheffield, under their new process, and will afford the first example of a work of magnitude in which iron will have been superseded in this class of structure, by steel. The bridge will be in all respects similar to the Albert Bridge, which is being now constructed by the same engineers over the Thames, uniting Oakley-street, Chelsea, to Albert-road, Battersea Park. The contractors for the Prague bridge are Messrs. Ruston and Co., of Carolinenthal, Prague; and the superintendent, Mr. C. R. Wensely.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT PRAGUE.

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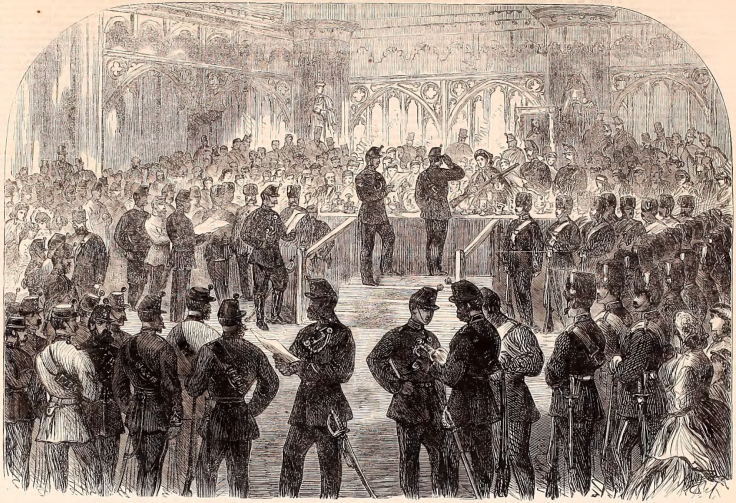
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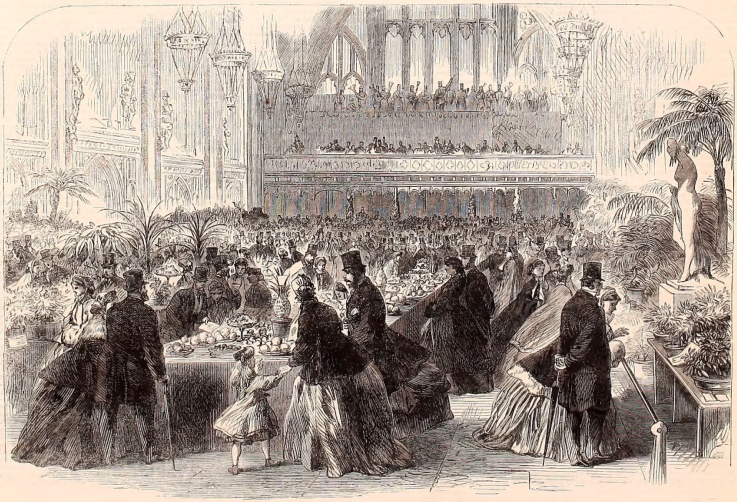
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DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE 20TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AT GUILDHALL ON SATURDAY LAST.

LADY ELIZABETH ROMILLY performed the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the best marksmen of the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (her Majesty's Customs Rifle Corps) in Guildhall last Saturday evening. Her Ladyship addressed the members of the corps as follows:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, Officers, and Men of the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers,—I presume it is from my husband's connection with the service of the customs that I have been asked to take part in the interesting ceremony of distributing these handsome prizes. I need hardly say with how much pleasure I accepted the invitation. I confess I had some hesitation at first, but that hesitation was overcome by the reflection that my friendship with several of the officers would ensure me



EXHIBITION OF THE UNITED HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT GUILDHALL—SEE NEXT PAGE

instruction and assistance in the performance of my novel undertaking. With one of the officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg, my friendship has been of many years' standing, so that it would have been ungracious in me to refuse any help in my power to general request. I know from general report how much the 26th Middlesex owes to Colonel Gregg's zeal and activity. Its first formation, a recent great increase in numbers, its prosperity, and its high position in regard to all those qualities for which a volunteer regiment desires to be distinguished, may all be justly ascribed to his exertions. Under these circumstances I have not thought it necessary to inquire, or even minutely to examine, whether the officers' Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg merits, or not, therefore, expect them from me; but a woman may claim to be a judge of what is agreeable in matters of appearance. On more than one occasion I have seen the regiment under arms, and I can say, without going beyond my proper province, that it was a most pleasing sight. It now only remains for me to thank you for the kind reception you have given me in addressing these few words to you." Her Ladyship then proceeded to distribute the first forty-six, were eighty in number, including some objects of intrinsic value. On the conclusion of the ceremony Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg hearty addressed the assembly. Sir T. Fremantle (chairman of the Board of Customs) congratulated the regiment on having fulfilled his prophecy of three years since by largely increasing their numbers since that time. In conclusion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor and corporation, and three cheers were given to Lady Elizabeth Romilly.

THE FLOWER-SHOW AT GUILDHALL

The United Horticultural Society, which has lately introduced the pleasant institution of flower-shows in the Asbestos Arcade at the gates of the City, was permitted by the Corporation of London to hold its fourth exhibition on Tuesday last week, in Guildhall, with the praiseworthy object of obtaining funds for the relief of gardeners and workmen in calamity, old age, or sickness; and the Lord Mayor himself not only gave a subscription to the fund, but came in person, accompanied by the Sheriffs and attended by the usual civic retinue, to the private view at noon of that day. His Lordship was received at the door by members of the other citizens of the society, who explained the benevolent object of the show, and stated that the exhibition would be continued from day forward, without any hope of obtaining prizes, in order that the whole sum received might be appropriated to the charitable purpose. The principal organizers of the show were Messrs. Marshall, Cute, and Ribbons; and the chief exhibitors Messrs. Jas. Veitch, Cutbush, Wood, Mr. Hibberd (potatoes); Mr. Bull (new plants); Mr. F. Graham, Enfield (fruit); Messrs. Williams and Lowe (ferns); Mr. Turner (plants); and Mr. Forsyth (grounds, &c.). The hardy cryanthemums are said to be especial in this season of the year, took the most prominent place amongst the flowers. These plants are now so numerous as to be almost innumerable, and the beauty of the several species quite astonished the visitors. The leaves and flowers are of the most stable for form and colour. There was a splendid collection, including twenty varieties of the show pompone, the Japanese, the large and fully paine, and yuccas, and vigorous, and orchids, and sacuba japonica, all clustered up against the wall in most picturesque style, and make one almost fancy that he stood in the conservatory at Kew or the "Tropical Region" of the Crystal Palace. Large collections were shown by Mr. Bull, was remarkable for its splendid display of Japanese, crimson berries. Amongst the fruits and edible roots Mr. Graham showed no less than one hundred varieties of potatoes, and Messrs. Lane and splendid hothouse grapes, pears, and pines; and Mr. Forsyth an extraordinary collection of gourds, upwards of 1000 in number, and containing nearly 500 varieties. Mr. Hibberd, to whose exertions the success of the show is principally attributed, had brought some remarkably fine potatoes, thus completing a judicious mixture of the useful with the beautiful. Taken altogether, the show was one of extraordinary freshness and attraction, considering the advanced period of the year, and, being established in the ancient Guildhall in the novelty of all its recently-added decorations, it made a very brilliant scene when lighted up at night.

RESTORATION OF THE GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The progress of this costly work has been, from time to time, recorded in the Illustrated London News; and now that the restoration virtually have already been held beneath the new roof—the main feature of the restoration, and that which led to several others—and the entire redecoration of the ancient edifice. This is, altogether, a work of such great magnificence, as to render it worthy of special commemoration in our picturesque chronicle of the time. The Guildhall is familiar to every lover of old London: it is second striking character of its events renders it of national as well as civic claim.

The Guildhall, or hall for the meeting of the Guilds, says Mr. Horace Cotes, the City architect, is of very ancient date, the first entry he has been able to find is in the year 1212, the 14th of John. It is in a wall of the Hustings Court, which has been here, and must have been a very large building, from the number of persons it was to have been present. "This," says Mr. Jones, "was undoubtedly, the original Guildhall spoken of by Fabyan, Stow, and others, and of which Henry Fourth, or Hall continued, and the Courts of the Mair and Aldermen were continually holden there, as they are at present in the Aldermanbury. This we will call the first Guildhall."

The second Guildhall, according to the construction records, was built in 1326, the 20th Edward II. Part of the crypt of this building exists, though much defaced by fire; it extended to the present Great hall, and adjoins the present crypt, being divided by a stout brick wall. We might reasonably infer from the position that the second building was a part, or occupied a part, of the present site. In Agas's Map, 1560, there is a representation of the entry from Aldermanbury. There was no entry for carriages, or even an opening to the Guildhall-street, as now.

We now come to the present, or third Guildhall, "begun to be builded new," says Fabyan, in the year 1411, the 12th of Henry IV., "by Thomas Knolles, then Mayor, and by his brethren and commonalty, and the same was made of a little cottage and a large and great house, as it now stands." The cost was £3,700, including purchases, fines, and amercements. The Mayor's Court and Chambers were added, and, as stately entrances were required, the two gateways of stone. Divers aldermen glazed the windows, as appeared by their arms painted on each. Among the individual contributions was the making and glazing of "two lovers," for which Sir W. Harryng, Alderman of the ward, the hall was twenty years in building; the kitchen was built "by procurement" from the companies, as Stow says. Shaw, goldsmith, Mayor, knighted on Bosworth Field; and the kitchen was first used for dressing Sir John's banquet on entering office. It is clear that the first that kept his feast there."

In the fire the open oak roof was entirely destroyed, and the principal front much injured. "That night (Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1666), the night of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood the whole body of it together in view for several hours before the hall was taken it, without flame; it supposed because the timber was of such solid oak), and it burned inwards, and fell in a mass of gold or a great building from the upper part of the clustered columns, which subsequently bore Gudderon shells with the arms of the twelve great companies. After the fire an additional story was raised to the lofty pitch of the original roof, the ceiling covering the whole hall and square panelled. Eight circular-headed windows on each side were added. These alterations have been described by Mr. Christopher Wren: this is doubted by Mr. Horace Jones. We perceive that Jones acknowledges "the modern roof and ceiling of Guildhall" to be Wren's, but "built over it in haste and for immediate use, and evidently a temporary covering." (See "Wren and his Times," p. 206.) The present mongrel front of Guildhall was erected by Mr. George Dance, the City architect, in 1789.

The chief approach to the hall was by a two-storied porch, far in advance of the main building. It had been much altered in the reign of Elizabeth or James I. It had, on each side of the entrance, two ornamented niches, and two figures in other niches, with figures in the upper story. These figures were taken down by Dance in 1789, and they lay in a cellar until Alderman Boydell induced the Corporation, in 1854, to restore them to pass into the hands of Thomas Banks, the eminent sculptor, who added them to the other statues as works of art; and after his death, in 1809, they were purchased by Mr. Banks, M.P. These figures have been placed in the screen at the east end of the hall. The crypt beneath is the finest and most extensive now remaining in London. Its height is 13 ft. 9 in. from the ground to the centre of the arches. In 1841 the stonework was rubbed down and cleaned, and the clustered shafts and capitals were repaired, and then in the visit of the present Majesty to the City, July 9, 1851, a banquet was served to the Queen and suite in this crypt, which was characteristically decorated for the occasion. This crypt is the only important portion of the ancient edifice. At various times, and in various years, in the chambers and offices all sorts of styles and decorations have been introduced—Gothic, Italian, and mixed styles, and marble sculpture, and mean wall-decoration; and the floors are of various materials. The interior of Great Hall, in the same imitation of the nave of Winchester Cathedral, was also poor and mean.

For more than 150 years did the citizens bear the reproach of having their ancient Hall disgraced by the flimsiness, ugliness, and poverty that roof. A pointed roof was modelled, but was proceeded with no further. With increasing pudge, which the country house understood. The country was dilapidated and unsightly, and its removal was the general wish of the Court of Common Council. Both by Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., as well as a work of necessity as in connection with the new roof, and in harmony with its architecture itself, and was therefore offensive to architectural and archæological taste.

At length a committee of the Court of Common Council, to whom the subject had been referred, presented a report on a plan of extensive improvements, involving the entire reconstruction, on a new plan, of the roof of Great Hall, and the restoration of the upper part of that roof. A pointed roof was modelled, but was proceeded with no further. With increasing pudge, which the country house understood. The country was dilapidated and unsightly, and its removal was the general wish of the Court of Common Council, to whom the subject had been referred, presented a report on a plan of extensive improvements, involving the entire reconstruction, on a new plan, of the roof of Great Hall;

children, and other refugees, have been got in and saved. All our most important work being thus done, and the troops comfortably established in their barracks, we had for the first time a night of quiet and rest, on the night of Sunday, the 15th of October.

A detachment of the 6th Hoyals, under Colonel Hobbs, having gone up into the country from Port Antonio, found Sicosey Gut already deserted by the insurgents, and occupied by the troops from Port Morant. Colonel Hobbs then proceeded towards Mocklands—a position some distance inland, on the line of the Stoney Mountain Valley. In reporting this movement, the Governor states that Colonel Hobbs "had seen and shot a good many rebels, as well as captured some prisoners."

At daybreak on Monday, Oct. 16, a court-martial sat to try prisoners, and twenty-seven were found guilty. The Governor's report of this day's work I think it requisite to extract the proclamation of martial law to Kingston; but he observes, "I was not myself able to personally point to be decided upon. Throughout my tour I found everywhere the most unanimous feeling that the Bay Rebellion had originated in coloured member of the House of Assembly, had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentations and seditious language addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion. Mr. Gordon was now in Kingston, and it became necessary to decide what action should be taken with regard to him. Having obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the post-office directed to him, handwriting to the parties who have been leaders in the rebellion, I at once called upon the Custos to issue a warrant for his arrest. For some little time he managed to evade capture, but, finding that, sooner or later, it was certain to be executed, he left the house of General O'Connor and there gave himself up. I at once had him placed on board the Wolverine for safe custody, and conveyed to the Bay. Great difference of opinion prevailed in Kingston as to the policy of taking Mr. Gordon. Scarcely all considered him to be at all less the occasion of the rebellion, and that he ought to be taken, but many of the inhabitants were under considerable apprehension that his capture might lead to an immediate outbreak in Kingston itself. I did not share in this feeling. Moreover, considering it right in the abstract, and desirable as a matter of example, that the coloured black men who had been misled were undergoing condign punishment the chief instigator of all the evil should not go unpunished, I at once took upon myself the responsibility of his capture." By a postscript, we learn that Mr. Gordon was tried by the court-martial at Morant Bay, sentenced to death, with the deliberate approval of the Governor, and executed on the 23rd of October, at the latest accounts from the island.

Our illustrations consist of a general view of Morant Bay; a view of Port Morant, with the ruined Courthouse, from a sketch by Mr. Cyprian Bridge, R.N.; and a view of the Hoolley Estate, taken by Messrs. J. E. Hawkins and Co., photographers, of Spanish Town, Jamaica. They will be regarded as interesting in connection with this sad affair.

THE ATTACK OF SPAIN ON CHILI

(From a Correspondent.)

VALPARAISO, Oct. 3.

SPAIN has declared war against Chili, and Chili has accepted the war. Valparaiso and all the principal ports of Chili are in a bombardment is threatened. Trade has come to a standstill; every one who can manage to do so is leaving the country before the ball appeared; all the banks have stopped for want of funds; in fact, not the most sanguine can see a ray of hope upon us, like an oasis in a desert lighting; and Valparaiso, which but a fortnight since was teeming with life and activity, will, in a few days, be a city of the dead. What I am going to do, I don't know; I must resolve something. But now I will, as well, try to give you some account of how we have come about. As to the dates, I may not be quite correct; but you may rely on the main points of my story.

About two years ago a small Spanish squadron, under the command of Admiral Pinzon, made its appearance on this coast. It was announced as a purely scientific squadron, and, as much as we received the officers and the Admiral were feted and feasted, and all went merry as a marriage bell. It is true, that there was a few gruff rudeness, soon made himself disliked, and even hated, by his own countrymen as well as the Chilians. He was, as we found out a few hot, ugly rumours were afloat, that the object of their visit to the neighbouring Republic of Peru was one of hostility against Spain. But, as they had been met with a hearty greeting, so they left with a hearty good-by from the people of Chili. They had brought with them geologists, botanists, and astronomers, and others, who, as it has since appeared, were merely spies, and who in the name of science examined the land and harbours for the real objects of the expedition. The squadron went to Peru, and was there well received, but with a certain coolness. As soon as the news ascribed to the news of Admiral Pinzon's behaviour here having gone before him; but we now know that one of the objects of the Spanish expedition was already known there in official quarters. The squadron then visited Callao, in the Pacific, and next touched at Rio Janeiro. By that time it was openly said that, on leaving this port, they would again proceed to Callao and seize the Chincha Islands. They left Rio for that purpose. Now, it is well known to every one that the Chinchas had been seized as a material guarantee that Peru should have satisfied certain claims which Spain had made against her. The excitement here on the receipt of the news was intense. In this city meetings were held, and warlike steps taken for Peru. The Chili Government protested against this robbery, and one private establishment refused to supply the Spanish squadron, while the Government here declared real contraband of war. A sanguinous conflict with no one but a weak enemy to deal with (not by notice of) was published here, in which, it must be confessed, the Spanish Queen and her Ministers were greatly insulted. I must allow, too, that the Spanish Ambassador to Peru was wished on that country; strictness was observed in preventing similar help reaching the Spaniards. But all these things were certainly not strictly legal; but there was nothing which has not been done elsewhere under similar circumstances, and certainly nothing to call for the threat of explanation when the first excitement should have passed. Towards the end of April the Peruvian representative here received a letter from M. Tavira, the Spanish Minister at Santiago, backed by the presence of a frigate in the Valparaiso harbour, which was to remain there, if no negotiations were many times on the point of being broken off; but at last, on May 20, M. Tavira declared himself satisfied with the explanations given by M. Covarrubias, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and every one considered the matter over, not doubting that M. Tavira's acceptance of the explanations would be ratified by his Government. Business, which had received a slight check pending the negotiations, went ahead again with renewed vigour. Every one in Chili had never looked more healthy than when, on Sept. 12, an express arrived from Callao with the news that the Spanish Legation on board, bringing, as the only despatch, a copy of the Spanish *Times* and *Herald*, in which was the news of M. Tavira and the non-recognition by his Government of the explanations he had agreed to were satisfactory. It appeared that a large Spanish squadron, under Admiral Pareja, an Admiral and Ambassador, had left Cadiz, and that the intention of demanding immediate and complete satisfaction in the most peremptory manner; and, if not conceded, of proceeding at once to extremities. On the arrival of the news of the rupture, soon after, this news was confirmed; and on the 17th of September, the first day of the last annual fête in honour of anniversary of the independence of Chili, at twelve o'clock, just as the salute was being fired, the Spanish Villa de Madrid and Blanca Canales, the two best Venezolos, made their appearance round the point. Admiral Pareja immediately sent his demands on shore in the form of an ultimatum demanding explanations on certain of the points already mentioned; but requiring, as a preliminary step, that the fort should salute the Spanish flag, which he was kind enough to say should be immediately returned from one of his vessels. He also required that the negotiations should be carried on on board his flagship. The time granted for an answer was four days, on the expiry of which the blockade was to commence. The fort refused to salute, and I never saw the people more orderly or more enthusiastic. The answer of the Chilian Government was to the effect that they had no such terms, and a notice that the blockade would be accepted by Chili as a declaration of war. On Sunday, the 19th, the blockade was declared, and on Tuesday, the 21st, the declaration of war was published with all pomp, and with the greatest enthusiasm, in all the towns to which the news could be forwarded in time.

I incline you a View of the Plaza de la Intendencia here, in which the declaration of war by the President was read. The place was lined with soldiers, and artillery, and in the centre was the Prussian Minister, on horseback, surrounded by his staff. Opposite to him the Peruvian read the proclamation they were all cheering, and the soldiers presented arms to the Chilian flag.

On the 1st inst. the new Banco National commenced the issue of paper money, which they are by their charter authorized to do to the extent of 50 per cent beyond their paid-up capital—90,000 dols. This is further secured by the deposit with the Chilian Government of investment and other bonds, as well as the guarantee of the Banks de Valparaiso and de Chili. Mr. Agustin Edwards, the former banker in Chili. the Government offices will receive them in payment of duties, and the Banks which have issued them themselves have also agreed to receive them at par; but all this, I fear, will not, in the war we are commencing, keep up the public confidence in them. The Banco National has furnished the other banks with a supply of notes on their depositing bonds and shares in the hands of Government as security; but, unfortunately, the value of these is also considerably shaken. The enthusiasm is great, all, from the highest to the lowest, being anxious to take up arms and offering their services to the Government. A national subscription has been commenced, which, already in Santiago alone, exceeds 100,000 dols. The people of Chili are equal to the war, and it is my firm belief that the Chilians, not deterred by the immediate sacrifice, are prepared to go through with the contest once again. But what is to become of us poor foreigners while all this is going on? We have large interests here, and many whose interests are fixed in this country, where they have lived so peacefully, caused by this war.

I will not attempt to discuss whether in the disputed question Chili is right or wrong, or whether the demands presented by Mr. Tavira were really satisfactory. I can only say that the most abject humiliation was submitted to by Chili in the enquiries of the Minister on the terms proposed by Admiral Pareja, and certainly not the hotheaded, unthinking people of Chili. The people of Chili, therefore is not among the number. Congress immediately voted supplies, and has given to the President the power to borrow money, and to carry on the war with vigour. But, unfortunately, the Spaniards are on the sea, where Chili has no defence, and the only hope before a blow can be struck by Chili. The Spaniards have always declared that their object was not war, but that "the ball was run in—five English and one French; English flag, which was hauled down with cheers by the Spaniards. The diplomatic body has made many energetical and powerful protests against these high-handed proceedings, but Pareja accepts the responsibility of it all. The Consul of the home country has sent the unanimous protests of their representatives. The greatest sufferers by the war are the Chilians. You are aware that the chief part of the railways and other industrial undertakings in this country belong to foreigners, and the Chilian coasting traders are also owned by foreigners, while the greater part of the trade are worked by foreign capital. The statistical tables will show to what extent foreigners are interested in the ordinary trade of this country, both export and import; and it is very much to be feared that a considerable proportion of this in the others should be jeopardized on a mere question of forms and etc. Mr. Tavira, the Spanish Minister, left for Montevideo, and the Spain, which chooses to play at being a great maritime Power among the nations of the earth. The Spanish squadron, with the first appearance of the Spaniards on this coast some of the newspapers here declared that it was the duty of every man to take up a musket of part or the whole of her once illused colonies. Those who said so were then looked upon as fools. Now I and every one else are now convinced that they were right. Now, however unsatisfactory is the condition of affairs in the South American Republics, none of them are far afraid of Spain but Chili, and Chili, as the only naval Power, Bolivia, is better off than when under Spanish rule. But, as I before said, the days of Chili are numbered, for she has to contend within a very few weeks, or even days, it will be complete and beyond redemption. Her ports will be in the hands of Spain, her coasting will be left in a few days but a few foreign vessels, hulks, and steamers will be left in the harbour, and starvation and bankruptcy in the distance.

The two illustrations engraved on page 504 are from the Views above mentioned, which were taken by our correspondent, Mr. C. E. Rowell, Photographic artist, a resident at Valparaiso for twelve years past; the view of the harbour and bay was taken with Johnson's panoscopic camera.]

THE SENSATION OF BEING MURDERED.

MR. SEWARD and his son, says the New York correspondent of the *Spectator*, were driving in a carriage together, when they were set upon by assassins at the time of the attempted assassination.

Mr. Frederick Seward was in the act of stepping from his bed-room into the passage, and seeing the assassin, he merely wondered what he was doing there, when the assassin struck him on the forehead with the butt-end of a revolver, and he fell senseless. Mr. Seward's son, on seeing the assassin, drew a revolver, which he presented at Mr. Frederick Seward's head. Before he could fire, the assassin struck him on the forehead with the butt-end of his revolver, and he fell senseless. The man pulled the trigger, but it only snapped, and his victim was saved. Mr. Seward's son was now in the act of rising, when the third of confusion, and, being upon the floor, resting upon his right arm, he fired at the assassin. The ball entered the assassin's right cheek, and the assassin had felled him to the floor with the butt of the pistol—he put his left hand to his face, and, finding that he was wounded, he exclaimed, "I am mine fire, after all." Then he became insensible, and remained so for two days and nights. Mr. Seward's son, on recovering consciousness, said, "For goodness' sake, who are you the ball out?" after which he fell back insensible. Mr. Seward, on hearing the first shot, immediately left his bed-room, and, on seeing the assassin, who was in the act of striking Frederick Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State, had asked his fellow-man proposed to assassinate Mr. Seward, and had provided himself with a knife which was to take place the next day. Mr. Seward gave him the points of a knife in the throat, and the assassin fell to the floor, and Mr. Seward saw that the President's table, and Mr. Lincoln that afternoon wrote out the reply; and Mr. Seward, on hearing the report of the pistol, and the exclamation of the British Minister by President Johnson which was regarded at the time by the British Minister as premeditated murder, and which was afterwards fully dispelled, Mr. Frederick Seward's first impression after he came fully to his senses was that the British Minister had shot him. Mr. Seward's daughter, who was in the house at the time, thought that only one night had passed, since he knew not what had happened to him, and that he had been asleep, and knew it had not been.

Mr. Seward's mental experience during his supposed assassination was in the highest degree curious. He says that he was conscious of a sensation of consternation and observation of minute particulars is not common in circumstances of extraordinary excitement. Immediately after Seward was lying upon his side, close to the edge of his bed, with his head resting in a corner, which had been made by the turning down of the sheet, and his face from pressure. He was trying to keep awake, having been seized upon by a strong inclination to sleep, when he felt a sharp pain across the cheek-bone. He was thoroughly conscious of the cruelty in the passage-way, followed by the entrance of the assassin and the struggle with his son. He was conscious of the presence of the assassin at his bedside, when he first appeared above his face, and then his thought was, "What handsome cloth that overcoat is made of!" The assassin's face then appeared, and the incident stantaneously thought, "What a handsome man!" (Payne was a fine-looking fellow.) Then came a sudden sense of cutting his throat from ear to ear, side of his face and neck, then quickly the same upon the other side, but he felt no severed pain. This was the moment's impression. Then followed, in night, "My time has come," and, falling from the bed to the floor, fainted, but was conscious of falling. He remembered no more for a moment, and then that "it rained, good." Mrs. Seward was giving him tea with a spoon, and he was in a sitting posture, supported by pillows. He was conscious that he pushed the spoon away, and that Mrs. Seward was alarmed at his consciousness, and that he desired to speak. They brought him a porcelain pencil and paper, and he wrote, "I know all. I am not dead. I am well." And from that moment he has slowly but steadily recovered health and strength.

The Postmaster-General of New Zealand has issued his report for the year 1864. The total number of letters received at the various post-offices in the colony reached 2,151,711, and the number despatched 2,147,300, showing an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. The 210,780 letters passed through the Auckland post-office were more than the post offices of New Zealand, and their number was rather greater than the number of letters in circulation in Victoria. The revenue amounted to £147,300, whereof £64,000 went for subsidies to intercolonial steamers. The expenses was only £39,805. Nearly 47000 was lost by the system of franking letters.

Archæology of the Month.

THE first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries for the session was held on the 16th.—Mr. Frederic Ouvry, V.P., in the chair—when the genuineness of the famous "Paston Letters," recently impugned in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Hermann Merivale, was the subject of the evening. The secretary, Mr. Christopher Knight Watson, stated that he had put himself in communication with Mr. Watson, stated that the most competent person to decide as to the internal evidence of the Letters; and Mr. Alnsuck, who there was reason to believe could speak as to the external evidence, in consequence of his long residence in that part of England where the Paston family lived, and his acquaintance with Mr. Dalton, the intimate friend of Sir John Fenn, who helped him in the publication of the Letters. In the mean time, Mr. Philip Frere, the literary representative of Sir John Fenn, instituted a search among the papers of his father, Mr. Edward Frere, who edited the fifth volume of the Letters; and the result has been the discovery of the manuscript of the Letters, together with a mass of undated letters, and other documents connected with the publication of the whole. They were found at Mr. Frere's residence at Bungay, Cambridgeshire. The late Serjeant Frere could never find the originals of the fifth volume, but he was always convinced that he could find into the hands of his son, Philip, then a schoolboy, and taught him to read and decipher them. Afterwards, in 1830, he forwarded such documents as he had to the Bishop of Norwich, for the learned prelate's inspection. Very recently, however, Mr. Philip Frere found a box, about 2 ft. square, marked "Paston Letters," which proved to be the specimen sent to the Bishop; below them were various undated documents of the greatest interest, such as household memoranda; rentals; and in another tier the long-missing originals of the fifth volume. The letter of Margaret Paston against Sir John is referred to the appearance of "Peter Pattern" falls to the ground. The evidence will, therefore, be in favour of the Letters as a whole. Mr. Bruce Cull has promised to use his personal influence with Mr. Frere to obtain this original volume. Mr. Ouvry also read the MSS. with Serjeant Frere and contrasted the originals with the printed letters. This was done in 1835. The letters were printed in 1836, and after his death he (Mr. Cull) still unpublished; he well remembered they were kept in a box which was known to be full of Paston Letters.

There has just been added to the museum established in the library of the British Museum, at Bloomsbury, Rudsmill, a valuable and interesting collection of antiquities, found in the neighbourhood of the Steelyard, Dowgate, and other parts of London Wall. These remains have been collected by Mr. Gunston, of Islington, and arranged in cases by the curators. They consist of Roman fibulæ, armlets, rings, and other personal ornaments; a number of keys, box-locks, hinges, and other articles, bronze and iron; steelyards, scales, textiles or bobbins for weaving, tablets or tablets, and styli or pens for writing. There are many specimens of ancient glass; very fine Samian-ware bowls and vases, ornamented with figures of war and the chase; bloodstained pavements, bricks, tiles, fireplaces, &c. In the Early British department is a collection of arrow-heads, or pilgrim-tops, probably unique, and of undoubted authenticity; among the finest is a flint-chipped arrow-head discovered in the bed of the Thames while exhuming on one side the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket, and on the other the effigies of St. Dunstan. A full pontifical, giving the Roman hieroglyphic with right hand holding in his left a crozier. Next is the equestrian effigy of Richard II., in complete armour, and the King full faced, with a beard, a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his right hand, the hoofs of his horse is there with the figure of St. George. Next is the head and bust of Thomas à Becket, attired in his pontifical robes, beneath a canopy, supported by angels. Then the figure of Christ upon the cross, the limbs of which terminate in fleurs-de-lis. Here are likewise a full-length female figure in a long robe, and a head of Edward the Confessor and knife of the time of Edward III.; another figure of an ecclesiastic in copes, and a female figure. The series of keys, box-locks, and spurs is rich, and of early date, beginning with the Pyke spur. A collection of Roman fibulæ, and a fine bronze fibula of the time of William III., is very curious. Most of these relics are nicely displayed in cases. In the library a series of Early English seals and matrices, and prominently represents the archæological interest and value of this varied collection of our ancient London antiquities.

The subject of Bushill-field burial-ground has been again brought before the Metropolitan Board of Works. Dr. Deppé (Finsbury), M.D., has narrated to the Court an eloquent *precis* of the history of Bunhill-field, declaring that it was the first public burial-ground, a Dissenters' cemetery. Though John Bunyan, Isaac Watts, Knollys, and Lardner were buried there, a portion of the ground has been appropriated, and Bishop Ken had officiated in it; and that could be called the burial-place of a party which had now become the State Church. Westwood, Blake, and Lieut. Reed then moved that the ground should remain one of the open spaces of the metropolis, without disturbance; and that the Corporation should undertake to become trustees of the same, to be by them taken care of and secured from being perverted to secular uses for ever—which was carried, and carried unanimously.

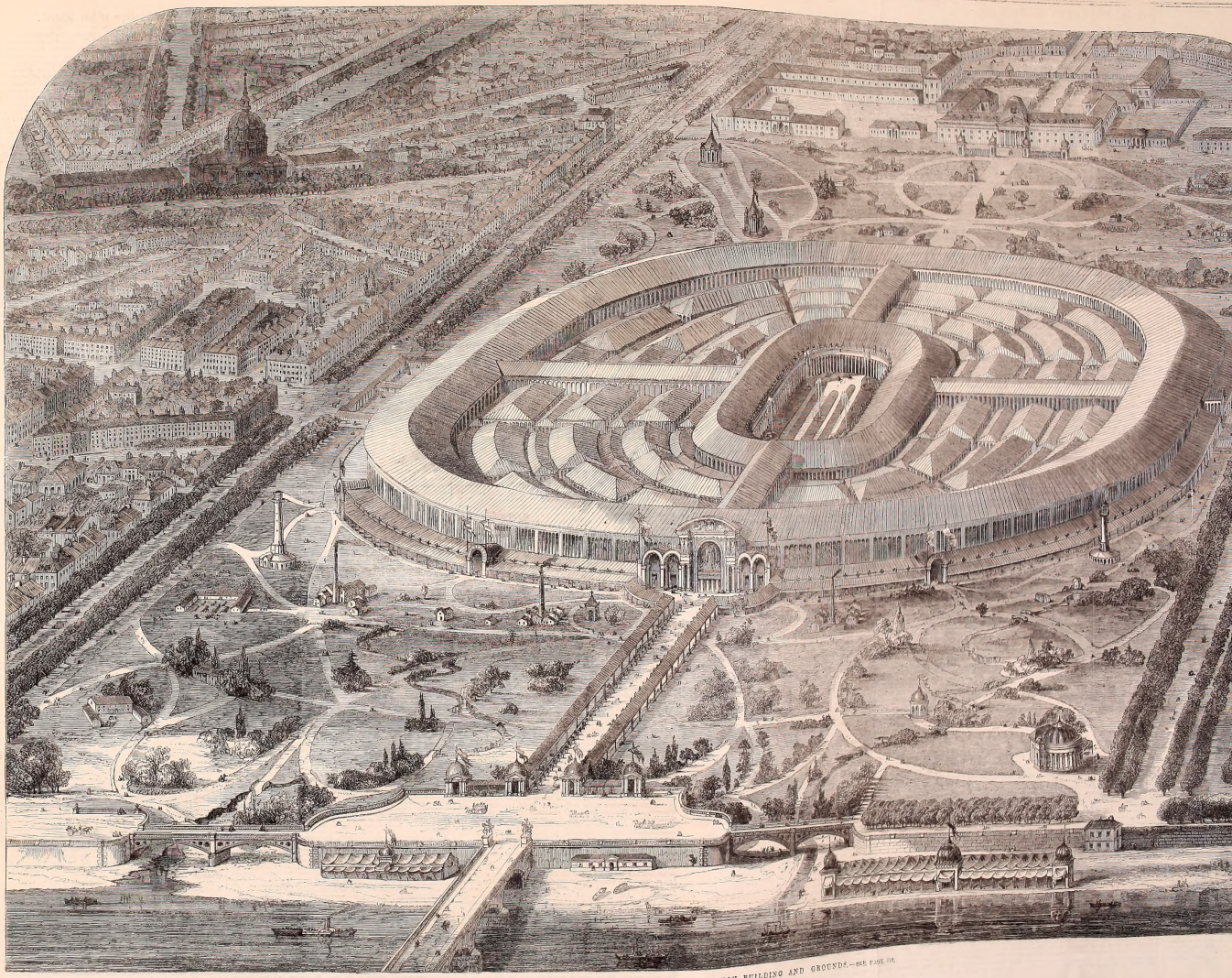
Some very interesting discoveries have recently been made in Yorkshire, at Stack, near Pontefract, in Lancashire, and in France. From Halifax, but known to antiquaries as the Roman station of Cambodunum, Aldborough, and Isurium, in Yorkshire, a Roman building were excavated. Other relics have been found in the neighbourhood. Lancashire is rich in the formation of the Historical Archæological Association, chiefly with the view of making further excavations. The Association has a good start.

The non employed have laid bare the walls of a building 38 ft. by 30 ft., in width, at certain points, as much as 3 ft. in height. The floors are internal walls, and a paved court. In the space between the inner paved court and the outer wall, a hypocaust was found. In it was a very handsome circular chamber a silver coin of Vespasian, in good preservation; and another of Titus, in bad. Fragments of bronze fibulæ, of broken Samian pottery, bricks, and tiles have been turned up. Some of them bear the inscription, "COH. III. VAL." Mr. Roach Smith, a member of the Council of the Association, that this was the site of the garrison of the 4th Cohort of the Vangiones, a German nation. Numerous sculptured stones described have led to the discovery of a hypocaust, 24 ft. long by 20 ft. wide; and the floor of the chamber was composed of concrete, with tiles above, and the floor of the passage was of flagstones. Heating flues and passages, as far as they have been uncovered, are also discovered. Among the relics found are a bronze fibula, a fibula and a stylus, and some portions of human bones. Other cuttings have laid bare the outer wall of the camp, the ditch, and the vallum, and the second ditch discovered. Another hypocaust similar to the last has been found. In one corner, enveloped in wool, was a bundle of metal, which, on being submitted to scientific tests, turns out to be galena lead ore. It weight about 250 lb. By the side of the bundle was a bronze coin of Antoninus Pius, and a fragment of a child.

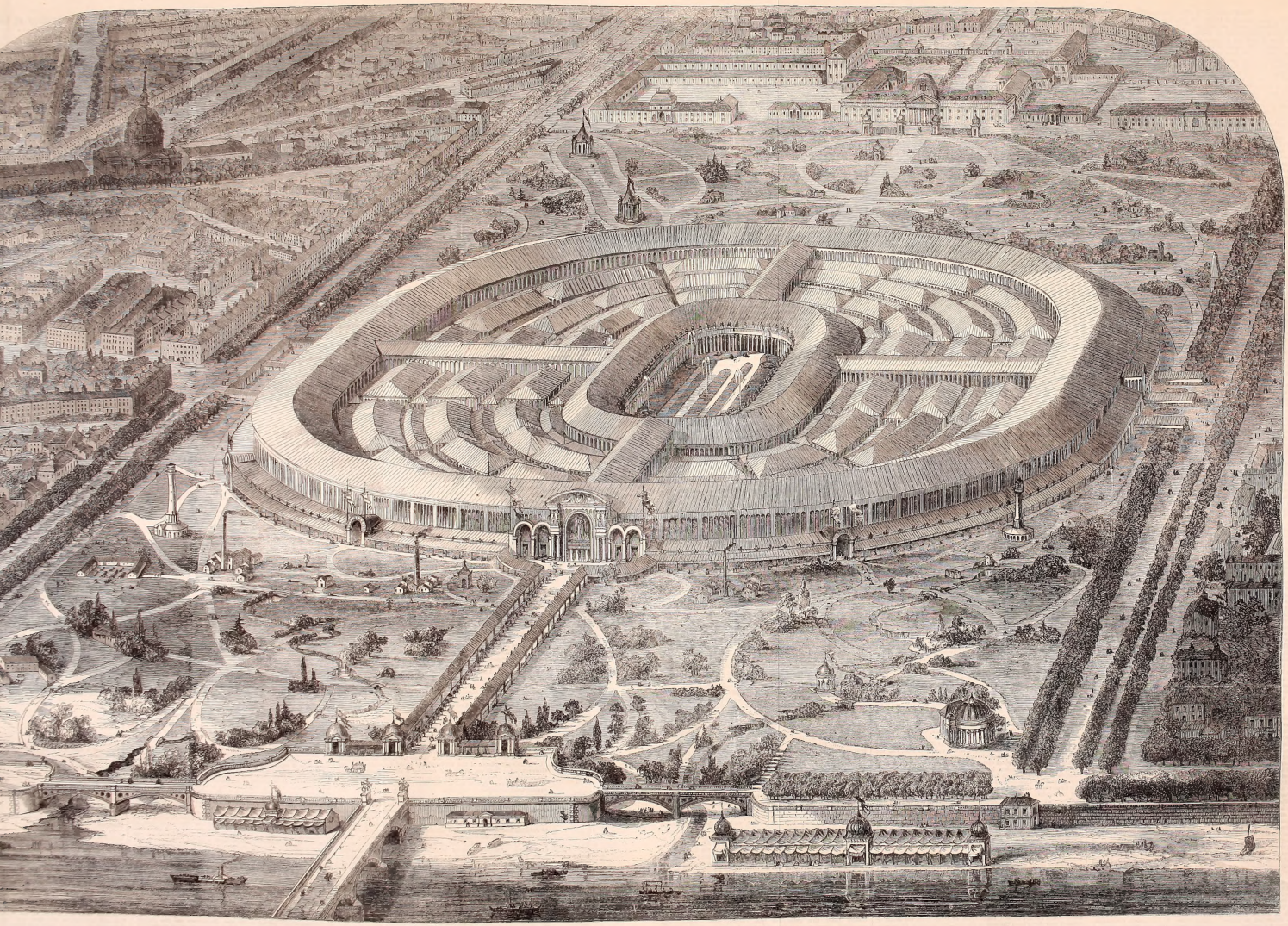
A return to the House of Commons of Irish land has been printed, of "The Charities of the Cities of London and Westminster." The document is stated to contain the information which would be the most available for the public benefit, and the following instances are oddly enough:—"Bull-baiting, Bear-baiting, Badger-baiting, and Cock-fighting. Death left £3 'to one old washerwoman; also presentations to Christ's Hospital, on the nomination of Governors." The Drapers' Company, £1 6s. 8d. is left 'to the sexton for tolling her bell before an execution at Tyburn.'"

At the opening meeting of the new session of the Archæological Institute were exhibited the most important objects disinterred at Cheshunt (Hertfordshire), during the autumn excursion of the Society. These articles consisted of Roman combs, spindle-whorls, fibulæ, styli, lance-heads, and other objects of iron, bronze, and bone; pots, parts of a steelyard, upwards of 200 Roman coins, and some Anglo-Saxon relics, also of iron. Chelwood, an unpublished work, and one of the earliest examples of imitation of the Roman colonage.

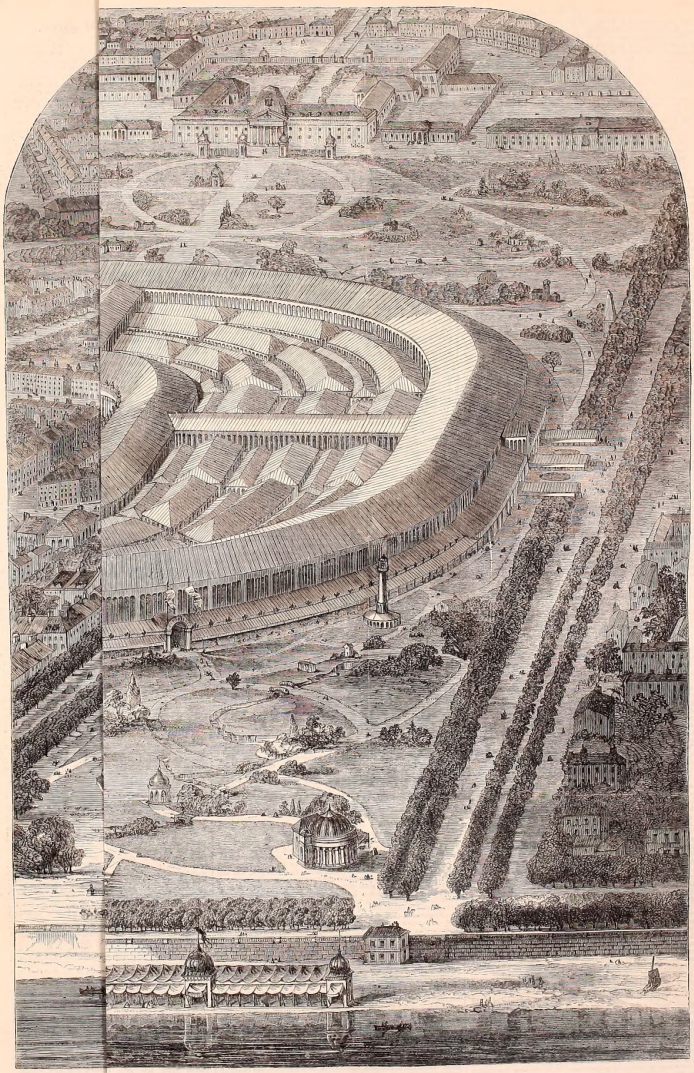
The *Bristow* Collection, which has just been dispersed by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, contained some porcelain of high character, including fifteen plates of the finest old Chelsea, golden and gold, painted with fruit and birds, from Lord Cadogan's collection, realized the handsome sum of £110 5s. A pair of hexagonal vases and covers, of old Worcester, gros bleu, pencilled with gold, and painted with birds and insects, 10 guineas. A pair of magnificent Sèvres vases and covers, cameo-like in appearance, and flowers in colours on a white ground, 56 in. high, of rare and exactly right proportions, with a pair of pale-turquoise Sèvres, painted with pastoral subjects on gros bleu ground, 310 guineas.



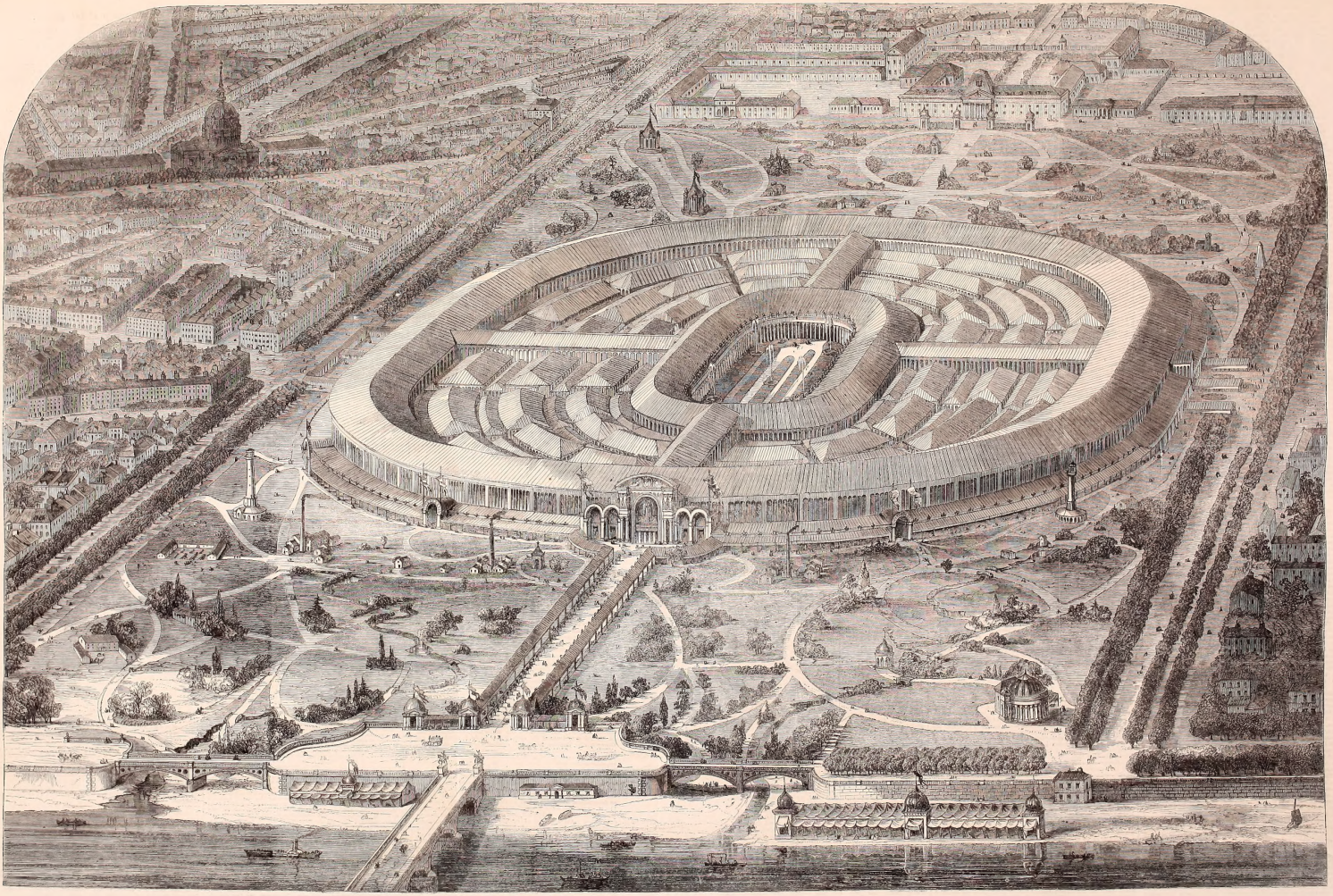
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS.—SEE PAGE 525.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS.—SEE PAGE 509.



GE 619.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS.—SEE PAGE 528.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAN anyone learned in things not generally known trace the connection between charity and dining? Although hypercrites assert that we know nothing about it, the English are essentially a dining people. It may be that the accounts of hecatombs of underdone meat, and magnificent half cooked *au naturel*, which our neighbours set down as the staple of our feasting, has become rather a caricature, yet no Frenchman would probably allow that we have acquired the art of dining; it is only the system which we practise. The ordinary charity dinner, in the course of the season, is not a social institution, worse, well; for many a man who would not in cold blood bestow anything on an orphanage or a hospital, after what has been to him a sensuatory feast will give liberally out of the abundance, not of his heart, but of an organ a little lower in his body. Something of this would seem to prevail at Bristol, and to be the explanation of a triple-caste dinner annually in honour of the great local benefactor, Edward Colston; the secondary object of the gathering being to obtain subscriptions to supplement the funds left by that worthy for charitable purposes. It would appear, however, that the primary object was not a bond of union; for each political party dines reparatedly, while a third feast is provided for a body which calls itself neutral and owns at all talk of public affairs. Although brought about by different roads, the result is, it is believed, satisfactory—a liberal contribution being into the coffers of the charities; and perhaps a slight stimulus is given to the understanding by the spice of antagonism which the three separate meetings indicate as existing. This year both the Liberal and the Conservative parties were animated by such a novelty as the appearance of new M.P.s for the borough of Bristol and the second division of the county of Somerset ould afford. In the borough, though Mr. Henry Berkley retains his nearly thirty years' tenure of the representation, and was present to vindicate his claims thereto; a new member was paraded in the person of Sir Morton Peto, who, as he was expected to give him an egression, after the manner of the Romans, on account of some distinguishing quality or performance, was described as the "employer of 10,000 men." Having, doubtless for good reasons—perhaps on account of the last that was urged—those blank words within an omnibus ride of its member—quitted Finsbury, Sir Morton suddenly plunged deep into the good graces of the Bristolians (Mr. Berkeley says it was his impression; but did he not harness) ; and, making a good fight against a Conservative, was triumphantly returned at the last election. Mr. Berkeley, M.P., has had to act on behalf of Colston with the Liberals was Colonel Kingscote, who, being a Gloucestershire magnate and member of the county family of that county, is acceptable at Bristol.

There was a tremendous expression of faith at this banquet. Mr. Berkeley, probably thinking that his constituents would like to see something of the way in which he conducts those high negotiations which are as regular annuals in the House as Colston's feasts are at Bristol, went in for exactly the same sort of thing. Those who are familiar with the pearly duologue which is the usual business of a member, great or small, in the house, will easily realise the kind of thing which he delivered at Bristol. For Mr. Berkeley, the words of Miss Biddy Fudge, inserted "hyanas in low;" and anyone may be allowed to imagine an heralder giving the cue to the cheers, laughter, jokes and illustrations, strung together on the slenderest thread of argument. If the kind of thing of which Mr. Berkeley's ballot-speech in the house consist be endurable—firstly, because it is odd; and secondly, because, however our legislators may talk, they are supposed to be evidently in earnest on a political question of abstract importance—it is probable that few persons will seethe point of making a long drawn-out speech on a newspaper upon the same topic. It is, however, one way of paying a tribute to Lord Palmerston; but it was a roundabout, not to say a clumsy, way of doing it. Mr. Berkeley, after showing himself in a similitude of his principal part as a member of Parliament to a fresh, and therefore, as he thought, a more highly appreciative audience, may have been too much for him; but it may be suggested to Mr. Berkeley that whatever may be his constituents, who will only make reappearance next Session, there will be at least 350 or 370 new members in the house who will be anxious to see in a great extent a fresh field and pasture new wherein to disport himself in his peculiar fashion in the coming year.

But, whatever may have been Mr. Berkeley's pretensions on this occasion, they paled before the portentous enunciation of Sir Morton Peto. Having just returned from a long visit to America, he seemed to think it incumbent upon him to speak his matures and experiences at once. He was not going to write volumes of other travellers. He spoke on public affairs with an authority which might cause mere members of parliament to think that one man's apparent power in the state, and to wonder if we were approaching that point in political evolution when a species of dictatorship is inevitable, at least for a time. The hon. gentleman was very tolerant of the Lord Lieuten, and for the moment he thought that if it had not been for measures which that noble Lord had been mainly instrumental in carrying, Sir Morton Peto could not at that moment have been a member of Parliament. It is to be hoped that there may be some people who do not see any special ground for gratitude to Lord Russell in that connection. But, then, the member for Bristol was good enough to say that he was willing to give time—two, or three years, he presumed—to see what the Reform in Parliament; and indicated a readiness to permit an inquiry into the state of the suffrage and the condition of the people under that privilege; so that Lord Elcho may count with some reason on getting the Commission on those points which he has put on the above early next Session. On the whole, the impression that a diligent, we will not say painful, perusal of Sir Morton Peto's speech leaves on one is, that he is ready and willing to undertake the entire management and administration of the country—by contract!

The Conservatives at the second banquet were certainly, but only with the gloss of novelty. Mr. Greville is a new member for Somersetshire, but he is not a new member of Parliament, having sat for Windsor in a former Parliament and has even been a Lord of the Treasury in a Tory Government. As a new Sir William Temple he may be supposed to have had an opportunity of studying the classics, at least so far as to be acquainted with those quotations which are dear to country gentlemen because they are enshalmed in that collection of rudiments which even they have managed to get through. It was, therefore, natural that, in reading—not hearing, therefore, it may really not be his fault—he reminded of a certain sage who "*semper ante vadoque sees*" are the pivot words, he will comprehend what one means. In justice, it may be said that by-the-by-reminded-of-a-certain-sage candidate very well; though Mr. Fremantle is by no means the man to be paling in his nurse's arms. As a matter of fact Sir William Temple was, in his way, a personage in the house. Mr. Greville has a tolerable gap in the Conservative ranks to fill up, and there is also a vacancy in the private business, or, rather, the chairmanship business, left by his predecessor. As to Lord Papers, we are not aware that Knatchbull in the representation of the division, and who made his first public appearance amongst his constituents on this occasion, so far as the chroniclers inform us, has succeeded to the title of the Colonel is about the extent of the change.

The leader of her Majesty's Opposition has been rather busy in Bucks, but for the nonce he appears to have laid down politics and taken up horses. In his character of a country gentleman, Mr. Disraeli appears in the body of agricultural meetings, and, professing to have some thither to learn, is a short time after found at the head of a boast leading, and practically telling the people about him that they are altogether as obtuse as usual in their knowledge and advantages of the cattle plague. He speaks with so much authority under the guise of meek suggestion that one is inclined to believe—and we believe that he is engaged—following in a manner the example of Lord Derby—in educing the dull hours which he has to spend under the cold shade of opposition by translating the Georgics of Virgil.

The Russian language is for the future to receive official sanction in Finland as well as the Finnish and Swedish tongues. The introduction of the Finnish dialect into the law courts of the duchy is comparatively recent, Swedish alone having formerly enjoyed that privilege.

It is stated that at a Cabinet Council held last Saturday it was determined to address a remonstrance to the Spanish Government against the conduct of the Admiral commanding the Spanish fleet off Valparaiso and the means taken by Spain to enforce her demands upon Chili; and a Cabinet messenger conveying the instructions to the British Minister at Madrid was dispatched on Saturday evening.

FLORENCE, THE CAPITAL OF ITALY.

THE famous and beautiful city which has been chosen for the capital of the new kingdom of Italy is situated in the central part of the Italian peninsula, where the valley of the Arno, inclosed on three sides by mountains or lofty hills of the Apennine range, opens westward into the wide plain of Tuscany, thence spreading as far as the eye can see along each bank of the river to the sea, which, in fact, is not far off in the seacoast with the port of Leghorn.

This fair plain, extending from east to west about sixty miles, and perhaps eighty or ninety miles from the mountains of Lucca and Pistoia on the north to those above Sienna which divide it from the Roman States on the south, is one of the most interesting countries in Europe by its associations with the history of the Middle Ages. From the twelfth to the sixteenth century, while other nations, which had been subdued to feudalism, were roughly welded into a harder consistency of political government, Italy was the scene of the great monarchies of the modern world—such as France and England, Spain and the Germanic Empire—were developed in their certain growing and flourished in this region of Italy enjoyed a practical independence. Some, indeed, might say, a merely nominal allegiance to the Emperor elected by the Princes of Germany and invested with a titular supremacy by the shadow of a Roman Senate. But these Imperial pretensions, whatever their force in Lombardy, or in Sicily and Naples, where the Emperor had numerous vassals and princes claiming dominion in the name of the paramount lord had frequently created the most illustrious of their names, was constantly baffled by the strength and spirit of the city republics of Tuscany; and Florence was the soul of that glorious resistance. Defeating every Imperial attempt to reduce her to a province, the nobility of artisans, weavers, dyers, and smiths; or by the policy of her statesmen, whose wealth, ingenuity, and skill in commerce made the wealthy town; keeping up, at the same time, the practices of social self-government, the municipal liberties, the local administration; and joining to herself, with an instinctive prescience of her future destinies, the cities of her own race, she became the colleagues of protection and service, by purchase or voluntary surrender, and by a forcible union, of the smaller republics of Florence became the most important of the Italian States. Florence, too, was then, as now, the richest, the most highly civilised, the most refined community in Italy. Her merchants were the genius of ancient Greece, taking, like Athens, the intellectual leadership of her town all genius and learning, and developing, in her turn, the most complete their political union—a consummation which seemed possible to the Greek City only in the fables of Plato—was in fact, and was realised in our own day. These are the historic antecedents of the queenly Tuscan City, which has been chosen, by the voice of all the other to the glories of the Italian name, as the birthplace of so many of those illustrious men—Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Machiavelli, Americo Vespucci, Galileo, and others whose performances and discoveries have most contributed to the intellectual progress of modern and the fine arts, of science, philosophy, and geographical research. We can very well understand the claims of Florence to be preferred above all others as the capital of Italy. Her historic associations are such, although defaced by the corruptions and humiliations of the Papal Court, as to be the most interesting to the whole of the civilised minds. It is worthy of remark, however, that Rome, since the decline of the Papal power, has begun to rise in the estimation of temporal sovereignty and the seat of an ecclesiastical dominion ruling over the minds of Europe, has got to be, next to Florence, the most eminent Italians—poets, painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, men of science, philosophers, statesmen, lawyers, soldiers, politicians, and even theologians, who have adorned Italian nationality and recommended their native land to the grateful admiration of the world. Florence, which is the old town in the Romagna, with Modena, Umbria, and the Marches, may rank next to those of Rome and Naples in the list of the provinces of Italy; but Florence, it must be confessed that Rome stands lowest of all in the list. All these provinces, however, will be duly represented and displayed in St. Peter's and the Vatican, and in the other gorgeous churches and palaces of Rome; but the original masterpieces of genius—the genius of a Roman; whereas the people of Florence in the time of their freedom had so many natural geniuses that they displayed in besides taking the foremost place in Italian politics—besides taking a place similar to that of Athens in England in the commercial and financial affairs of the world—they do, moreover, in addition to more substantial products, rend forth a host of gifted artists, in every generation, whose productions are not only remarkable for attaining the highest merit, may be seen dispersed through all the galleries and museums of Europe.

Such are the achievements of Florence in past ages, and so well has she deserved the honour of being selected as the capital of the kingdom of Italy have now conferred upon her. This decision, though it was threatened by the expectations of the Roman party, seems to be now the fulfilment of the convention of September, 1864, with reference to the Roman question, and for some years been entertained by the Italian statesmen as the most desirable settlement for the capital of the new kingdom. It was expressly advocated in 1861, in a pamphlet by the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister at the Imperial court of Piedmontese gentleman who was one of the very earliest, more than twenty years ago, to urge the claims of Florence to the high destination of Italy on the basis of constitutional freedom. In addition to the motives which may appear to recommend the Florentine territory to partake of a sentimental character, there are serious practical considerations in favour of the selection which have to be duly remembered that General Chiallini, in a debate of the Italian Parliament last year, showed that Florence was above the position in a strategical point of view, and presented a scheme for the fortification of the roads leading from the north of Italy to Florence, and for the disposition of troops so as to form a defensive line for the Piedmontese army, which would then run great risk, in marching upon the capital, if it were placed at Rome, in the heart of the Italian in Piedmont. The position of Rome, on the other hand, has been pointed out by the Italian generals as being peculiarly suited for offensive operations, for that city to be covered against an enemy advancing from the Tuscan frontier, and southward along the Apennine range. Florence, though geographically more distant from Austria and Venetia than Rome, is in fact much nearer to Rome in the true centre of population in Italy; there being about eleven millions of people to the south, and about the same number to the north of a line drawn from Florence to Ancona, the two extremities of the three millions in the Venetian provinces, not yet delivered from the Austrian yoke. The accessibility of Florence by several different lines of railroad from north, south, east, and west, and the facility of keeping up communications with the sea, by the ample arsenal of Spezzia at no great distance and Genoa on the neighbouring coast, have also been pointed out as reasons for the strategical argument, in the opinion of all foreigners who have visited Florence and know, more than any Italians, the comparative merits of the cities. The former city, though exposed to cold mountain winds in winter, and in summer subject to the heat of the sun, is, generally speaking, stimulating, as to the enjoyment of the open air, and delightful in the atmosphere of the Papal city would be likely to agree with the active and laborious habits of public business to which Cavour and Ricasoli have trained the members of the Administration and of the Legislature of the United Kingdom. Florence is situated in the midst of luxuriance and lightness of its atmosphere, as well as by the cheerful vivacity and civility of its social life, is likely to have a salutary influence upon the honourable and official gentlemen who are called to reside there in the service of their common country.

The aspect of this favoured city, when viewed from either of the neighbouring hills—which stand around it bearing their walled vineyards, their groves of silvered-green olives, and their dark avenues of cypress high above the fertile fields and fruit-gardens of the valley, and with a hundred rural villas glittering white among their sunny slopes, above which the towers and battlements of some grim old castle or convent peer down from the crest of the hill—the aspect of Florence is always delightful, whether it be from Fiesole on the north-east side, or from the View road on the south-west side. The view from the south-east, which last is the View we have chosen (from an excellent photograph by Mr. James Graham) for the large Engraving presented with this Number of our Journal.

Here, upon the terrace in front of the ancient church and monastery, where, in 1530, during the fatal siege, Michael Angelo, painter, poet, sculptor, architect, and military engineer, directing the patriotic defence of the Republican City, constructed his fortifications against the army of Charles V.—here we look down upon the most interesting part of Florence. It is the Florence of the old Free Commonwealth, the Florence of Dante, which we see before us, divided only by the Arno and by the narrow space which is left back from the hill of San Miniato where our View is taken. Those who do not know the precise situation, but have a general notion of the chief objects of interest usually sought for by visitors to Florence, should be forewarned that several of the most remarkable palaces and churches are not to be found in this View. The Duomo, with its campanile, the Baptistery, the palace and cost, to obtain a panoramic view of the whole of Florence, or even of the greater part of it, from some other eligible point. They are dispersed on both banks of the river and in different quarters of the city. We must, therefore, look out there other than either the Pitti Palace or the churches of Santo Spirito and of the Carmine, which lie out of sight to the spectator's left hand, on the south or near side of the river; nor the Church of Santa Maria Novella, too far narrowed on the opposite bank; nor the Church of Santa Croce, which is hidden behind the trees at the extreme right hand corner of the Engraving. Still further to the left, and farther off, and beyond the large extension of our View might have been desirable. A mile of the Long' Arno, to the left, with its newly-built mansions and hotels, and with two of the most conspicuous of the Ponte Santa Trinità, adorned with statues of the Seasons, and the Ponte alla Carraja—besides the impression there would rather show the visitor, where that year and the city wall terminate at the entrance to the Cascine or Public Park, must be left to the imagination of our readers, being necessarily excluded from the limits of the present Illustration. In this manner, full of Florence, and other buildings, which lie one behind another, beyond our View to the right hand, and occupied by some of the most noble edifices in the suburbs of Florence, can only be left to the memory of those who have seen them or to the hope of those who have not. With this explanation, which was requisite to prevent the reader from looking for objects that are not represented in the Engraving, we will now point out a few of the principal features which are actually given in the picture.

Beginning at the extreme right, where the Church of Santa Croce, as we said, is out of sight, we see the open space in front, across the street of the foreground and the large modern house on the opposite side of the way, which is called the piazza de Piazza Santa Croce, in front of the church, where the statue of Dante was unveiled, in the presence of Kossuth, during the recent festival and celebration of the poet's birth, on Sunday, the 14th of last May, some illustrations of which appeared in the Journal of the 24th of June. The Piazza di Santa Croce, in truth, may boast of glorious historical associations, going back to the middle of the thirteenth century, a time when Dante was born. It was there, in 1256, that the popular Assembly was held, which, by a supreme resolution of the Florentine Commonwealth, at once forced the Ghibelline nobles of political power, renounced the supremacy of the German Emperor, and established the democratical constitution which grew so quickly to be one of the most famous States of that period. The Church of Santa Croce, which was commenced in 1294, at edition of the marble façade, may be regarded as the Florentine Westminster Abbey, from the numbers of eminent men of the most distinguished men, besides Dante, who have conferred honour upon the country of their birth. There are the tombs of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, of Niccolò Machiavelli, of Galileo Galilei, and of Vittorio Alfieri, the last a Piedmontese. A familiar stanza from Childe Harold will be in the recollection to quote, expressive of feelings of reverence and the thoughtful meditations inspired by a visit to this sacred place of the dead:

> "In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie
> Ashes which make it holier dust than earth."

But if Santa Croce be the Westminster Abbey of Florence, the Duomo, or Cathedral, with the tall tower of St Mark's Campanile, will compare well always occur most naturally to the mind of an Englishman when his eye rests upon the mighty dome, towering in the city, as in London, which forms the most conspicuous object in the middle of the View. The Florentine Duomo, or Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, is above St. Paul's. Its cupola, which is of an octagonal shape, and covered with red tiles, is both broader and wider than St. Paul's, though the entire height from the ground, 387 ft, including the main building, is not quite equal to the huge cathedral of London. The length of the Duomo is 500 ft.; its breadth, with the transepts, 310 ft.; the nave, which is divided into aisles over with slabs of white and black, and reddish yellow, laid with cunning alternation, is patterns designed by the first artists of Florence, and executed in a very pleasing and agreeable effect. This noble structure, built from the designs and under the superintendence of Arnolfo, Giotto, and Brunelleschi, between 1298 and 1450, is one of the most remarkable, on the taste, the wealth, and liberality of the citizens of the Florentine Republic; it may vie with the finest cathedrals whatever in Europe, and is second to Royal and Imperial endowments among other nations of Europe.

The Bell Tower, or Campanile, which we see in our Engraving, seems quite close to the end of the cathedral, though it is really a few yards distant; and it is also, as we have said, not quite so high as beautiful—if not, as Mr. Ruskin and others have pronounced it, *the* most beautiful bell tower in the world. It is a square tower of marbles, the varying dimensions of which are so adjusted to each other as to produce a perfect harmony of proportions. The total height is 276 ft.; the architecture is of the Gothic character of the Italian style. The same method of external decoration, by alternate pieces of differently coloured marbles, which is called in Italian *a pezzi e corsi*, is employed in the Campanile of Tuscany, has been applied to the Campanile, but even more richly and exquisitely than in the case of the Duomo. Indeed, the Campanile story is adorned, moreover, with an interesting series of sculptures in which the whole progress of human life, from infancy to age, which are sixteen colossal statues, four on each side.

The Baptistery, which is the most ancient edifice in the Engraving is little to the left of the Campanile, and having likewise the appearance from that point of view, of attached to the cathedral, is the cathedral, stands in the Piazza del Duomo, opposite the church door on its western side. Its outside is covered, like the other buildings of Florence, with the same marbles, arranged in a less elaborate style of ornament and without their pleasing variety of colour. It is chiefly remarkable, however, for the three magnificent specimens of sculptured scenes of Bible history, done by Andrea Pisano and Ghiberti, and which may be seen in perfection from the pictures in the Renaissance Court of our Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The interior, where the Florentines have their most solemn religious festivals, is, of course, to the mind of a devout and patriotic Florentine, invested with a sacredness and sanctity which no home affections can inspire. But in a passage of his great poem, how he once got into trouble by breaking the marble lid of the font in his baptismal ceremony, the unfortunate little boy will not object, beneath the lid, through the round hole where it was dipped, as would, but for his interference, have been poured as well as baptised.

Referring once more to the Engraving, we invite the reader's notice to a large and magnificent building, appearing hardly less lofty even on its lofty summit, resting, he w perceive, not on the four walls of the tower, but on a high and massive substructure, with several projecting bolkens far outside four walls. This is the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, or Old Palace, of Florence, the Hall of Supreme Government, Council Chamber, and House of Parliament, or Legislative Assembly, of the Florentine Republic of Dante. After the elective magistracy of the Commonwealth, the Anziani, or Priori, chosen by household suffrage in the several wards, and their president, the Gonfaloniere or standard-bearer, with the captain of the civic militia, vast constantly to reside during the two months of their official term, being forbidden to leave the stern abode of State for any private business or pleasure. No building, not even the Capitol at Rome, has been the witness of a more adventurous history than this grim old pile, which now receives the assembled deputies and senators of the new kingdom of Italy, opening the second Parliament of the united nation. In looking at the View carefully, we may observe the other large buildings—the *Barg* the church of Or San Michele, and part of the Badia di

San Firenze, coming nearly into a line with the battlemented mass of the Palazzo Vecchio. These cannot easily be distinguished without an exact knowledge of the relative positions of the different streets in which they stand. The Uffizi, which contains the most extensive and precious collections of busts, paintings, statues, and other works of art—surpassing even the renowned picture-gallery of the Pitti Palace—is a long range of building, from the angle of the Piazza della Signoria, where it abuts on the Palazzo Vecchio, extending towards the river, as shown in our View.

The new bridge represented in the Engraving are, first, the Ponte alle Grazie, or Ponte Rubaconte as it is sometimes called, which is seen in the middle, having a large arch, and supported on each pier; and, secondly, the Ponte Vecchio, "the Old Bridge," half a mile lower down the stream. This bridge is also supported on arches, on each side the roadway, with shops mostly occupied by jewellers or goldsmiths, who have also their habitations in the upper floors or rooms, on the same premises. But the River Arno, which shrinks in the summer to only a trace and shallow stream, comes down occasionally in the winter to only a tremendous flood, as our readers will probably remember from the spirited sketch, by Mr. T. L. Rowbotham, we engraved for our publication of Jan. 4, 1864; and it may be conjectured that at such seasons the rickety old houses of the Ponte Vecchio are not a safe or desirable residence.

The streets of Florence are generally narrow, but very clean, and smoothly paved with flat flagstones, which make them quite safe under pleasant walking, but are not so good for horses and carriages. Most of the principal streets have no foot-pavement whatever. The more ancient parts of the town the streets are rather gloomy; the large mansions of the Florentine nobility and wealthy merchants present as much with a view to defensive strength as to showing an agreeable front. Many of the houses are built in a plain and substantial manner, with iron gratings in every window, the upper stories display all the grace of Italian domestic architecture. The Florence Club all the grace of Italian domestic architecture. The Florence Club got on the top of Newgate would give a notion of the effect. The basement of the Pitti Palace is a stupendous example of this kind.

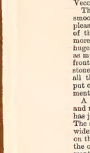
A curious sight is the demolishing of one of the old city walls, and making a delightful promenade, or boulevard, all round Florence, has just been arranged by the municipal authorities of the municipality. The street leading to the King's residence, the Pitti Palace, has been widened. The projected extension of the city walls includes Bellosguardo, on the road to Fiesole, and as far as the Villa Poggio Imperiale, on the opposite side, will soon provide the same accommodation to much wanted in the metropolis of a great country.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD FREDERICK BRACKLEK.

Lord Frederick Charles Prior Beauclerk, of Little Grimsby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, Captain in the Royal Navy, who died on Thursday, the 16th ult., at Ingoldmells, in that county, was the second son of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, by his second wife, Georgiana, daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Keats, of Little Grimsby Hall. He was born June 28, 1803, and was for only two years in the Royal Navy when, on attaining his age of 21, he married, Feb. 16, 1825, Jemima, sixth daughter of James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, Clackmannanshire, by whom he leaves four sons, William Nedthorpe and Frederick Amelius.

SIR RICHARD BROOKE, BART.



Sir Richard Brooke, sixth Baronet, of Norton Priory, in the county of Chester, who died, on the 11th inst., at his seat, Norton Priory, near Preston-Brook, was eldest son of Sir Richard Brooke, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Cunliffe, second Baronet, of Acton Park. He was born Aug. 19, 1805, and was educated at Eton College. He was a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant for the county of Chester, and was a High Sheriff thereof in 1835. He succeeded to the baronetcy more than seventy years. He married, Dec. 8, 1831, his first cousin Harriet, second daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, third Baronet, of Acton Park; and by her (who died in 1870) had five sons, three of whom survive him, and five female children, all of whom have married—viz., Mary, wife of Rowland Eyles-Stephens Warrington, Esq., of Aston, Cheshire; Harriet, wife of William, eleventh Viscount Strangford; Emily, wife of the Rev. Richard Bourke Williamson, and mother of Edward, second son of Lord Skelmorlie; Caroline Frances, wife of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, fifth son of Henry, second Earl of Harewood; and Sophia, wife of Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst, Baronet. Sir Richard Brooke is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Richard Brooke, seventh Baronet, who was born Dec. 13, 1834, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards. He married, Dec. 12, 1848, Lady Lucinda Catherine Lambton, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.B., and sister of James, present Earl Fife, K.T., and by her (who died Dec. 25, 1864) has a family of six sons and three daughters. This family of Brooke is of very old standing in the county of Chester; they are a branch of the Brookes of Mere, in Cheshire, sprung immediately from Sir Richard Brooke of Norton, a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1554. The present Baronet's great-grandfather was Sheriff of Cheshire during the Civil War and his grandfather was Colonel of Grey Cloaks, the first Baronet, being so created after the Restoration, in 1662. He was the direct ancestor of the Baronet just dead and of the present Baronet.

VICE-ADMIRAL AUSTIN.

Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Thomas Austin, K.C.B., who died on the 16th inst., at his residence in Leicester-square, was the last survivor of those who, in early lifetime, entered the Royal Navy in the spring of 1815, and was a first-class volunteer and midshipman under Captain Sir Edward Brenton, and under Captain Sir Charles Ogle, with whom he witnessed the chief operations of the American War, including the capture of Washington, Baltimore, Fort Erie, New Orleans, and the bombardment of Stonington. He subsequently acted on the African coast and in the Mediterranean and South American stations. He shared in Captain Parry's second Polar expedition, sailing as First Lieutenant in the Hecla, and commanded the Griper in the last and most important part in the operations on the coast of Syria, and was present at the capture of Acre. He was Captain of the Excellent in 1854, and assisted in the first great trials then made in forcing the popular opinion to accept the fact that the body of 1850 Egyptians were driven from a stronghold and were compelled to surrender. He was also at the capture of Bomarsund. For his services in the war on the coast of Syria he was made a C.B. He held various commands up till 1858, when he was appointed Admiral-Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, from which he retained up to November last year. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1857, and also in Vice-Admiral. He was a Knight of the Order of the Bath, last. The gallant Admiral had been more than fifty years in the Navy, forty of which he spent in hard, active service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. RAMSAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Burnett Ramsay, who died at his seat, Banbury Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on the 10th inst., was the eldest son of Captain Thomas Ramsay, 67th Regiment, by his first wife, Jane, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Burnett, of Kemnay, in the county of Aberdeen, and was born in Edinburgh. He was but a few months old when his father died, early age, and, after some hard service, retired about twelve years ago, with the rank of Captain in her Majesty's Indian Army, and settled in the estate of Banbury Lodge on the demise of his late uncle, Lieutenant-General William Burnett, Deputy-Lieutenant for George-hill, county of Aberdeen, and Colonel of Cruttes. Captain Ramsay was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia, which command he resigned when Cardross raised that regiment to a very high state of efficiency. His ill-health, however, compelled him to resign that command also, and he devoted with a great measure to the duties of a country gentleman. He was for some years a magistrate for the county of Aberdeen, and took a warm interest in the foreign high rent in that county. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant. He was a strong regular discharge of duty in that modest position set an example which had a salutary effect on the people. He was a staunch and zealous advocate of various philanthropic and religious movements.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lady Tyrwhitt, relict of Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt-Jones, Bart., of Stanley Park, Shropshire, and Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, who died at Bayswell in London, on the 23rd ult., by the executors and trustees—namely, Thomas Tyrwhitt-Jones, Esq., Prior-park, Somersetshire; Colonel Charles Tyrwhitt, Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The testatrix, Elizabeth Wallaston, Lady Tyrwhitt, was the daughter of John Macnamara, Esq., of St. Kilda. Her husband, the late Sir Thomas, who died in 1859, had assumed the additional name of Jones, which was discontinued by his son, the present Baronet. Her Ladyship died on the 24th of June last, having executed her will on May 23, 1851, and added two codicils, 1861 and 1864. Her Ladyship has bequeathed to her son, Sir Richard Thomas Tyrwhitt, Bart., the sum of £1000, which was presented to her late husband by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, and also the gold medal and bequeaths to him all the very ornaments and trust, &c., brought from China; to her daughters and granddaughters various specific relics, also rings and other articles of jewellery, as well as pecuniary legacies to them and to her sons; and to her sister, Caroline Macnamara, an annuity of £100. Her son Colonel Tyrwhitt is appointed residuary legatee.

The will of the Hon. Dr. C. Hamilton, D.C.L., late M.P., formerly Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under £6000. The will is concise, and in his own handwriting, dated 1863. The testator died in August last, aged sixty-eight. He was an Admiralty by birth, and the son of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. Hamilton, of Nova Scotia. This learned Judge and popular writer was twice married—first, in 1824, to Louisa, daughter of Captain L. Newman, R.N., by whom he had seven, in 1836, to Sarah Harriet, daughter of W. Mortyn Owen, Esq. He has bequeathed the whole of his property, both real and personal, to his wife, whom he has appointed sole executrix. (For obituary and portrait see Number for Sept. 2 and 9.)

The will of Richard Martineau, Esq., late of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, who died on the 8th ult., and of Thomas Mott, of Chiswick-street, was proved in the London Court, on the 28th ult., by his son, John Martineau, Esq., and a nephew-in-law, Frederick Thomas Somerset Soddon, Esq., of Gracechurch-square, Hyde Park, the executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. The testator, who was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county and Bank of England, and a Director of the London, and Royal Free Hospital; and a like legacy of £500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The late Lord Chancellor Westbury, Baronet, of Bromham, has bequeathed to the Birmingham General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital (Birmingham), and the Birmingham and Midland Institute a legacy of £1000. And the late James Crossley, Esq., of Arrerer-cross, Hampstead, has bequeathed to the Literary Fund Society a legacy of £1000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** The majority of our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

Student (Clifton).—Your solution of No. 1165 is correct.

T. T.T.O.—How is that possible, when the adverse B's Pawn can take it en passant?

W. A. W. (Bath).—Your solution is correct.

A. W., of Bath.—Shall be glad to receive any communication for insertion. We wish you well for it in debates.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1163 by J. B. G. B.'R (6th); C. B. (7th); R. H. B. (8th); Rev. J. C. (8th); Rev. J. Wesley, B. W. F., S. of Academy, J. B. S., R. R. R., I. T., Thereth, of Bath.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1164 by Arthur B. B., Rev. Big, Hope Chas Club, Tribunite, M. G. G., Carlow, W. P. C., I. B., Student, Plymbel Tiverell, E. S., of Norwich, Rev. J. C., Rev. Wesley, Rev. J. B. S., C. B., R. H. B., J. Mallett, R. A. S., and Sorrento. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1165 by Syntax, Rosetta, E. B. T., Vernon, Fidelis, Rev. J. C., Rev. J. Wesley, R. H. B., Rev. Big, Hope Chas Club, Rev. J. B. S., Student, Plymbel Tiverell, E. S., Norwich, Rev. J. C., Rev. Wesley, Rev. J. B. S., Dando Bismont, R. I., P. T. G., 1865, Ilfracombe, W. B., P. C., G. T., Westbourne, and Her Pretty Lucy Long, Tower Club, Dando Bismont, Canterbury, Eighteen Pawns Walsh, A. Shawcross, Hinton, Lotty, Wife Catty-Jones, Marlowe, Telly, Kestrel, Ilfracombe, W. B., Rosetta, Vernon, Fidelis, Rev. J. C., Rev. Wesley, Rev. J. B. S., Student, Plymbel Tiverell, E. S., Norwich, Rev. J. C., Rev. Wesley, R. H. B., P. C., Rev. Big, Hope Chas Club, Dando Bismont, R. I., P. T. G., 1865, Ilfracombe, W. B., Canterbury, Eighteen Pawns Walsh, A. Shawcross, Hinton, Lotty, Wife Catty-Jones, Marlowe, Telly, Kestrel,

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MESSRS. MOLLEY and HIGHWOOD are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, on FRIDAY, DEC. 4, at Eleven for Twelve precisely, about 50 dozens of capital CLARET. The bottled wine is of the vintage of 1858, and is the property of a gentleman declining business. The cask wine is of the vintage of 1862, and is shipped by the well-known firms of Quatre Harris and Co. and Pierre Calvet and Co., of Bordeaux. The wines are of the most delicate flavour, and of the highest quality—consisting of Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Larose, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Lascombes, Chateau Rauzan, and other well-known Clarets. In quarts and pints and 3 dozens and 6 dozens cases. Also a few dozens of Chateau Yquem, of great age and quality, in quarts and 3 quarters of the old Port, for immediate drinking. Samples may be had on payment six days before the sale, and orders may be given to execute at the sale. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 19, Fairbrother-row, St. Paul's, E.C.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TRAY SERVICES, in large assortment, at very moderate prices. Also a beautiful variety of every description of GLASS, suitable for the above, and for presents and wedding-cake baskets. Fine-class quality, superior taste, low prices.
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Ornamental Glass for Presents, Wedding and Birthday presents.
Rich Cut Glass Decanters, Ewers, Jewellery mounted.
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HEAL and SON, OF TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, have greatly enlarged their premises, for the purpose of showing in detail their extensive stock of Bedsteads. They have also added a Furnishing Department, replete with a different Suite of Bed-room Furniture; these are inexpensive, but of good quality and design. Heal and Son, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W. The most complete stock of Bed-room Furniture in the Kingdom.
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SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS. Black Silks, 21l. 10s. to 5 guineas the Full Dress (11 yards). Moire Antiques, 21 10s. to 6 guineas. Fashionable manufactures. Patterns post-free.
Velvet Jackets, lined throughout, cut and quilted, 2 guineas.
French and Paisley Shawls and Scarfs, 1 guinea to 10 guineas.
Corded Silk Rugs, Bonnet-Shaped Mantles.
Chetwood Crabbe, 54, 55, 56, Lud-gate-hill, 24 only.
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NEWELL and CO. are the Sole Consignees to upwards of 100 Sealskins, purchased under most favourable circumstances. These Skins are of the finest quality, and will be made up in the most elegant and fashionable manner, and sold at the lowest possible prices.
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JOHN MAYER, 4, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London, S.W.

CHOLERA.—DIXON and CALVERT'S Essence of Ginger and Aromatic Cordial Elixir. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors. ADMIRAL BIRTS should be worn by all. As a preventive under cholera influences it is invaluable.—Manufactory, 1, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E. Sold by all respectable Druggists, Chemists, and Perfumers.

WELL-CUT-LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. L. DAVIS, 5, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted the same day. Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 5, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1345.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SPAIN AND CHILI.

DISAPPROBATION of profligacy in a youth is usually tempered with pity for his inexperience. There are few things, however, that provoke such unmitigated censure as repeated relapses on the part of an elderly man, whenever means and opportunity fall within his reach, into the vices of his earlier days. Spain seems intent on exhibiting this weakness on a national scale. In the palmy age of her ascendancy she was wont to indulge without scruple her domineering temper, and to feed her greatness upon what she extorted from others far more than upon the rewards of her legitimate enterprise or upon what she made her own by the exercise of her industry. Her prosperity, like a gorgeous dream, passed away, and for several generations she has been condemned to eat the bitter fruit of her own unrighteous policy. Latterly, a few years of domestic tranquillity have enabled her to share to some extent the material benefits resulting from the vast expansion of commerce outside her own limits. She might easily have profited by it much more largely than she has done. But the slight revival with which she has been favoured has but resuscitated the tendencies which more than a century and a half of



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MELFORD HALL, SUFFOLK, THE SEAT OF LORD ALFRED PAGET.—SEE PAGE 561.

pitiable humiliation has failed to extinguish; and no sooner had she recovered consciousness of growing strength than she looked about her for occasions to exert it at the expense of weaker neighbours. Her invasion of Morocco, her intrusion in relation to Mexico, her reassumption of sovereignty in St. Domingo, her snatch at Peru, and now, again, her preposterous behaviour towards Chili, justify the world's suspicion that Spain has not even yet learned the lesson which her own experience should have learned for her conscience—that the lasting pre-eminence of a people can only be built upon the foundation of virtuous character.

Notwithstanding the tidings which have transpired within the last few days, and to which we shall presently revert, we fear the outrageous injustice of Admiral Pareja towards the Chilian Republic was premeditated by the higher authorities at home. It is certain that the Spanish Government based their complaint against Chili upon grounds of offence which it would be mild to call puerile. It is certain that they recalled Senor Tavira, their ordinary Minister, for having accepted (although he was known to be in receipt) the explanations of the Government charged with misconduct. It is all but certain that Admiral Pareja's known vindictive feelings towards the Chilians, in whose war of independence his father lost his life, were the principal reason of his appointment as Plenipotentiary in the room of Tavira, and that he was counted on as a man that might be trusted to enforce a silly claim in the most offensive manner. The enterprise, therefore, such as it was, must be sanctified, in all its main features at least, to the O'Donnell Cabinet, who first found occasion for a quarrel with Chili, and who gave Admiral Pareja ample means of pushing it to extremities. If the latter has overstepped the bounds of international comity in his management of the affair, there is no good reason to suppose that the atrocious violence of his insolent and overbearing demeanour, much rather than the character of his acts, are displeasing to his superiors, and that if no remonstrance had been reached them from influential quarters no check would have been placed upon the Admiral's violence. In fact, we are informed on what appears to be incontestable authority that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a circular note to the representatives of Spain at foreign Courts, has formally expressed approval of Admiral Pareja's conduct, as well as the determination of the Government at Madrid not to permit the dignity of Spain to be outraged without exacting satisfaction.

What, then, are the original offences charged against the Republic of Chili, and in what way has the dignity of the Spanish nation been affronted? It is necessary to take this into consideration, for everybody who has read the falsehood the world and the world understands how easy it is for a strong state to make unreasonable demands upon the weak, and to resent non-compliance with them as an unpardonable violation of relative obligations. Spain had specified through Senor Tavira four grounds of dissatisfaction with Chili. She had lost national honour had been disparaged by some street brawlers in front of the Spanish Minister's house at Santiago; for which, however, that same Minister had acknowledged that due reparation had been made. Secondly, that some Chilian journalists had sharply commented on the conduct of Spain towards Peru, and was, nevertheless, permitted by the Government of the Republic to go unpunished; to which complaint the answer was that, inasmuch as the press of Chili is free, there is no place for the infraction of which the journalist could be arraigned. Thirdly, it was alleged that Chili had violated her neutrality by permitting a Peruvian ship of war to refit in one of her ports; which, as has been observed before any declaration of war by Spain against Peru, is no offence whatever against international law, as interpreted by other European Powers. Lastly, it was charged against the Republic as unfriendly act that she had declared postal cards to be contraband of war during the contest between her neighbour and Spain; which, as an independent State, she was not bound to do. For these offences Admiral Pareja was dispatched as an armed Plenipotentiary to extort from the Government of Chili the most ample redress, and, unquestionably, he proceeded to execute his task in a spirit thoroughly in unison with that which dictated the indictment.

The Spanish Admiral so timed his movements that he was able to cast anchor off Valparaiso on the afternoon of the day immediately preceding the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Chili from the mother country, for the celebration of which unusual preparations had been made. On the very day his demands were made known to the Chilian Government. They were called upon, as a preliminary token of salutation, instantly to strike the Spanish flag with twenty-one guns, after having done which, they were informed, he would deign to state what satisfaction his Government would accept. He gave them four days for consideration, threatening to proceed to extremities if after that interval they refused compliance with his terms. The whole people of Chili felt the sting of the insult. The Government replied to him in a dignified and argumentative despatch to the effect that the Republic would not accede to his demands. The Diplomatic Corps protested, but in vain. Pareja announced a blockade of the Chilian ports; and Congress, in both Houses, instantly and unanimously replied by a declaration of war and by authorising the issue of twenty millions of dollars for carrying it on. The paralysis of trade was severe, but temporary. Commerce, refused all outlet by the Chilian seaboard, was relieved as soon as possible by provision for the establishment of land communications; and letters of marque were issued for the purpose of harassing the shipping of the enemy. Such was the state of affairs when the last mail that has arrived left Valparaiso.

It was handily to be expected, considering the immense amount of trade transacted between Chili and this country, and the extent of British capital placed in peril by these events, that her Majesty's Government should remain silent in view of so wanton a display of violence towards an inoffensive State. They therefore instructed Sir John Crampton, our Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, to present an energetic remonstrance against Admiral Pareja's acts, which step, we are happy to add, was followed by satisfactory results. The O'Donnell Administration, made conscious, it may be supposed, by the outcry which the Admiral's proceedings had raised in Europe of the gigantic blunder which had been perpetrated, met the representations of Sir John Crampton with studied politeness, admitted that the conduct of their Plenipotentiary was indefensible, and, if the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* has the correct idea, will soon redress the differences between Spain and Chili to the arbitration of the Western Powers.

Regarding the matter, then, as virtually settled, and hoping that between the present time and that of the communication of fresh instructions to Admiral Pareja no irreparable damage will be done, one cannot but speculate as to the precise objects contemplated by the Government at Madrid by this most ill-advised and reckless expedition. Spain can hardly dream of recovering her lost dominions on the Pacific Western Continent. Her recent experience at St. Domingo cannot have failed to convince her of the folly of cherishing such an ambitious hope. Her finances, however, are in a dangerously embarrassed state. Can she have meditated extortion? Her people are discontented, not to say disaffected. Did she seek to divert their attention from domestic misfortunes by means of the thirst for revenge which nations such a suit of secrecy, and the course she has pursued has been such an flagrant opposition to the most obvious principles of international morality, that it is impossible to get rid of the suspicion that her Chilian expedition was undertaken in accordance with the design of staving off some desperate emergency, the imminence of which was clearer to her statesmen than the means of averting it. If so, the plan has failed, and by its failure will probably have added to the embarrassments which envelop the mystery. We can only wait and watch with intense curiosity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 30.

THE past week has been, with us, extremely barren of incident. The Rente for January has published a most satisfactory report of the Receiver-General, in accordance with the recent suppression of M. Fould's stamp which entirely reforms a finger inimical saving than the vaunted reduction of the French army, which was trumpeted forth as such a grand boon to the working classes.

At Compiègne there has been a renewal of much the same description of song and dance as I have already chronicled, varied, however, by the performance, a few days since, at the palace theatre, of the Duke de Morny's version of the Commentaries of Cæsar.' This burlesque, for such, it appears to be, has no plot at all to depend on. A provincial, M. Pindhomme, arrives in Paris with the intention of witnessing a tragic theatre at Champ de Mars, which said review being countermanded, he is treated in place of it to a ballet of acted satire on modern society, in seven days. The Hôtel des Ventes—the general auction-rooms of Paris—figures in the piece as the "Senate." Senator Rubicon, Rector in disguise of the

object to the Patent: while, on the other hand, the Diet of Izeia has voted an address of thanks to the Emperor for the Patent.

In the provincial Diets of Linz, Gratz, Salzburg, Klagenfurt, and Bregenz, which were opened on Thursday week, protests were presented against the September Patent identical with that sent to the Diet of Lower Austria.

On the other hand, at Prague, Brünn, Olmütsch, Lemberg, and Czernowitz, motions were made to present an address to the Emperor thanking his Majesty for the September Patent.

SWEDEN.

The Minister of Justice received on Tuesday a deputation of delegates from all parts of Sweden advocating the necessity of Constitutional reform. The Minister, in his reply, stated that he thought that the still prevailing resistance to a reform of the Constitution would cease after the subject had been thoroughly discussed. On the following day the deputation was received by the King. The Government is drawing up a modification of the proposed reforms.

The excitement caused by the discussions regarding the proposed reform appears to have given rise to apprehensions of disturbances at Stockholm, and 4000 troops have been assembled in that city for the purpose of preserving order.

M. Lindbick, the clergyman charged with having poisoned five persons, has committed suicide, by hanging himself in prison.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has confirmed the modified statutes of the Bourse Reform de Russie, and has received the Council of Ministers to celebrate the decree sanctioning its organisation. The object of the modifications of the former statutes of this establishment is to place the control of the Anglo-Russian company, the shares of which will be issued at 125 silver roubles (£20). The shares are to be payable in specie. The head of business will be removed from London to Berlin, a foreign director, invested with full powers, will have a seat in the board at St. Petersburg.

Fresh intelligence has been received respecting the combined Russo-Polish conspiracy in Siberia. The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says that, while a portion of the Poles had no more ambition object in view than to effect their escape via Japan and America, and to set during an insurrectionary movement in the very heart of Siberia. For this purpose they established in correspondence with the exiles, and to this purpose they established a close which, while it is the instrument of absolution, has, by the law of extremes, ever been more accessible to releases of a criminal and humanitarian character than to the purposes of Russian society. The civil service routine, it seems, so affects in every number as to be the most powerful opponent of innovation, and in revolutionary plots; while easiness and lightness, seduced by extravagant ideas and enabled away by false notions of liberty and confusion, are now and then lured into treason and consequent misery. In the present instance the youthful spirit of the Polish conspirators has ours have been gained over. A revolutionary proclamation found on the person of one of the conspirators had the following for its title. The measures taken by the authorities were terribly prompt and energetic.

GREECE.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." King George finds it difficult to get a Ministry. M. Bulgaris having declined to try his hand again at the task, Colonel A. M. Domonos, Minister of War from his Majesty, endeavoured to find Ministers, in vain, it seems, for a telegram informs us that M. Deligeorgio had formed a Cabinet, himself taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The remaining members of the Cabinet are as follow:—M. Grivas, Minister for War; M. Mavromichalis, Home Affairs; M. Andreadis, Finance; M. Rhallis, Justice; M. Zamia, Minister for Interior; M. Spilios Autoupolis, Public Worship. Telegraphic advices speak progress in Epirus. A few days since intelligence between Tsobes and Chakis was stopped, and two of the passengers murdered, the rest were carried off, for whose ransom the Greek brigands delight in speaking of *kratos sterlinon*. A party of seventeen persons marched through Vonitza, and, after a short accommodation, though Lingos, the leader, was recognised by several of the inhabitants.

TURKEY.

The conversion of the internal debt of the empire will be prolonged until the 31st December.

The insurgents in the Kosan Dagh had offered their submission.

UNITED STATES.

Perhaps the news of most interest from New York is that relating to the attitude of the Government towards Mexico, in connection with which a General debate is receiving considerable attention. It has visited the Union League Club in New York, when, in reply to a speech of Mr. Dickenson expressing sympathy for Mexico and a wish for belief in her coming deliverance, the General said that the speaker's remarks concerning the future of Mexico expressed his own sentiments. The President, on the 14th ult., appointed General John A. Logan Minister, and Wm. A. Bowering, Esq., Secretary of Legation, to the "Republic of Mexico." Colonel Browning has been the private secretary of President Johnson, and is now succeeded by Colonel Robert Johnson, a son of the President, in that office. It is authoritatively announced that the Federal Government, in order to preserve neutrality in the Mexican war, will allow no Mexican vessels to enter the Federal frontier, nor permit munitions of war to be sent to either belligerent.

The South Carolina Legislature has adopted the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, thus removing the only obstacle on the necessary number of States to make the amendment form part of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Worth, the popular candidate, has been elected Governor of North Carolina by a large majority.

The Fenians have raised a large house in Union-square, New York, which has been fitted up for Government offices.

The States of Wisconsin and Minnesota have voted against negro suffrage.

The ruler of Government property in Louisiana has been suspended, and, according to a New Orleans journal, some troops had been ordered to the Rio Grande.

General Kilpatrick has been appointed Minister to Chili. Before going to his post he will visit Spain on the same mission.

The general Conference of the Mormon community commenced in Great Salt Lake City on the 6th of October, and continued for six days. The meetings were larger than have been seen for years.

MEXICO.

The Republicans are not quite crushed in Mexico. On the contrary, they are actively presenting the siege of Matamoros and are marching on Baghdad.

CANADA.

Two battalions of volunteers have been ordered to be ready for frontier duty against the Fenians. The 60th Regiment has been ordered from Montreal to Western Canada. Those precautionary measures, it is stated, have considerably alarmed Mr. Darcy M'Gee has denounced the Fenians as thieves and plunderers.

INDIA.

The treaty of peace with Bhootan was signed on the 11th ult. Full apology is made to the British Government, and all the dooars are ceded. The same dooars are also given up to the British as neutralised between British India and Bhootan.

In the "isle of Sapphire," which has caused so much sensation, the *Delhi Gazette* gives some particulars. The buyer is a chief, who holds a post in the State of Bhopal, in Central India, is married, and who is named Khamaldeen or Kunaldeen. His age is said to be seventy-five. He is described as "a fine, handsome, and venerable looking" and for 3000 rupees the gi-l was secured for the old chief's harem. A clergyman, the Chaplain of Bojkote, took the matter in hand between the unnatural parents and her British purchaser by calling upon the political agent of Kattywar to exert his authority and rescue the child, but it is said the agent's action in the matter merely took the form of securing to the girl a handsome settlement. She was then solemnly made to "abjure the errors of the Christian Church," and formally received into communion with "the followers of the true prophet." The next step taken in regard to the child was to marry her after the Mohammedan fashion to her purchaser. By the marriage settlement the new light of the harem came in the possession of an income of 2000 rupees (£200) per annum, including an item of thirty rupees for pan and souparee, which may be looked upon as an equivalent for pin money. In the event of her being at any time banished from that blessed abode of virtue, the harem, she is to receive, for life, 2000 rupees per annum.

CHINA.

It is now asserted that Burgevine was murdered by the mandarins, and not drowned, as stated in a recent official report.

The coast of Amoy is blockaded.

The not of the telegram carrying the above news we present to our readers as a riddle, which their ingenuity may possibly solve. It runs thus:—"Question United States treaty has taken Pashley worse."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Thursday, St. Andrew's day, General Sabine, as president, delivered his anniversary address to the Royal Society, and gave away the Copley medal, which was awarded this year to Dr. Joule.

The prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department to the most successful students of the St. Martin's School of Art were distributed on Wednesday by Sir Richard Mountenay, M.P.

Last Saturday fifty of the female nurses who have been for years engaged at Greenwich Hospital had the departure, having been discharged, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, upon pensions varying according to length of service.

Two children, who, with their mother, have been chargeable to the Governor of Bethlehem Hospital, have been left by the will of a uncle of the children his left the money to them by will. Their father was a an captain and part owner of a vessel, but when he died, his wife, their mother, were left in straitened circumstances.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week a report was adopted which detailed the constitution and mode of payment of the Fire Brigade. Attention was drawn to the necessity for the proposal of Sir George Grey as to the consolidation of the various and now conflicting jurisdictions of the City authorities, which consolidation was not desirable.

In accordance with the gracious permission of her Majesty the new wing of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, is to bear the name of the Alexandra Wing, in honour of the lady who, as princess was erected, and will be designated "The Albert Wing." The committee have determined that the new wing shall contain 40 beds, and the re-construction of patients, in that 120 beds will now be available for the numerous sufferers who continually apply for admission.

On Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Hall, the Chief Constable of the City, for his services in the detection service and a silver, the latter having belonged to William Makepeace Thackeray. The silver was presented in a speech by Mr. Lusk, and was presented in a very heartfelt manner by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, in lieu of Sir Tom Bowyer, who was unavoidably absent, being at the time in a domestic affliction. Mr. Buckingham sketched Mr. Armor's public career, in connection with the Fenian Conspiracy, Garibaldi's visit, and in the energetic recovery of the Dramatic College. Many theatrical and literary celebrities were present.

Amongst the numerous fires that have recently occurred in London few can especially worthy of mention as to the destruction and importance of the Royal Society's Fire Escape Brigade. The first is that of the fire on the premises of Messrs. Hall and Co., metal merchants, High-street, Whitechapel, at five o'clock on the morning of Nov. 24, at which Messrs. Tilley, superintendent, and Hawkins, fireman, of the Royal Society's Brigade, first perceived fire in second-floor and attic of the premises, and, on forcing open the door, found the whole of the top of the house, which at the time were raging in the most furious manner. The next fire of importance occurred between one and two on Tuesday morning, at the Nag's Head public-house, in Mayor Fire Escape Station, Superintendent Tilley, in the confusion from Baston gueses station reaching the fire with his escape, he found the lower part of the premises, which was a large public-house, in the first and second floors. The landlord (Mr. Woodward), with his wife, two children, and servant, had escaped by the back staircase, and were subsequently taken down by means of the escape, carrying each down from a height of about 30ft. The damage done by this fire is estimated at £1000.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Captain Speke read a paper on the results of his African expedition, on the success of which the society had a deep and heartfelt interest. Upon the subject of the source of the Nile, Captain Speke explored the interior of Africa, from Zanzibar, where he intended to go up one of the rivers. He fitted out his expedition, and left Zanzibar in June, 1860. He would be remembered, on the first to settle the point of the existence of a large ocean mountain in the interior of Africa, which was known to the Arab slave dealers as Jagara. Captain Speke had heard of, was nearly died himself. He was received by the sale of his book to fit out a vote vessel suited for his purpose, and he left Aden in May, 1860, and arrived at Zanzibar in the June of that year, since he was gentleman and plenty of other curiosities to the British Museum. He was accompanied by Captain Grant, and proceeded among the natives, and as they considered that he and his party had brought the disease with them, they would not allow him to go. He had, however, overcome great difficulties, but he (the speaker) was not yet well informed as to their nature. He had also visited the kingdom of Uganda, and the King of Uganda had given Captain Speke a letter to his brother, who had been in Egypt, and which Captain Speke had delivered to the proper authorities and observations.

The Conservative Land Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday, in Exeter Hall, Lord Lovaine in the chair. It appeared that the cash receipts for the year ending Sept. 30 were £89,260 5s. 1d., and the grand total to the same date £1,000,000 5s. 1d. The number of shares in Richmeton was 443, 8s. 1d., and the number of members 6000. The society had purchased 1000 acres of land, and new properties allotted this year, and the capital stock was £1,000,000. The value of the land was stated to £12,000, and every payment on shares will realise 6 per cent per annum to the holder. The report was adopted. Mr. Beckett, M.P., was voted to the board; the committee elected Mr. James Goodson, M.P., chairman of the Great Eastern Railway; Mr. Hall, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hutchinson, St. Austell, East Cornwall; New Ferry (opposite Liverpool), North Cheshire; Putney, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, South Staffordshire; and Hereford (near the Worcester station), Hereford-shire. The meeting then broke up, and the members of the board attended to fraternity year with every indication of continuous success, having acquired a fully stable position in the commercial world. The number of shares is 443, and issued 25,000 shares, representing £1,000,000.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health, reported that the number of deaths registered in the City during the week ending the 18th inst. of it was in a diseased condition, and 1070 in were from animals that had died of various diseases. Mr. Lott, the inspector of nuisances, had been attending points of feeding the carcases of animals that had died of disease, and the flesh was exposed for sale in human food. He stated that had such diseased meat been sold in the City it would have been condemned in the City markets, and most of it was from animals affected with the cattle plague. The Commissioners resolved to call the attention to the improper sale of such meat as human food, but extends to the danger of propagating the disease by interfering with the cattle plague. Mr. Lott was also into contact, and as it often comes from a considerable distance the risk of contagion is greatly increased. Resolutions to the same effect as those just passed were sent from Scotland last week, sort of these cigars carcases, or parts of carcases, are sent to London from Scotland, and sometimes from different countries. Mr. Lott, in reply to a question, said that the inspectors of fine was communicated to the Lord Mayor, the inspectors ascertained that a large number of animals had died of the cattle plague. Mr. Alderman Lusk and Dr. Letheby observed that the matter should be further investigated, with a view to legislation.

Lord Lyttleton was in the chair, on Tuesday night, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Birds, held in Exeter Hall. Mr. Thomas Bigelow, M.V., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and several clergymen were also present. Lord Lyttleton congratulated the meeting thought it might say that the work of the association was nearly accomplished, and their next step would be to get a bill for the protection of the immediately before the young men were used. With respect to the evils of late payment of wages, he stated he had seen an interesting correspondence in the Glasgow, where Shaftesbury is a poor woman, who told his Lordship that the payment would be one day in the week, and that the employers generally adopted the same system. The attempt to stop Sunday trading was progressing, but it was not progressing fast enough. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that the Society had heard with pleasure the proposal to close public-houses on Sunday, and that the Government should be requested to bring in a bill to that effect. Mr. Bigelow seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., then

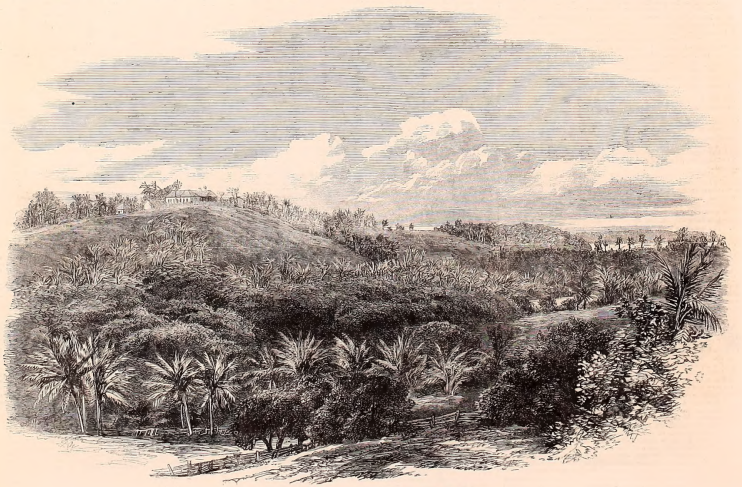
THE OUTBREAK IN JAMAICA.



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, SPANISH TOWN.

OUR Paper for last week contained an extensive View of part of the coast of Jamaica, at the eastern extremity of the island, in the neighbourhood of Morant Bay, with a nearer view of the small town of Port Morant and the ruined courthouse which was the scene of the late massacre perpetrated by the insurgent negroes, as well as views of the Hordley estate, one of the plantations attacked and ravaged by them, besides Port Royal and Kingston, the chief place of trade in the island.

As the interest excited by the recent news from Jamaica has not yet subsided, we give also in the present Number two or three Illustrations of places which are more or less associated with those deplorable events. One of them, from a sketch by Mr. C. Royle, represents the plain but commodious mansion which is the residence of the Governor at Spanish Town. That town, the official capital of the island, is nevertheless very inferior, both in size and population, to Kingston, the



MULRTON HOUSE AND PLANTATION, MORANT BAY.

commercial metropolis, already mentioned, from which it is distant, by railway, about ten miles. The proceedings of the Executive Government, Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, and the superior courts of judicature, are, indeed, the only business transacted in Spanish Town; and it is, at all times, as dull a place as can be found in her Majesty's colonial dominions. The head-quarters of the military force are at Kingston, the troops being quartered in Newcastle Barracks, on the hill above that town.

Mourton Great House, Mourton works and plantation, are on the high road from Kingston (through Port Morant) to Port Antonio, and are about midway from Port Morant to the latter. The estate was formerly the property of George William Gordon; it was sold by him to Mr. Mitchell, of Edinburgh, who has sold it to the Jamaica Cotton Company. The house is said to be one of the finest and the healthiest in the island. The estate was at one time valued at £80,000, with the house built for the residence of the proprietor. Two hogsheads of sugar have been produced on it, but it is now merely cultivated for cotton. The last crop was very small, owing to the heavy wind and rains which prevailed at the time of picking, but it sold at 2s. 4d. the pound on an average. Some of the former year's crop sold at 3s. 9d. and 4s. per lb. Plantains, cocoa-nuts, and bamboo, together with all the tropical fruits, grow on it to perfection. There is no want of labourers, at wages varying from 1s 3d. per day for adults to 6d. for children. Captain Hole and his troops have taken possession of this house during the insurrection, and say, in the despatch to the Colonial Office, that it affords them secure and abundant accommodation. Mr. Bourne, jun., is carrying on an important experiment here in the way of industrial education—the most effectual remedy for the evils complained of, and the surest preventive of future rebellions.

The subject of our third Illustration is the military cantonment and village of Maroon Town, in the Blue Mountains. It derives that name from the neighbouring settlement of the people called Maroons, a mixed race, descended partly from the now extinct aborigines of Jamaica and partly from the runaway negro slaves of a former age, who waged a ferocious war against the British Government till the beginning of this century, when they were finally subdued. We are indebted to Captain the Hon. L. A. Addington, R.A., for the view we have engraved.

The whole island of Jamaica is about 120 miles long by an average width of about thirty miles. It contains about 2,500,000 acres. Jamaica is divided into three counties—Cornwall, Middlesex, and Surrey. Cornwall is at the western end of the island, Middlesex comprises the central parts, and Surrey the eastern. The population amounts to upwards of 450,000, out of which very little more than 10,000 are white. The blacks and coloured people, therefore, are nearly forty to one against the whites, a fact which is a startling commentary upon the late proceedings, as showing with what ease even a badly-organised uprising of the entire black population could exterminate the whites.

As regards that section of the county of Surrey which has been the scene of the late atrocities, the following itinerary of the distances from place to place will help to an understanding of the movements of the troops. Morant Bay is about twenty-five miles from Kingston; and all the localities mentioned in the despatches, except Port Antonio, which is also twenty-five miles from Morant Bay, are within a distance of twenty miles. There is a good carriage-road from Kingston to Port Antonio, through Morant Bay; but the cross roads can hardly be dignified with the name of mule tracks. Several rapid streams cross the main road, and are at this season almost impassable, the water coursing down like a torrent; there are no bridges, and altogether the county is most difficult for troops.



THE OUTBREAK IN JAMAICA: MAROON TOWN, BLUE MOUNTAINS.

SCENE FROM "THE WATCH-CRY," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE performance by Mr. Fechter and his company at the Lyceum Theatre, of Mr. Palgrave Simpson's new historical play has proved more acceptable to a London audience than the critics were at first disposed to predict. The scene represented in our illustration is that of the prison where Silvia, the son of Bianca d'Albizzi, is confined by the tyrant, with orders to put him to death, if the signal be given by the omission of the usual watch-cry from the archers who guard the palace. The hero, Leone Salviati, personated by Mr. Fechter, being aware of this murderous design, himself utters the watch-cry at the window, though he has long feigned to be dumb; and the youth is thus rescued and joyfully recognised by his mother.



SCENE FROM "THE WATCH-CRY," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

BIRTHS.

On Oct. 25, at 9, Keith-terrace, Shepherd's-bush, W., the wife of H. T. Bruce Tenison, M.D., late Assistant-Surgeon R.N., of a son.

On the 13th ult., at Mendelssohn, Woodford, Essex, the wife of Henry Ford Barclay, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, the wife of James McHenry, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Birkenhead, the wife of Robert S. Moore, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

On Aug. 18, at Nagpore, Central India, the wife of Major F. H. Hanmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, J. Cowtan, Esq., of Cromore, Londonderry, to Emily, daughter of the late Lord William Montagu.

At the Hague, Baron de Renesse de Sandbeek, to Marie Louise, daughter of the late Baron Vincent de Tuyll Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands.

On the 23rd ult., by special license, at Cumberland-gate, by the Rev. Robert Augustus Maxwell, M.A., Rector of Coolkenagher, Queen's County, and the Rev. Edward Hassard, D.D., Rector of Rathkeale, Henry Edwards, of Devonshire-hill, youngest son of the late Evan Edwards, Esq., J.P., of Dunamark-hill, Surrey, to Julia Clara Hesketh, eldest surviving daughter of the late Joseph Lyall, Esq., D.L.C., of Beechwood, Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick.

DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., at 9, Keith-terrace, Shepherd's-bush, W., Fanny Hatton, the beloved wife of E. T. Bevan, M.D., late Surgeon, R.N., in her thirty-ninth year, aged 39.

On Oct. 8, at Sebere, Central India, Charles William Sapphed, the eldest and beloved child of Major Willoughby Osborne, aged 2 years 7 months and 18 days.

At Jersey, Lady Jervaise, widow of Sir J. Jervaise, Governor of Sierra Leone, in her 79th year.

On the 17th ult., Olivia, the beloved wife of Thomas Bolliet, of Lisle-to-be, aged 47.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER		WIND.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Saturation.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain in Inches.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°	Inches	°	°		Miles
22	29·917	51·5	0·82	4	2·3	10·0		58·9	SW. WSW.	SSW.	1·52
23	29·492	49·5	0·88	7	4·6	9·3		56·3	SW. SSE.	S.E.	3·27
24	29·492	50·3	0·87	7	4·6	9·3		56·7	SW. SSE.	S.E.	3·17
25	29·178	51·6	0·91	2	1·6	10		55·2	SE. S.	SSE. S.	4·03
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		55·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	29·709	46·6	0·77	9	7·2	3·7		51·6	NE. ESE.	NE.	4·17
28	29·174	46·6	0·85	2	1·6	10		51·9	ESE. S. S.	S.E.	4·03
29	29·709	46·6	0·77	9	7·2	3·7		51·6	NE. ESE.	NE.	4·17
30	29·174	46·6	0·85	2	1·6	10		51·9	ESE. S. S.	S.E.	4·03
Nov. 1	29·709	46·6	0·77	9	7·2	3·7		51·6	NE. ESE.	NE.	4·17
2	29·174	46·6	0·85	2	1·6	10		51·9	ESE. S. S.	S.E.	4·03

The following are the readings of the barometer for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·932	29·871	29·897	29·918	29·971	29·727	29·954
Temperature of Air	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	49·6°	49·6°	49·6°	49·6°	49·6°	49·6°	49·6°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Thursday week, refusing the application of Luby and others, Fenian prisoners, for a writ of certiorari to remove their trial from the Special Commission now sitting in Dublin to another district.

The Special Commission to try Fenians was opened on Monday by Justices Keogh and Fitzgerald. No great excitement was apparent, but every precaution was taken to preserve the peace. Justice Keogh delivered an able charge. He called upon the jury to do their duty, and publish panic or timorous apprehensions to induce them to swerve from the line of duty. If the spirit of intimidation was abroad, the just and vigorous administration of the law was more than sufficient for its suppression. The grand jury first found a true bill against Thomas Luby, who pleaded not guilty, and traversed to next (Mr. Isaac Butt) raised some legal objections which were overruled. During the counsel's speech the people in the body of the court, Mr. Justice Keogh threatened to have the gallery cleared. Lills were also found against O'Donovan Rossa, O'Leary, Deasy, Kickham, and Meehan on the charge of treason and felony under the Act of 1848, which proclaims a statute of treason and felony misprision.

Luby was on his trial on Tuesday, Mr. Attorney-General, in opening statement, read a great number of documents connecting the accused with Stephens and O'Mahony in the leading spirit of the conspiracy in Ireland and elsewhere. Luby, it was stated, was constituted by Stephens one of the Fenian executive or military committee in Ireland during his absence. The Attorney-General concluded by a denunciation of the conspiracy as being similar to the French Revolution. At the conclusion, it was under consideration during the greater part of the day, and Identified Luby as having acted as secretary to Fenian meetings since the year 1861, and proved the handwriting of Stephens to several documents. He did not break down on cross-examination. Hughes, the detective officer, was examined, but nothing material was elicited.

On the evening of Friday last Stephens, the "head centre," escaped from Richmond Prison, Dublin. The night was wild, gusty, and rainy; early in the morning a warder, Denis Byrne, reported that he had found two tables standing on each other inside the outer wall of the prison, and, on making a search, and Stephens was found to be missing. There were skeleton keys in the locks of his cell, and the door of the outer iron lattice which his cell opened had been unlocked, apparently by the same means. It is thought unlikely that he escaped by raising the wall, notwithstanding the circumstance of the tables, for there could be traced neither scratch on the tables nor footstep on the ground outside. Complicity on the part of the warder Byrne was freely considered an unavoidable conclusion; and the warder Byrne has already been taken into custody, and the authorities have a bold suspicion as to his connivance. To support the latter charge a copy of the Fenian oath was produced, which was found in his drawer, but there is no other evidence at present. He stands remanded. The Governor of the prison, Bridewell, Mr. Martin, has also been suspended by the Lord Lieutenant until the close of the inquiry respecting Stephens's escape. All Dublin is full of conjecture as to the method of Stephens's escape and chances of his capture. The Government have offered a reward of £1000 for his apprehension, and £500 for that of his accomplice in his escape. A true bill for treasonable felony has been found against Stephens.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

A DEPUTATION representing several Chambers of Commerce had an interview with Lord Clarendon, on Tuesday, on the subject of the commercial treaty recently between England and Austria.

After hearing the statements of several members of the deputation, Lord Clarendon said there had been considerable difficulties in the Austrian negotiations—difficulties such as had also arisen in the course of the negotiations with the French Government. But it was the most earnest desire of the English Government that a treaty with Austria should be concluded, and he could assure them that no exertion should be wanting on the part of the English Government to bring the negotiations to a favourable termination. Every wish of Austria would be met in a liberal spirit; but there were some points upon which it would be impossible for the English Government to accede. He opened up no wide a field of change in the treaty of 1859 as Austria could have wished, and the changes which they had hardly expected to meet with, and at one time it was feared that the negotiations would break off. But recently offers had assumed a more favourable aspect—indeed, he might express his opinion, perhaps, that the prospects of a favourable issue were more promising than they had ever been, and he sincerely hoped that there might speedily be a satisfactory termination of the negotiations.

Mr. Maxwell Blues, referring to the comparison made by Lord Clarendon between the recent and present state of the negotiations, stated that in the present Austrian Ministry there was to be found a much more liberal spirit than that which had actuated the previous Ministry. Baron Von Reichstadt Wulfsorf, especially, they had found to be a most liberal man, and Baron Von Wulfsorf, especially, had been one of the free-trade principles. Michel Chevalier. He grant Free-trade principles. He could not but think, therefore, that the present Ministry, that in their deliberations on the treaty they would not forget that they had had dealings with any past Austrian Ministry, and took only upon the present Ministry, and that they had the present Government of the Emperor. As showing the existing state of the negotiations, Mr. Blues then read the following despatch which he had just received from a very eminent authority at Vienna:—"Just returned," it ran, "from Minister. Finds the agitation commenced in England very important. Hopes good results. Preliminary contract will be signed this week. It gives a maximum duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, without exception, from the year 1866 reduced to 10 per cent. Austria remains at liberty to make further reduction for the definitive contract of 1868. Also, a reduction of one-third on the duties on wine and corn."

The last of the deputations which had its entire concurrence with the remarks of Mr. Blues as to the dealings of the English Ministry with past and present Austrian governments, and agreed that in Baron Wulfsorff the Austrians had a most enlightened and liberal-minded Minister. Again he assured the deputation that their representations would receive the most careful consideration of the English Government, and expressed a confident hope that the treaty might be speedily concluded, and the commercial union of the great countries finally consummated.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

THE latest arrival of news from Jamaica makes it absolutely certain that we in England are at present without the means of forming a judgment on proceedings, the severity of which naturally but a single apprehension but a panic may have set honest and honourable men into excess. The first information as to the riot, the savage brutalities of the negroes, and the prompt vengeance of the Executive, of course induced thoughtful persons to inquire into the character of the island officials, and to satisfy themselves as far as possible that the power which had been so unhesitatingly exercised was deposited in trustworthy hands. The name and previous services of Governor Eyre appeared to be a sufficient guarantee that he was not likely to have been betrayed into error by the inhibition of colonial prejudice if He had earned a distinguished reputation in Australia by conduct the very reverse of that which sought by certain persons to be fixed upon him. We have the strongest testimony to his having been the earnest and judicious friend of the aborigines, to his having taken the pains to learn their language, to have gained their confidence; and both resident colonists and gentlemen who have visited Australia alike bear witness to Mr. Eyre's having been, not only a most valuable public servant, but one who had completely conquered all those antipathies which, in many cases, work unfavourably for a native population. Having satisfied ourselves upon this point, and having taken some other circumstances into consideration, we felt that we ought to await the fuller explanations which the Premier has stated that Governor Eyre has been required to furnish. All candid persons must protest against a prejudgment of the case, and against the embittered language which, in the absence of definite knowledge, an angry class has been pouring forth against the white population of Jamaica.

But the later news makes this suspension of judgment a clear and obvious duty. The tidings which have just arrived are so grave that anything like sentence on mere speculation and conjecture would be itself criminal. We learn, and there does not seem any reason to believe the statements to be exaggerated, that executions have taken place on a scale that almost recalls the recollections of the fearful blows which it was found necessary to strike in India after the massacres by the sepoys. We are told that the Governor and the authorities have satisfied themselves of the existence of a widely-extended plot, and that on a given day the mass of the black population was to rise, destroy the comparatively few whites—who are in the proportion of about one to eight or nine blacks—and to constitute a State on the model of that of Hayti, whose proximity to our own island has for years enabled discontented persons of colour in Jamaica to persist in pointing out for unwholesome contrast the conditions of the two populations. Convinced of this, and possessed of evidence which was sufficient in the opinion of the colonial authorities, the Governor has been making the most terrible examples. After allowing for occasional nonsense intended for an excitable and not very intelligent class here, we have no doubt that the object of the colonists has been to strike terror by wholesale execution. It is stated that upwards of a thousand negroes have been put to death, and that the work was by no means considered as at an end. This appalling statement may be in excess of the truth, but it proceeds from those who are the actors in the affair, and who by no means write as men who desire to exercise or palliate the severity they have been exercising. On the contrary, they describe it as the only means of averting a far more shocking calamity—the extirpation of the whites and the loss of the island.

It is much to be regretted that the subject has been at once fastened upon by those who do not reflect the feelings of the community. Englishmen are passionately fond of justice, and, from the highest to the lowest, they instinctively inquire, in any crisis, where the right lies. They are habitually led away from the pursuit of the truth by names and sentiments. The nation will exact the fullest information upon the subject of the executions in Jamaica, and the verdict will be given without favour or affection. But the course which a certain class has taken is calculated to arouse a feeling of advocacy and antagonism which may render it less easy than it would otherwise have been to arrive at a judgment. If a party which endeavours to supply by aggression what it lacks in influence is at once to decide the case, to describe the negroes as martyrs and the executions as a massacre, the nation will not be wanting in the charge the black man as a half-reclaimed savage, and to assert that the decimation of a whole coloured populace is a less evil than the murder of an English colonist. Violence will for a time assume the place of argument, but it will not be successful that the English representatives of a certain sect should take the earliest opportunity of endeavouring to vindicate the conduct of its emissaries and proselytes; and it may be unfortunate for that body that its leaders unfounded accusations and intemperate attacks to its more zealous agents. It is in evidence that some of the missionaries by no means restrict themselves to theological teaching, but that they—and we are not disposed absolutely to find fault for it—have set to refining, as far as they can, to stimulate others to seek the redress of what they regard as social wrong. But this, which would be laudable, or at least harmless, in a settled community, becomes reprehensible policy elsewhere, and is certainly regarded as worse than questionable by these whose lives and welfare depend upon the peaceful working of the present system. We abstain as steadily in this as in the other case from pronouncing any opinion on the proceedings of the sect in question or of its converts; for this issue has to be tried, as well as that raised by the conduct of the authorities; and we think that it would have been wiser in those to whom the task of investigation has instead proclamation of their own goodness and from a furious denunciation of the colonists. The country will not fail to notice the exact attitude of all parties or to observe the exceeding eagerness of others to pronounce a verdict in the absence of evidence.

Either a wicked and cruel slaughter of innocent persons has taken place, or a colony, menaced by the most awful of visitations, has saved itself at a terrible price. The severity of the latter view lies in the presumption arising from the character of one of the best and ablest men in the service of the Crown, and from the natural humanity of English gentlemen. In behalf of the former statement we have nothing at all, but a great deal of not entirely disinterested zeal and the prejudiced advocacy of those who, on most occasions of importance, see force only in anti-English argument. England does not as yet understand the Jamaica question, and will not decide it until she does.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Queen has graciously announced that she intends, should the state of her health at the time admit of her making the effort, to open Parliament in person. A few modifications will be made in the old ceremonial.

Cabinet meetings are being held in quick succession. Ministers met on Tuesday, and they have been summoned to assemble also on Friday and Saturday (to-day).—In connection with the Ministerial changes, the *Globe* announces that Mr. Forster has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Council, and is now a member of the Administration. The *Times* has reason to believe that Lord Augustus Loftus, our Minister at Munich, will succeed Lord Napier as Ambassador at Berlin. Mr. Blackwell Baker, the member for the Montrose Burghs, has declined the invitation to enter the Admiralty as Civil Lord, on the ground that he cannot yet withdraw his attention from the business of which he is the head.—The Right Hon. William Hutt has been made a K.C.B.—The *Observer* has an article on the new public servants, in the course of which, referring to Mr. Goschen, it says:—"Mr. Goschen has made great material sacrifices to enter upon official life. He was obliged to abandon the highest place in one of the most successful commercial and monetary firms in the City—thereby giving the best evidence of

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.—Advent Sunday. Death of Christian Bunsen, theologian, 1857.
MONDAY, 4.—London raised out of the Ground of Troia, 1184. Cornet Gordon Thrasher queued by Rich, 1712. Death of John Gay, poet, 1732.
TUESDAY, 5.—Hippocrates recovered by Galenists, 1837. Death of Mozart, that musician, 1791.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas. Bishop of Myra. "Pride's Purge" of the Long Parliament. Common Council first opened with ladies (forty-seven members), 1648.
THURSDAY, 7.—St. Ambrose. Assassination of Cicero, the Roman orator, 43 B.C. Birth of Giovanni Bernini, painter, sculptor, and architect, 1598.
FRIDAY, 8.—Conception of Our Virgin Mary. Death of Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist, 1691; of Edward Irving, founder of "the New Apostolic Church," 1834; of Thomas De Quincey, essayist, 1859.
SATURDAY, 9.—Death of Sir Anthony Vandyke, the painter, 1641; and of Edward Hyde, the great Lord Clarendon, 1674.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 21	11 2	11 39	12 15	12 50	1 25	2 0

THE
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
TO BE ISSUED ON DECEMBER 25,
WILL CONSIST OF
A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION,
ENTITLED
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,
FROM A PAINTING BY CHARLES LUCY,
AND
FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.
ENGRAVINGS.
Special Reading for the Number and other Designs. Drawn by H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.
Uncle Everard's Comic Song. By C. ROBINSON.
Origin of the Wassail Bowl. By J. GOSWIN.
All Prizes and No Blanks! By A. B. HOUGHTON.
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur. (Two Pages.) By J. GILBERT.
The Private View. By THOMAS HILLS.
The Bachelor's Christmas Dinner. By J. T. LUCAS.
Under the Mistletoe. By A. HUNT.
Three Illustrations of Papa's Story. By C. ROBINSON.
Outdoor Relief. By G. B. GODBARD.
Christmas Amusements—The Tournament. By A. HUNT.
AND A NUMBER OF NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.
TALES AND SKETCHES.
Mr. Grizzelbrake's Christmas Dinner. By MARY HOWITT.
A Christmas Holiday Lesson. By MARK LEMON.
Papa's Story. By GEORGE MACDONALD.
Birds in Winter. By THOMAS MILLER.
The Mistletoe (Poetry). By GEORGE MACDONALD.
A Page of Christmas Nonsense.
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur.
The Children in the Wood.
The Saxon Wassail.
The Private View.
Uncle John with the Young Folk. &c.
A NEW SET OF CHRISTMAS WALTZES,
By D. GODFREY, Bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
Price of the Christmas Double Number, consisting of Two Sheets and a Half of Illustrations, and the Coloured Engraving, One Shilling; Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, Twopence extra.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

the confidence of a prudent man in the stability of his new career and his alliance upon the colleagues with whom he has to act. It was only on Monday week that he agreed to accept office, after consulting his family and his colleagues in the house of which he was the guiding spirit. On Thursday he took leave of the electors of Liverpool in England at the weekly court, which was more numerously attended than usual, and where he received the sincere congratulations of his colleagues, of all political colours, on his entrance upon his new and more brilliant career, whilst they all regretted his loss from amongst them. On Tuesday Earl Russell received a deputation from Bradford on the subject of reform. In his reply the Premier expressed his regret that the time had not arrived for the extension to the working classes to a share in the franchise, but added that the Government would not introduce a bill till the facts on which it was to rest were fully ascertained.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and the younger members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked in the grounds of the castle. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Eathcart, drove out. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold dined in a carriage and four. The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Lord Methven and Colonel H. Ponsonby, passed several hours shooting. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with their children, took leave of her Majesty and left the castle on their return to the Continent. The Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar also arrived at the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the park. Her Majesty's guests, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans left the castle for Claremont. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived in London. Count Gleichen visited the Queen. Earl and Countess Russell arrived at the castle and had an audience of their Royal Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, drove out. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., arrived and had an audience of the Queen. The Spanish and Haytian Ministers had audiences of her Majesty on presenting their credentials. The Ministers were presented to the Queen by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena walked out. Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice rode out. The Crown Prince of Prussia went shooting.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. E. J. Illingworth officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Hon. Mary Lascelles, drove out. The Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena drove out. The Crown Prince of Prussia passed the day shooting. The Queen of the Sandwich Islands, attended by Mrs. Holly, arrived at Windsor Castle and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, went to Eton College, and honoured Mr. Hornby, the provost, with a visit at their station. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Wantage, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir C. Grey, Colonel Ponsonby, and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, and Countess de Bobenthal and Count de Seckendorff in attendance upon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was attended by Lady Waterpark and Lord Charles Fitzroy, returned to the castle in the afternoon. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena drove to Buckingham Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the performance at the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, with their presence, returning to the castle by night. The Queen and Princess Beatrice left the castle for London.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Granville, Earl Russell, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey. Mr. Gassiot was sworn and admitted a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Vice-President of the Royal Society. Earl Russell and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, and the Rev. Mortimer Sackville West were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Subsequently the Queen received the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, drove out in a carriage and four. Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive.

The Right Hon. Sir James William Colvile is appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, resigned.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Mary Bruce as Maids of Honour to the Queen.

Mr. G. G. Adams, sculptor, has had the honour of submitting for her Majesty's inspection his bust of the late Viscount Palmerston.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Milford Hall on Saturday last for Sandringham, upon the termination of the visit of their host and Lady Alfred Paget.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lord and Lady Alfred Paget and attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Major Teesdale, left Milford Hall in a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon, escorted by The Melford squadron of cavalry, under the command of Major Barrowclough. Formed an escort, and, under the command of Major the command of Sir William Parker, were drawn up as a guard of honour at the station. Upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the volunteers saluted and the band played the National Anthem. The Prince and Princess were greeted with loyal enthusiasm by the persons who filled the road from Milford Hall. Lord and Lady Alfred Paget took leave of their Royal guests at the station. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a special train, which left at a few minutes past eleven ordinary train upon the Great Eastern Railway. Before the departure of the train Mr. Allen, the station master of Mr. R. in the engineer of the new branch of railway, presented to the Princess a bouquet, which was graciously accepted by her Royal Highness, and the Prince honoured the little girl with his thanks. Upon the deparure of their Royal Highnesses a salute was fired in honour of the Prince of Wales," and a Royal salute was fired. The train was under the charge of Mr. J. Robertson, general superintendent of the Cambridge, at which station a stay of twenty minutes was made. The Prince, while at the station, conversed with Mr. H. J. Allcard, and the Rector of Bolton, the gentleman whose estate the train proceeded vit Ely and Lynn to Wolferton, arriving at half-past three. The train was under the charge of Mr. Spencer, district superintendent. Mr. Allcard travelled upon the engine throughout the whole of the journey. The Princess and Prince arrived at Sandringham House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. Robert Wilson Pearse, M.A., Rector of Gayton, officiated.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, left Sandringham House on a visit to Mr. H. Villebois at Marham. Prince Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. H. Villebois, the Marquis of Bowmont, General Hood, and Mr. W. Bagge, M.P., passed the day shooting over the Narborough Contract Plantation. In the evening a select party was invited to meet the Prince at dinner.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Mr. H. Villebois and the guests at Marham House, went shooting in the "Shrubbatrice." His Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. H. Villebois, left Marham House at half-past five o'clock, and drove to the Narborough station of the Lynn and Swaffham Railway; and travelled by special train to Wolferton, and drove thence to Sandringham House. The Earl of Fortescue, the Earl of Newry, Viscount Boyston, M.P., the Hon. Charles Carington, and Captain Park Lane arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

The Princess daily rides on horseback, walking exercise in the vicinity of Sandringham.

The Prince and Princess are expected to leave Sandringham House on Monday next, on a visit to Lord and Lady Suffield, at Gunton, Norfolk. Their Royal Highnesses are also expected to visit the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, early in January next.

All the cottagers upon the Royal estate, as well as the Royal tradespeople, &c., have received presents from the Prince and Princess during the past week.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Princess Elizabeth and attended by Baroness von Schenck and Baron de Reibnitz, left Windsor Castle on Thursday, Nov. 23, for the termination of their visit to the Queen, en route for the Continent. Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Windsor station of the South-Western Railway, and took leave of them. Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice left the Queen's private waiting-room, and afterwards returned to the castle. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse travelled in a special train to the five-minutes-past-one train. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Dover at half-past four. The South-Eastern Railway, at half-past two, The train was under the charge of Mr. Russell and Mr. J. P. Knight, of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Baroness, went away for embarkation on board the Osborne, Commander D'Arcy. Their Royal Highnesses embarked upon the steamer by the Royal Corporation of Gravesend. At a quarter past three the Prince and Princess, with their Royal suite, were safely on board the Osborne, which, the Osborne, which immediately steamed off to the Nore, where it anchored for the night, and left early the next morning for Antwerp.

PRINCESS HELENA.

It is stated that Princess Helena will shortly be betrothed to Prince Christian Victor Adolphus Frederick, brother to the reigning Duke of Augustenburg. It is also stated that the Princess after her marriage will, with her husband, reside in Berkshire. It is announced that Prince Christian will arrive in England next month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, has left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, at Gunnesbury, Ealing.

The birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, was kept on Tuesday. The anniversary of the Duchess of Cambridge celebrated the anniversary by a public entertainment at the Teck and Hatfield Hospital.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left the Prussian Embassy on a visit to Countess Granard, Newtownbutler, Fermanagh, Ireland, Lord Granard's residence.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador has returned to London from Vienna, and has resumed his duties. Count Apponyi is staying in Rome.

The Duchess of Somerset has arrived at the Admiralty from Rudstone Park, Bucks.

The Duke of Leinster left town on Saturday last on a visit to Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald, at West Park, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Constance Hamilton have left Longborough Park, Staffordshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Lichfield.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., has left Devonshire House on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, Cavendish, Hunts.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Buckhurst Park, Sussex, for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have left Albury Park, Earl Percy's seat in Surrey, for Paris.

The Countess of Rosebery has arrived in town from visiting the Countess Dowager of Stirlemore, at Hatchford, Surrey.

Countess Cowley, Viscount Dillon, and the Lady Spencer have left town on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

The Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., has arrived in town from Dalkeith Park, Edinburgh.

The Earl of Zetland has arrived at his residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, from Aske Hall, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Bective and family have left Grafton-street for the Castle, Trim, Ireland.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left town to join the party visiting the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, at Bretby Park.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan has arrived in town, on Saturday last, from visiting Viscount Beverley, at his seat in Hampshire.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor Gate for West Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

Festivities have taken place in North Notts upon the coming of age of the Hon. Gerard Noel, eldest son of Viscount Gainsborough.

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The Lady Caroline Lascelles, Irvine.

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The Lady Caroline Lascelles, Irvine.

Mr. Gerard Noel Noel-Hamilton, Bell-street, Marylebone, was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London. The church was erected at a cost of upwards of £10,000, and will be capable of accommodating 700 persons, and is extremely plain outside, but the interior is of a more ornamental character.

It appears, by a notice "screened" in the hall of the Inner Temple, that the Benchers of that Society, at their meeting held on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The stipend is £200 a year, and the duties are to read prayers at nine a.m. on week days.

A handsome memorial window to the late Rev. T. J. Dallin, M.A., has been placed in the church, Shoreter-hill, Kent, erected for his congregation and friends. The subjects are the Crucifixion, the Ascension, and the Resurrection. The cost of the window and the design has been 400 guineas.

The old parish church at Bolton having for some time past been in a dilapidated condition, a most princely gift has been made by Mr. Thomas Hesketh, of Bolton, for the purpose of defraying the entire cost of the erection of a new one. Mr. R. G. Paley, architect, of Lancaster, is the architect. The style of the new church will be Early English. The length of the nave will be 70 ft., and the north and south aisles will be each 16 ft. wide, and will provide sitting accommodation for 1200 persons on the ground floor, and for 300 in the tower. The chancel will be 30 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, and the distance from the floor to the ceiling 72 ft. It is to have a fine tower, 30 ft. square, 120 ft. high, with four pinnacles, crowned with handsome ornamented open battery. The cost of the building will be £30,000.

The following are the preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Baverey: Rev. F. G. Logard, late Senior Chaplain at Madras, to Great Hormead, Worcester: Rev. H. A. Sleeper, Perpetual Curate of Warrington and Hillstone, to Broadwell, Derby: Rev. H. W. Watson to Bothwell-with-Burston, Warwickshire: Rev. J. P. Woodgate to Putley, Hereford. Vicarages: Rev. C. J. Vyvyan, Librarie of the Theological College, Chichester, to Bishopstone. Incumbencies: Rev. J. G. Charlesworth, Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Darlington, to Ireleth, Yorkshire: Rev. J. Dumbrain, Curate of St. Peter the Apostle with Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, to St. Benedict, Norwich: Rev. H. Wacon to the new Church of St. Thomas, Sandhurst, Berks: Rev. H. Wilkinson to Holy Trinity, Bishop Auckland: Rev. J. Wilson to Ecclesfield, in Co. Rotherham: Rev. G. Wright to Kirkbrimerton: Rev. W. Fothard to All Saints' and St. Laurence, Evesham: Rev. H. M. Neville to St. Peter, Ludgvell, Birmingham.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Chapel of the Savoy, destroyed by fire July 7, 1864, and rebuilt at the sole cost of her Majesty the Queen (as Duchess of Lancaster), was opened for Divine service on Sunday last by the Bishop of Rochester.

It is said that above 300 candidates have already announced themselves for examination for the Indian Civil Service. The appointments consist of a stipend of £500 per annum and a residence free of rates and taxes.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of Bolton, Lancashire, Chapel Royal, St. James's, will be completed in the course of this week, it will be opened for Divine service on Advent Sunday (next Sunday). The service begins at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Bell-street, Marylebone, was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London. The church was erected at a cost of upwards of £10,000, and will be capable of accommodating 700 persons, and is extremely plain outside, but the interior is of a more ornamental character.

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The following are the preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Baverey: Rev. F. G. Logard, late Senior Chaplain at Madras, to Great Hormead, Worcester: Rev. H. A. Sleeper, Perpetual Curate of Warrington and Hillstone, to Broadwell, Derby: Rev. H. W. Watson to Bothwell-with-Burston, Warwickshire: Rev. J. P. Woodgate to Putley, Hereford. Vicarages: Rev. C. J. Vyvyan, Librarie of the Theological College, Chichester, to Bishopstone. Incumbencies: Rev. J. G. Charlesworth, Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Darlington, to Ireleth, Yorkshire: Rev. J. Dumbrain, Curate of St. Peter the Apostle with Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, to St. Benedict, Norwich: Rev. H. Wacon to the new Church of St. Thomas, Sandhurst, Berks: Rev. H. Wilkinson to Holy Trinity, Bishop Auckland: Rev. J. Wilson to Ecclesfield, in Co. Rotherham: Rev. G. Wright to Kirkbrimerton: Rev. W. Fothard to All Saints' and St. Laurence, Evesham: Rev. H. M. Neville to St. Peter, Ludgvell, Birmingham.

John Howard, the philanthropist, caused, about ninety years ago, a free church to be erected in Bedford, in which he was accustomed to worship, but which is now used by Unitarians. Cardinal Wiseman is the only public movements of a man whom the nation delighted to honour. The Reformation at Bedford is in a flourishing condition, and since the date of the restoration at a cost of about £1600. "I feel sure (says Mr. William Allen, of Bedford), that the Cardinal will see by this statement that we are not to be known to the nation to elicit some tangible proof of its appreciation of self-denial on the part of Christians." Subscriptions may be forwarded through Messrs. Barnard, Barnard, and Wing, bankers, Bedford.

The births (boys and girls) and deaths (males and girls) were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1855-64, the average number of births was 1,496; the number in 1865 was 1,574. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,171. It was the forty-seventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths in the week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,061. There were 110 more deaths registered than the average. The deaths registered in the week were 1,171. The deaths registered in the last three weeks were 1,171, 1,171, and 28. No deaths were referred to cholera. Typhus has increased, and the deaths from this disease in the last week of the quarter appear to have died on the 19th inst., in Plough-lane, Battersea, at the age of one hundred years. Five fatal cases of burns and scalds from accidents were registered in the week.—The births registered in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom in the week ending Nov. 18 were: deaths registered, 1,171. The annual rate of mortality was 19 per 1000 persons living. In Liverpool the deaths were 278; in Manchester, 211; in Salford, 56; in Birkenhead, 25; in Bolton, 38; in Oldham, 38; in Bradford, 38; in Leeds, 84; in Hull, 38; in Sheffield, 106; in Edinburgh, 101; in Glasgow, 160; in Dublin, 118; in Glasgow—births 310, deaths 207; and in Dublin—births 185, deaths 155. The annual rate of mortality was 19 per 1000 living in London. 33 in Birmingham, and 25 in Dublin: 41 in Liverpool, 41 in Manchester, 31 in Birmingham, 28 in Leeds, 28 in Bristol, 24 in Hull, and 33 in Glasgow.

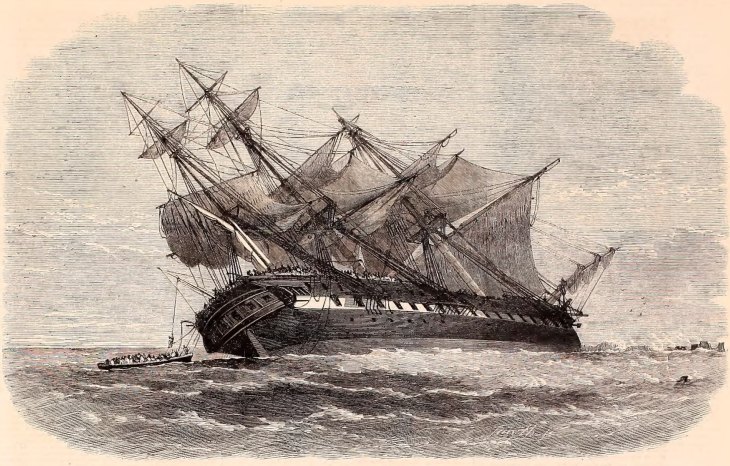
"SUNSHINE."

It was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of last season that we first had the magnificent picture of "Sunshine" by Solomon, engraved from the Winter Exhibition in Suffolk-street. The favourable impression the work of art then made was not lessened by the change of circumstance that the artist's name was almost new to us. From a second inspection of the picture, now in the gallery of Mr. Lionel Smith, we may employ a sporting phrase—taken a lead of the newer candidates for public favour, whose claims to notice are based upon the merits of their productions among those who have been much longer "making the running."

The scene of the picture, as is evident by the quaint caps and headgear of the women, and also by their dresses and character of physiognomy, is on the fish-frequenting coast of Holland somewhere, we should say, along the seaboard of Picardy or Normandy. The time is early morning, when the golden sunlight, strolling about the neighbourhood, say, of Boulogne or Calais, finds out the fishwives, and their sturdy husbands, the tidal mammon-worship, and sordid, heavy-hearted care, to such a scene, with all its rugged, but picturesque surroundings. It is a busy everywhere along the sea-beach the newly-escaped denizen of the deep is being sold by auction to the highest bidder in the crowd—everywhere is gladness his eyes and warms his heart; it gleams radiant from the white caps—it sleeps in blissful repose on the soft coat of the tufted "dons" or the waves of the sea—it revels in ruddiness on the shingle; it laughs outright as it dances over that gleaming pathway with carpeting of golden light and glittering fringe which leads to the world's edge. Nor is it reflected less pleasantly from the pearly-grey sky, which is not yet ready wholly to cast off the fog and light-hearted fisher-girls of that happy French coast. The picture is one of great merit. The artist has grouped on her chair to indulge in a more complete abandonment of mirth, is but a type of her power, which is essentially humorously-sympathetic. All this cheerful group of women and children the sunshine brings gladness and content, and the old fishwife, who sits apart, is not unhappy, but sad; for, while that sun smiles on them, no shadow of apprehension for husband, father, son, brother, lover, sway reaping the sea, can darken that humble dwelling. Veteren here perhaps, if we look again, we may detect none other shade or lowering dread heightening the moral sunshine, like the thin cloud-shadows which sometimes chequer yonder calm and gentle sea, brightening by contrast its beauteous emerald tinge. In the foreground not within the genial rays sits one whose sun has long passed its meridian, and who has arrived not far from the "Valley of the Shadow:" while to the left, and still nearer to the spectator, stooping over a cradle, is a woman in whose watchful expression we read something like the inexpressible yearning of a mother's fear.

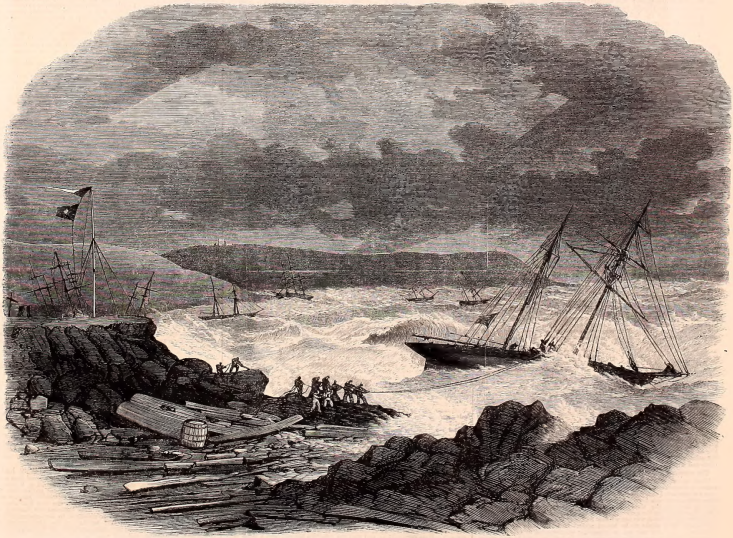


"SUNSHINE," BY L. SMYTHE, IN WALLIS'S WINTER EXHIBITION, SUFFOLK-STREET.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



WRECK OF THE DUNCAN DUNBAR, AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER SHIP, ON THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

It has been mentioned that the ship Duncan Dunbar, of London, Captain Swanson, master, which left London on the 28th of August and Plymouth on the 2nd of September, with passengers and cargo, for Sydney, was, on the 7th of October, wrecked on the reef Los Roccos, lying in long. 33° 45' W. and lat. 3° 52' S., on the coast of Brazil. She struck on the reef at about half-past eight in the evening. Every effort was made to get the ship off, but in vain, as she went on at high tide. Soon after the vessel struck, the captain had gone in one of the boats to take soundings round her. As the boats could not carry all on the wreck, he determined to await daylight and then land, if there was any available spot; and, if there was no landing-place, to take all from the wreck in the boats and on a raft. "It is impossible," says the



VESSELS ASHORE IN BATTEN BAY, PLYMOUTH SOUND, DURING THE LATE GALE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

of the passengers, "to describe the state of mind in which we passed the hours of that most awful and trying night. The vessel was rolling from side to side, and striking most violently at each roll, in a way which seemed to threaten her instant dismemberment. As day dawned every glass was used in the hope of discovering some place uncovered by water, on which shelter, if only temporarily, might be taken. The captain again went in a boat, and succeeded in getting through the breakers to a landing-place on one of the two banks or islets of sand which rise about 7 ft. above ordinary high-water mark. Preparations were at once made for landing. Each passenger was covered in a their own property, and that the remains of the materials factories were ranched and the insurgents captured, destroyed, or driven into the woods.

To the treasurer of the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the distress in Lancashire, during the present winter, the following subscriptions are announced:—

Sidney Herbert, the editor and reporter of the Canterbury Cross, a Jew, had been refused admittance to the Grand Jury Room. Stewart, a Catholic, one of the volunteers, by H.M. gun-boat Lily. It is only to be remembered that Mr. Lincoln, at the outbreak of the disturbance, published in his paper an article which created the most violent excitement amongst the Irish population, and was the consequence.

The Governor has been pleased to issue a proclamation, to take effect after the 20th inst., prohibiting any Haytian landing in this island unless furnished with a passport from the Haytian Consul, and also prohibiting the exportation or importation of arms.

The Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Dundas and Nuis River, and at both places burned the negro huts there. Five rebels and been shot by them. They are now in the neighbourhood of Morant Bay, and will be captured.

The relief committee at Cape Town have received from the captain of the United States ship of war Ino 5000 lb. of potatoes who had been received on board from the Lily, and the people, who were in a most destitute condition, are to be relieved. The captain of the Do Soto refused to deliver up the English seamen and sick, but Colonel Hamilton, the British commissioner, has since received from the Bulldog.

Monday night, the day appointed for the Marconi of St. Thomas-in-the-East to visit Kingston, and be received by his Excellency the Governor, must be postponed sine die.

The following extract is from an official despatch, dated Mount Peto Nov. 6, 1861, addressed to Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., by his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B.:—

I cannot conclude without expressing my great relief that in this part of the island every probability exists of perfect order being maintained. I consider the enemy, routed as they are, will maintain order; and we have everything to lead to myself, that the inhabitants should not return to their usual occupations with confidence. Mr. Eyre, by his prompt measures, has given every perfect quiet in their neighbourhoods, and that the negroes are returning to their work. The Maroons have performed their duty most satisfactorily. The people who had fled to it on the commencement of the rebellion are rapidly returning to their homes.

"GORDON'S PROCLAMATION."

The Jamaica papers publish the following proclamation issued by Gordon, and headed "State of the Island," which formed part of the evidence on which he was hanged:—

A requisition, numerously signed, for a public meeting to consider "the state of the country" having been presented to the undersigned, his Excellency His Honour has appointed Saturday, the 27th, for public meeting at the Kirkhouse, Spanish Town, Mr. Gordon, and all others who consider that the people will not, on that day, allow themselves to be interfered with by any of those who have already compromised the peace of the country. Arrangements without proper foundation, which has so misled her Majesty's Government, as to induce them to recommend to Parliament, by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State, was induced to send to Mr. Eyre to reply to the address of the House of Assembly, presented to him, is well heralded in a loyal spirit. We know that our beloved Queen is the noble-hearted friend of the black man, and that her loyal subjects, whether white, brown, or black, in this island are not to be trifled with. Her Majesty's government has honourable and honest in their intentions, unlikely to succeed in their plans. Mr. Eyre has been recalled, and that for they have been deceived and misled, and the consequence is a serious embarrassment to the country, and a cause of great anxiety to all in their remembrances, and we have no doubt that truth will ultimately prevail. People of St. Ann's, your presence at the meeting on Saturday next, the Naicol people of St. Ann's, you who have no sugar estates to work on or contend after employing your labour, you who have no rum shops to attend, come forth, and protest against the unjust representations made against you by Mr. Cardwell, and the Secretary of State, who have been misled to tell your wives; but you want men free of Government influence—you want men who will not be bought over by rum, or by the sugar planter, and who can appreciate you as such as you are. Be not afraid, but come on the 27th day of July, 1865: Try to help yourselves, and Heaven will help you.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The annual meeting of the Legislature took place on the 7th ult, when the Governor made the following speech:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It is especially a matter of thankfulness to Almighty God, I trust, that I cannot but feel that the sad and solemn events of the last few weeks impart to our meeting together at this juncture a character of peculiar interest. No more than usually anxious to seek your advice and ask for your co-operation, I feel conscious that the circumstances which call us to the discharge of the Session now being inaugurated will, in all probability, be one of the most important that have occurred in the history of the colony.

The occurrence of a rebellion, however limited in extent, and however speedily it has been suppressed, has brought sorrow and suffering upon the whole community. Many families have been plunged in mourning for the loss of near and dear relatives, and have been mercilessly murdered, while property amounting in the aggregate to be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. A large amount of property has been destroyed, and considerable injury inflicted upon the country, and one of the richest and most productive districts of the colony has been for the present rendered comparatively valueless, and its resources now ready for the harvest.

Through the active co-operation of civil, military, and naval authorities, and through the promptitude and energy displayed by all of them, these events in the land, have been certified (whilst presently assisting in the distress and anxiety

WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IN WATER COLOURS.

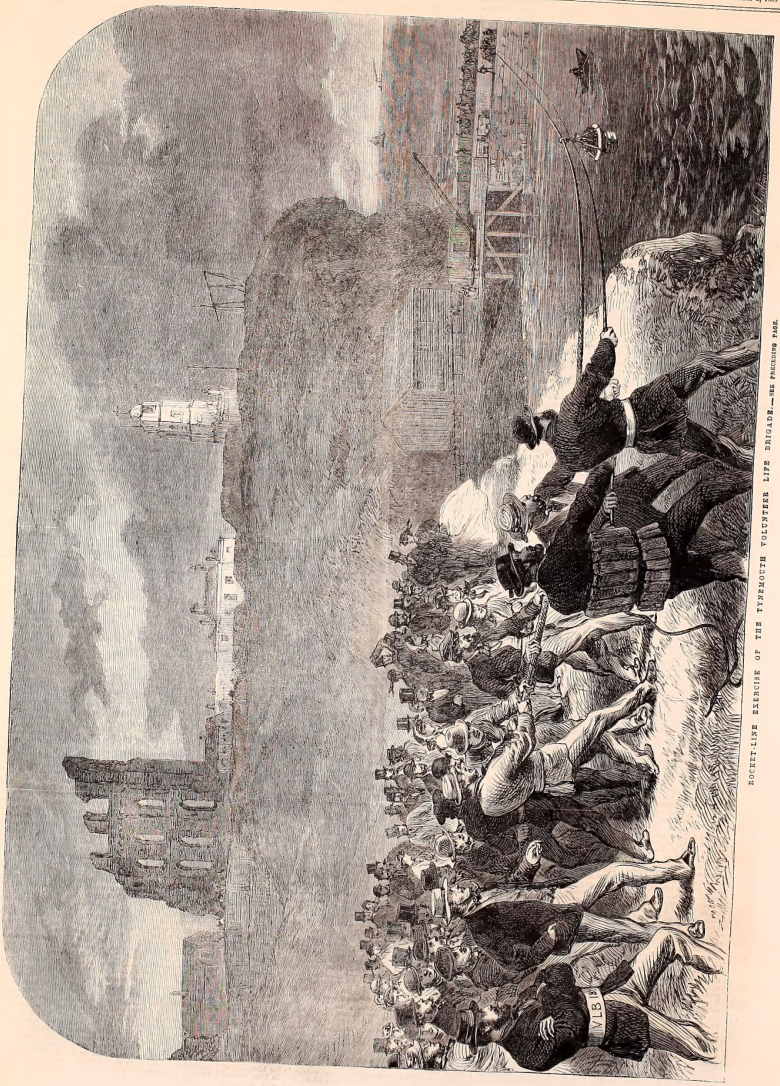
OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Some of the objections made to the establishment, or rather management, of this as a winter auxiliary to the spring exhibition of the Royal Academy, are the same society have in the collection just opened here in great measure to have avoided. The remonstrances of the press and the public must have had the tendency apparent in former winter gatherings to have shocked the tendency character the two exhibitions were intended to be enforced the distinctive character the two exhibitions were intended to have. Most of the artists may not be reasonably regarded as either sketches to send nothing but finished pictures, or more elaborate studies, whether from nature or the artist's own imagination, made for the painter's studies likewise from nature or otherwise, made for the painter's own practise and improvement, or for the purpose of sale, or for the whole of a finished picture. Though, on the one hand, we must not expect to find many works of the latter description to be in such an exhibition as this, yet, on the other, the display is sure to be of high average merit and to possess delightful specimens of interest. It may, however, still be questioned whether the facilities this exhibition presents to the members, and the pleasure it affords to the public are not—and have the appearance of being—at the sacrifice of the principle of the society's prestige, by admitting the productions of unfinished sorts—Messrs. Burton and G. Fripp, for instance, who distinguished themselves.

Fair. The first contribution of the details remind us of the literal draughtsman, while certain of the details remind us of the seen renderings of the symbols of. The second is tribute of character, in so-called "quick drawings," in the scale of nature, and of the truthful life, and invention; but the exactness of the whole, and the want of color by shading, create a sense of confusion and over-crowding hardly warranted by the subject. One of Shields has, besides, a touching drawing in chalk, entitled "The Orphans;" but the peculiar Willcox-like qualities of his real power, could be detected, and in which power is displayed in the highest degree, indicated in a small water-colour drawing, called "Evening Recreation" (181). From half a dozen contributions by Mr. J. D. Watson, which, though individually of no great importance yet, taken in the painter's versatile ability, we may select "Sunday Morning," a droll pencil study (for a picture) of a tailor crucially announcing the latest "news" from the work-board. In Mr. Lundgren's drawings, we have one memorable, success, has attempted none but comparatively trivial subjects, affording any of the power of the best of narrative pictorial subjects, and expression of "A Reminiscence" (405) is one of. He is only represented by a study of "A Reminiscence" (405) is one of the latest of Jevenuhle, with a hand on tapping the upper fringes of the leaves and spring flowers, and an old woman gathering some of which is hardly shadow beneath—a subject the genius of Mr. Lundgren for such a worked out, whilst the intended effect is disturbed as much as heightened by the two objects are not sufficiently distinct. Mr. Lundgren has another drawing too for by means of a series of "Pencil" (5)—a subject, by-the-way, which, unfortunately for Mr. Lundgren, reminds one that it is a subject which great colourist Lundgren, reminds one that it is a subject which great colourist can compete with in the painting of such a subject as this. This heaviness is, of course, less felt in a drawing than in a picture, the colour, so the "Arab Woman" (10) is a very fine study of the head also, painting directly from nature, the result is a certain conventional inclination is evident; and there is the trace of a certain conventional prettifying tendency betrayed when he draws on the face. But the wonderful in small height; in the second a homely old couple are chatting by the fireside. In Mr. Goodall's "Arab Woman" (10) the first Copid has position in "Spring and Winter," in the second a homely old couple are chatting by the fireside. In Mr. Goodall's "Arab Woman" (10) the first Copid has position in "Spring and Winter," in the second a homely old couple are of form can be obtained by the simple means of a series of "Pencil" coarsest paper. Mr. Boyce—the very antipodes of Mr. Lundgren, for, taking and avoidance of elaborate detail, and of picturesque rather than to be injudiciously called in the aid of photographic accuracy—may, takes a more exquisite pencil, and produces a somewhat stark daylight, master than reverse, the apparent artistic insensibility is relieved by the sharp character, the apparent artistic insensibility is relieved by the sharp character, the apparent artistic insensibility is relieved by subject or point of view observed in a delicious "Old Bridge and Buildings at Durham" (288), a sketch of Newcastle homestage; and a study of a portion of the north side of St. Mark's, Venice (49). The last, though dated 1854, looks exactly like a coloured copy of a photograph, by Bisson, of, if we remember right, the same part of the church. It is chiefly remarkable, like the interior of a church at Giorniso (156), for the method that these drawings are with little positive depth in the shadows, and with a general want of reserve by their local truth, yet none will question the truth and the highest art-value. When Mr. Boyce gives us a bit of effect after sundown (79), we get more of the unanalyzed mental impression than of the actual scene.

None other of the younger members of the society are seen to advantage. There are Weber studies by Mr. Whittaker, in the broad, finished style which struck us as notable for indication of power, and richness of color, in the Academy exhibition; but we miss in these drawings the artistic sentiment which we have seen in former productions. Mr. A. Hunt, which, with kaleidoscopic inlay of the pencil, the manner of Mr. A. Hunt, which, with kaleidoscopic inlay of all the positive colours, makes a very pretty picture, but which merely eyesight as does the stereoscope, yet which rewards with lively glimpses of tender-ly-felt truth and poetry. Mr. Dobyedkin's "Valley," Britain Valley," and "A View up the Dobyedkin Valley." Mr. Britain Willis, in addition to many capital studies of Welsh scenery, which appears in a rather new character in a considerable number whose "Scarborough" (162). Mr. S. Read is another than might be expected from the artistic compass in here found to be well-executed specimens of the very vigorous sketches tution as an architectural draughtsman, which has proved of Highland Bothies—"Corbuilin Hills, in Skye" is delineated in the wild beauty of the subject, and the truth of home as in design and in these very diverse subjects is equally true. Mr. Leitch, a leading painting portraits of Sir. Michael Leitchgow, or the stately "Tomb of Frederick III., in St. Stephen's, Vienna," are of the highest excellence, and admirable for its appropriateness of subject, its excellent light and shade, and perspective. Mr. Davidson, another of the leading painters by superintendence, though, in common, very of honest labour must due to the increasing ability which grows out of contributes charming likewise he gives to Mr. S. F. Jackson, who contributes charming small drawings from about Bettwys-Coed, and the value of evidently haunts of Arthurian romance at Tintagel, the cradle of the Crimean Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Goodall, faithful records also attached to some remembrances of the Goodall War by Mr. E. Goodall. The artist's brother, Mr. W. Goodall, has exhibited nothing more natural and less conventionalised by subrequest studio work than his boy with donkey (107). Mr. A. P. Newton is hard and unpleasing in "Venice" (95); but he has two a three beautiful small studies of "Ben Cruachan" (75), with the snowy summit ridge pale and ghostly against the deep blue sky, is the most impressive. Mr. Rossiter's large study of a girl's head with long yellow hair is "sculptured" and sponging, and looks like a mass of wax. Mr. Boyce, as usual, paints a perfect sketch of a simple subject in "Stone of Stones," a most delicate study of colour, the "Shrine of St. Francois" (217), by Mr. A. Fripp, is a very fine study of the Gothic details of Italian sculpture, and the hand and surface of the figure are prayed for a most delicate study of flesh. Mr. Andrews, if he does not always succeed in his subjects from all the four quarters of the globe on occasion send subjects from all the four quarters of the globe, yet finds a tolerable subject in "Interior of the Coliseum by moonlight" (141). The fine drawing of the Coliseum by moonlight (141) is worthy of the name, we could not give it. Spirited and interesting also are the sketches of Mr. Burgess, and the interesting also are the sketches of Mr. Burgess, and the interesting also are the sketches of Mr. Burgess, and the "Ancient Timber Church at Borgund, Norway" (159), together with a terrible representation of "Norwegian Smuggling" (159), together with a terrible representation of "Port, Holland," and "Interior of Church at Delft, Holland," and the views of "Port, Holland," and "On the Yare, Norfolk" (5). The two last, however, are rather trying to the eyes from the predominant colour, which is unreal and destructive of breadth.

Mr. Lee, the well-established public favourites appear in renewed force. He is delightful to see with what directness he will generate at once to the very heart of his subject, and with the penetrates at once to the very heart of his subject, and with the most unerring certainty, precisely those points of light, shade, and lovely chromatic effect, which will most completely secure the true focus of interest, and which will most completely secure the true focus of interest, and which will most completely secure the sketch, instead of being left with a few unmeaning lines. Mr. Lee's contributions are "The Cartoon Gallery, Knole" (11), and finished sketch of the same subject, "Interior of the Cartoon Gallery" Nos. 274, 842, and 349 are beautiful examples of the same kind of art, and must be exchanged for any amount of the truest sense, and not to be confounded for imperfect. The artwork which should obscure such perfect examples of finished sketching. Still more rare and surprising, perhaps, though scarcely so beautiful, is Mr. Lee's "Study in Rome," in which the human life and motion by touches of a few pencil strokes, and by a method which must be a great marvellous certainty and rapidity, and in which the true and vivid extent, draughtsman can conceive that one or two of his very finest pictures have been produced by the same process. We may sketches seem, at the first glance, to be mere "Study for a Drawing—Calling Hounds out of Cover" (189), a study of a huntsman on a hard-trotting horse, and



ROCKET-LINE EXERCISE OF THE TYNEMOUTH VOLUNTEER LIFE BRIGADE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

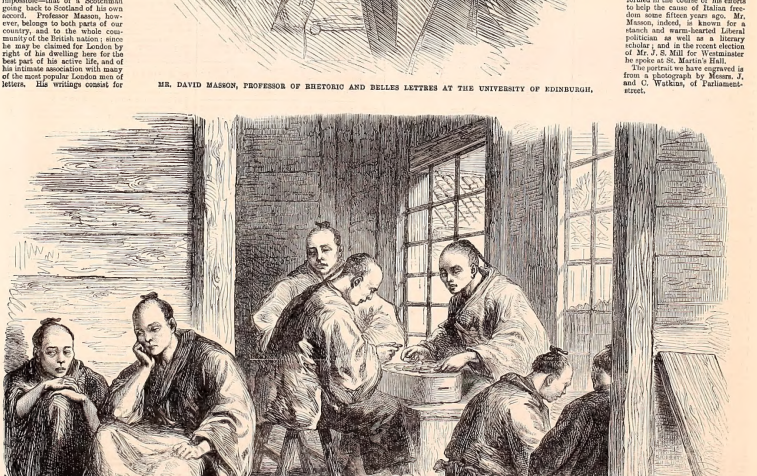
PROFESSOR MASSON.

THE recent appointment of Mr. David Masson to the professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh seems to have been hailed with satisfaction by all those of his own countrymen who belong to the literary profession. He is in every respect a worthy representative of the present generation of Edinburgh scholars, who are characterised, perhaps, by a greater variety of discursive knowledge and a bolder reach of speculation than those of the time of Dugald Stewart, though it is imputed to them that they are less careful of those niceties and proprieties of style which are best preserved by the constant study of classical models. Personally, in London as well as in Edinburgh, Mr. Masson has deservedly enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a very large circle of his fellow-labourers in the occupation of authorship, as well as of the students of University College, where he has filled the chair of English Language and Literature since the year 1852. He is a native of Aberdeen, and forty-three years of age. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at Edinburgh, but was scarcely twenty years old when he undertook the editorship of a provincial newspaper, which he left in 1844, coming to London with the intention of freely using his pen as an independent writer. For a twelvemonth only he remained in this metropolis, contributing a little to *Fraser's Magazine* and to other publications of that day; but, returning then to Edinburgh, entered into special engagement with Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, while keeping up and extending his connection with several journals and reviews, both in Edinburgh and London. In 1847, he again came to reside here, and has continued among us ever since; till now, as was humorously remarked by himself in his speech upon a late occasion, he sets the example of a proceeding, which the malicious satirists of the last century would have declared quite impossible—that of a Scotchman going back to Scotland of his own accord. Professor Masson, however, belongs to both parts of our country, and to the whole community of the British nation; since he may be claimed for London by right of his dwelling here for the best part of his active life, and of his intimate association with many of the most popular London men of letters. His writings consist for the most part of critical essays, some of the best of which made their first appearance in the *North British Review*, the *British Quarterly Review*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*; the last-named journal having been conducted by him, as the responsible editor, from its commencement, in 1859. Two volumes of his miscellaneous papers, under the title of "Essays, Biographical and Critical, chiefly on British Poets," were published about ten years ago. He has made a special study of Milton, and had already, in 1859, issued the first volume of a "Life of Milton, narrated in connection with the political, ecclesiastical, and literary History of his Times;" but this important work is yet unfinished. In another volume, "British Novelists and Their Styles: being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," his faculties of literary taste and discernment are shown with equal force. But it is by his recent essay on the metaphysical controversies between the late Sir William Hamilton and Mr. John Stuart Mill, in a volume named "Modern British Philosophy," which appeared three or four months ago, that Professor Masson has proved himself capable of dealing with such arduous and subtle philosophical discussions as seem to be most congenial to the Scottish mind. As a reviewer, it has been well said of him that "he has exercised the highest function of criticism—not fault-finding, but judgment, valuation, appreciation—which looks for positive rather than negative qualities, and gives a wide, generous, true, and sympathetic estimate of merit."

The friends of Professor Masson in London, to the number of a hundred or more, gave him a farewell dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the eve of his departure, a month since, to take the chair at Edinburgh University, vacated by the death of the late Professor Aytoun. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., who presided on that occasion, spoke with high praise of the character and accomplishments of this gentleman, whose acquaintance he had formed in the course of his efforts to help the cause of Italian freedom some fifteen years ago. Mr. Masson, indeed, is known for a stanch and warm-hearted Liberal politician as well as a literary scholar; and in the recent election of Mr. J. S. Mill for Westminster he spoke at St. Martin's Hall.

The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkin, of Parliament-street.

MR. DAVID MASSON, PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND BELLES LETTRES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.



THE ENVOYS OF THE JAPANESE PRINCE OF NAGATO PAYING THE INDEMNITY FOR THE AFFAIR OF SIMONOSAKI.—SEE PAGE 538.

EXPLORATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THERE paper on Australia were read in succession at the meeting on Monday, of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington House—the president, Sir Roderick Murchison, in the chair. The first described an overland journey from Rockhampton to Cape York, by Messrs. Jardine, who set out for that purpose in April last, and arrived safely at the colonial station of Somerset. The journey occupied nearly seven months, during which time the two brothers, both young men, suffered great hardships from the difficulty of cutting their way through the bush and of crossing numerous and rapid creeks and deep rivers; and they were several times attacked by the natives, armed with spears. Most of the latter were overcome during the journey, one of them having been stung by poisonous snakes. The object of the journey generally was to search for fresh favourable for settlement, though millions of acres of rich pasture land were seen on both sides of the great elevation at one part of their progress.

The second paper was on the recent discovery of a route between Rockhampton and the Valley of Lagoons, by Mr. Dalrymple. The difficulty of effecting a passage across the table-land of mountains and ranges described to be almost insurmountable, except by taking advantage of occasional gaps through which watercourses traverse to the sea. Rockingham Bay, where the settlement of Cardwell has been established, was the proceeded to be the finest bay, with the exception of Port Jackson, along the whole coast of Australia, and the natural advantages of the situation were said to be very great. Coal, timber, and water, suitable for ships, are said to be abundant, and the finest vegetables were to be found in the valleys where abound. Mr. Dalrymple understood among the ridges in his exploration, but he succeeded in making his way inland a distance of about 160 miles. The foregoing papers have been sent to the colony of the Governor of Queensland.

The third paper described a best voyage of 1600 miles along the north and west coast of Australia, by Mr. Saco. It appeared that Mr. Saco was one of a party of settlers at Port Adam, on the north-west coast of Australia, and, when communication with the colony was cut off by the rebellion, he and his friends from the outside of a ship, sailed westward in the expectation of arriving at some place where they could get help. They encountered, however, extremely disappointed. The coast was completely exclusive, and the land the interior was perpendicular and vast parts, producing navigation extremely dangerous, and more than once their boat was nearly upset. At length they got to Swan River, and they were in danger of starving when they reached a small settlement at Port Gambier, but the station of the settlers was not much better than their own. The natives of any sign of life and of vegetation and the great part of the west coast was most depressing, but the south coast was found to be more favourable. At length at Port Adelaide they fell delighted at once more again within the range of civilised life. The paper was to the nature of a log, and it was so long that a large portion of it was necessarily omitted.

Sir Charles Nicholson made some observations on the establishment of Queensland for colonisation, and on the extreme fertility and richness of the soil, which he had personally traced remarkably with that of the west. In his opinion a meridian line of longitude would form the best of the west territory into habitable and uninhabitable parts; most of the former being eminently adapted for settlement, with the exception by a civilised population, while the western parts were only fit for a pastoral occupation.

A few observations were also made by Captain Richards and the president.

THE MARKETS.

COVENT GARDEN, Nov. 27.—The supply of English salad on sale here to-day was only moderate. Sub-acid samples found of steadily, at late rates. Cucumbers, mushrooms, and tomatoes were rather scarce. Foreign grapes, the produce of which was only moderate, ruled heavy, on former terms. In fruiting purposes of green only a limited business was transacted. Apples, pears, and nuts were in fairly active request, at full prices.

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO MELFORD HALL, SUFFOLK.



THE BONFIRE ON THE GREEN.



THE SHOOTING PARTY COUNTING THE HEAD OF GAME.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE process of Ministerial reconstruction, about which everyone who is interested in public affairs is talking so much just now, has taken a turn which is especially significant. The accession of Mr. Cardwell to office is naturally considered in many respects a coup for Ministers; but peculiar and special importance attaches to the distinct adhesion to the Russell Government of Mr. W. E. Forster, the member for Bradford. From the moment of the new premiership, when our future policy was discussed, one heard it said that if Mr. Forster could be induced to take a place under Lord Russell—or rather, perhaps, looked to the more potent influence over the political act you has in such a case, under Mr. Gladstone—there could be but one course of resolution. Although a man who, in his speech, is wholly free from the habitudes of the donnegrue, Mr. Forster is, nevertheless, a decided politician, and has spoken his opinions at all times and under all circumstances, with a clearness and precision that have left no doubt as to the terms on which alone he could join a Government even in the most subordinate office, though, by-the-way, the general conjecture was that he could not condescend to be called exactly subordinate to any one. In this the observers of his character and proclivities as a politician have been mistaken, for he enters upon official life in the regular under-secretariat fashion, and, for aught that is yet known, does not stipulate for the factitious distinction of a Privy Councilor, which would enable him to put the semi-ennobling words "Right Honorable" before his name. Perhaps, believing his sole ambition he may be indifferent or even object to this vainglorious designation, although it may not be, as a laughingly said of Mr. Bright, a distinct objection to taking office that he should be thus called. Considerably a member of the Society of Friends, the son of a missionary-minister of that body, the nephew of Sir Fowell Buxton, and the son-in-law of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, Mr. Forster's social position is peculiar, and such as individually to induce and maintain that political independence which he has hitherto exhibited. His consent to enter an Administration is however responsible a character (and one can conceive scarcely any less responsible and prominent than that of the Under-Secretary of the Colonies with the chief of that department, as ambitious working functionary in the same House of Parliament) is simple evidence of the being fully satisfied with the premise of the policy to be pursued. Indeed, as things are, Mr. Forster's action towards the Russell Ministry is more indicative of confidence and trust than it had been taken into the Cabinet as Minister, in a sense he would be a power and an influence.

This declension is much strengthened by an examination of the speech which Mr. Forster has just delivered to a body of his constituents at Bradford, and to express an opinion on the question of Parliamentary reform. At the time he was addressing the electors he must have considered to become Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and the state of his mind is easily to be traced in his speech. Very naturally it is forged with a reluctance to enter into debate, and there was manifest hesitancy which was the inevitable result of a certain crippledness of wing which he had undergone, and of which he was feeling the first consciousness. Though rather sing-ong in his delivery, Mr. Forster is usually outspoken in sentiment and opinion, though for the most somewhat in language, and, therefore, the care which he took to be precise on the principle of reform only was sufficiently significant. We could blame a politician who had just given in his allegiance not merely to a political leader but to an official chief, for duping his constituents to shut their eyes, and, after having opened their mouths merely to take in the extension of the franchise, to keep them there open and to wait until they found what Earl Russell dropped into them, they being prepared to shape their orifices so that they might receive the gift perpendicularly or tentacularly, as the case may be. If the concrete father of reform is able to avoid the measure, to which the statement of Mr. Forster is tantamount, it is more than implication, dredged him, so that it will be easily and gratefully swallowed by the honorable gentleman, undoubtedly, if he be brought to an able conjuctor in those dentes which must cause; but, if it should prove otherwise, Mr. Forster will be sure to accept the morale which is the regular badge of imitate under-secretaryship.

Amongst the works which have been published by electors and accepted by members, there has occurred a banquet which was open and obvious in proclaiming that the latter had not come merely to dew eye, and from dew eye to morn again, and that without even the grossest which other people afford themselves. Some passes at the end of sentences which, in writing, are represented by punctuation. Except that now and then there appears to be a touch of that of Jacques' stricken deer, he does not seem ever to take breath; and his thought, not, on the whole, weak and washy, seems to be everlasting. He often makes good points and says many good things, but it is the habit of his friends faultlessly to cheer with all their might; but, as may be supposed, they are a grab or rush, such a hallooing tide of words as characterises his speaking, the solid matter exhibits itself pretty much in the way in which some cricketers' bats are squeezed which once and again have been projected over the falls of Niagara. On the occasion at Leominster the fluency was most useful to Mr. Hardy. He was the founder of the feast; he was the chairman; he was the chosen member of the party; although he was not one of them. He had to propose most of the toasts and to respond for a great many of them, and he may have been supposed to have been in his glory. It is more justice to say that he accomplished with the tact and good-breeding which might have been expected from one so essentially a gentleman, preserving just so much of the political character of the occasion as was necessary, and stimulating its social character to the highest point at which enjoyment of the latter should culminate, and no further. The mode in which he spoke of his triumph as Mr. Gladstone was not calculated to offend a strong and good taste; and, in short, the qualities which he displayed as his farewell meeting with his friends of Leominster were such as thus to that almost enthusiasm with which Mr. Hardy is always greeted and supported by his friends in the house whenever he rises.

At the banquet the electors of Leominster had an opportunity of renewing their ties to the new member when they returned at the late election with Mr. Hardy—and, indeed, when they went to the poll. Mr. Arthur Walsh is, probably, about to train himself in a borough; for the representative of the county of Radnor, which the latter, Sir John, has held so long as to have made it almost an heirloom for the Walshes. Whether it would be desirable for the aspirant member to set up his gaps as a model for imitation, we have to get the next Radnor election before we can say to say; but it may be remarked that, as a rule, Sir John has not been successful in that respect, inasmuch as his predecessors are generally made principally for the delectation—the performance of a duty by a pleasurable—of the Speaker. However, the young member seems glib enough, and may possess some of his progenitor's redoubtable dicegard of adverse circumstances—an excellent quality in a would-be orator. Thither, too, came Mr. King-King, who is also to suggestive by an obvious concatenation of ideas of the nomenclature which, after he attached to a double-barrelled name, he was, by representative, is a personage in Herefordshire; and Sir James Bailey, one of the members for that county, who was returned unopposed satisfactorily, from the country gentlemen point of view; and so no more said about them.

The process of conferring dyppepsia upon its members is still going on briskly in North Warwickshire, and Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Davenport Bromley are dining themselves to death in the cause of their county—as much so, indeed, that it was hardly necessary for Mr. Bromley to assure a body of licensed victuallers over whom, in festivity assembled, he presided that he was no advocate of total abstinence, which, in truth, he sufficiently proved when he protested against the provision made for the inmates of night-refuges and produced to the House of Commons a specimen of the slices of bread which were set before those and and hungry individuals. There has been Mr. Adderley, too, who is nearly as much Warwickshire as he is Staffordshire, communing with some of his constituents who believe in him, over that kind of feast, probably, which used to be known, in the days to which Captain Grenow's "Reminiscences" apply, as "a rump and dozen." This right hon. gentleman was as oracular as ever, and talked in a very pooh-pooh style about the prospects of that sort of Parliamentary reform of which the appointment of Mr. Forster has given earnest; and his ideas on the subject culminated in a prophecy that the Russell Ministry would not be in office that day six months—not by any means a superhuman prognostic.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION MEDAL



As a final token of the winding up of the Dublin International Exhibition, we present an illustration of the Prize Medal, designed by a Belgian artist, and manufactured in the Exhibition Palace, under the superintendence of the Executive Council. The device, it will be seen, is simple and intelligible, requiring for its proper interpretation a winged and half-draped female figure, bearing an ample horn of plenty, between one and sea; the height of the Exhibition Palace, with various emblems of art and industry, is visible on the ground beneath, with a host of labourers; under the figure on the reverse side of the medal is a wreath of the national plants intertwined with the names of the four quarters of the globe and surmounted by the Irish harp and Royal crown.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO MELFORD HALL.

MELFORD HALL, near Sudbury, in Suffolk, the property of Captain Sir William Parker, but the residence at this time of Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, was honoured, as we stated last week, by the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., and their Royal Highnesses stayed over Friday, returning to the Prince's country house at Sandringham, in Norfolk.

The Illustration on our front page gives a view of Melford Hall, taken at the time of their arrival. This mansion is a fine example of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with a quadrangle, and two octagonal towers surmounted with turrets in front, and four towers of similar design on the western front of the main building. It faces the spacious park, on whose undulating slopes hundreds of cattle might find pasturage. The park is well wooded, and the grounds on the estate are tolerably well stocked with game. The hall, which is separated from the village of Long Melford by a winding stream and a brick wall covered on the side next the road with admirably-trained fruit-trees, presents, with its quaint-looking turrets, a very picturesque appearance; and from its connection in some measure with the village, but also of the village green, with the venerable ancient church.

The Prince and Princess, on arriving, about four o'clock, at the Melford railway station, were met by Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Proby, and Lord Suffield, and conducted, in a carriage and four, to Melford Hall; the road being thronged with people and decorated with triumphal arches of evergreens and flags. The yeomanry cavalry and the volunteers, under the command of Major Parker, formed an escort from the park gates; a procession being then formed by the Oddfellows' Lodges, with several bands of music. Their Royal Highnesses thus drove up to the hall with considerable festive pomp, and were soon received within its hospitable walls. A few hours later, there was a grand illumination, and on the green near the hall, concluded by a huge bonfire. The whole village was already illuminated, and the bells and other devices in use being seen on all hands. The carriage drive in the park was lit up with lamps, and the entire mansion, from the basement to the A, in gas, gave a very good effect to the east or main front. Within the house there was a ball, to which many of the county families were invited.

On the following day (Wednesday) the Prince, accompanied by the visitors staying at the hall, went in the afternoon to shoot in Spelthorne Wood, about 300 head of game were shot, including 181 pheasants. His Royal Highness killed with his own gun sixty pheasants, thirty hares, and forty rabbits. Whilst the gentlemen were shooting, her Royal Highness, accompanied by Lady Paget in one carriage and Lady Suffield and the Hon. Mrs. Coke in another, took a drive to Sudbury. On Thursday the Prince went to shoot in the Lineage Wood, and had very good sport; on Friday there was a regular battue in the covers in the park, and the slaughter was immense.

Mr. Ambrose Sechiari laid the foundation-stone of a new Greek church, on Monday, at the corner of Upper Parliament-street and Prince's Park-road, Liverpool.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

History of the American War. By Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher. Vols. I., II. (Richard Bentley.) The scale (not only as regards cubic inches, avoirdupois weight, and kindred characteristics, but also in respect of the labour freely bestowed by the author and the deep interest he evidently felt in the subject he has undertaken to write about) on which these two volumes have been produced lead to the conclusion that the author intended his history when completed to be—so far as Englishmen at least are concerned—*the* history of the American War. As matters certain that when the author began his work the time had not come, and it is doubtful whether the time has yet come, for a satisfactory history of the most recent eventful struggle which all but rendered for ever ridiculous the idea, cherished by many worshipful politicians, of a single gigantic station stretching from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific and governed by the voice of the people as by the voice of God, and which threatened to rival the fairies of the East in the extent of its historic traffic in human flesh, to stop the propagation of the Monroe doctrine, and to forthwith annex Mexico, Canada, and such purchases in any way near from the West who saw some astrological meaning in the conjunction of the stars and stripes. Passions are not yet cooled; Prejudice has not yet removed the beam from her own eye; Justice cannot properly hold the scales till the beauties which in the turmoil of parties was torn from her eyes has once more been replaced; and Time is not yet sufficiently removed from the present to see the wonderful of the menacing attitude of War. Truth was drowned in the mystic well ages ago, and therefore she cannot be expected to appear in person; and her subordinate who still reverence her memory and attempt to discharge her functions, have scarcely yet had time to investigate any matters connected with the memorable West of Secession. Colonel Fletcher is impartial with the impartiality of one who has a bias in one direction counterbalanced by a bias in another; he was apparently led by personal friendships to sympathize with the Federals, and by general considerations with the Confederates; and he can possibly enter into the feelings of the self-examining advocate who satisfied his conscience that he had proved that he had more than well-merited hanging as many as he had got sentenced to unmerited hanging, and that, on the whole, justice had been done. It will be strange if Unionists do not fancy they detect in Colonel Fletcher's tone a decided leaning towards the Confederates, whether he be discussing the grounds of secession, or narrating the gallant deeds of Confederate men and Confederate ships, or exalting Mr. Davis and disparaging Mr. Lincoln. The latter is frequently alluded to or alluded to in just such contemptuous terms as one might expect the gentlemen in command of Confederate ships to use. But the bullet of war, if no personal scent in the victim, has rendered detraction sugatory and Abraham Lincoln will be remembered as long as honest and perhaps as honoured as George Washington, *pater patriæ*. Colonel Fletcher uses little or no English epigram in the commencement of the struggle; he tells the story of the "Star of the West" and Fort Sumter, the firing upon the flag of the United States, which kindled in all Christendom a feeling similar to that described in the words,

> a fiery wind on them,
> A fiery family passion for the storm
> Of Launcelot, and a glory one with theirs,

the bloodless defeats, the ultimate evacuations; but he does not, perhaps wisely, mention the derision with which the leading English journal and its readers received the news that we have made merry over the want of sport when only two men were killed, and that not until the first battle in which their own flag; and how pleasures were made about the probable amount in the end of the "butcher's bill." A wholesome lesson might have been read, and a touching contrast might have been drawn between prophecy and reality, at the commencement of the strife landing-article writers and thoughtless readers laughed merrily at the angel of death, and that as a right to smile, for he has reaped a goodly harvest. But perhaps we are getting into political byeways. It may, however, be interesting to remark by the way that, according to a certain account, Two bullet-proof men were being fallen over by thousands at tens of leaf." Colonel Fletcher is not responsible for, nor does he mention, this statement. It is to be found in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the campaign of 25,186 killed, wounded, and missing." The fact of Colonel Fletcher's volumes is devoted to the first year, and the second to the second year of the war. The first ends at a period when victory was beginning to smile on the Federal arms, when Island No. 10 had, by the capture of Forts Pillow and Wright, been captured; when New Orleans had fallen, dragging down with it Forts Jackson and St. Philip; when the Memphis Navy Yard had been destroyed, and when all hope of Confederate successes by sea was abandoned. The second ends with the evacuation of Gettysburg, during which there were fought on three successive days three pitched battles, followed by the rout of the Confederates, which, Unionists are fond of remembering (though Colonel Fletcher, so far as our memory can be trusted, does not mention the fact), took place on the same day on which Vicksburg surrendered, on the anniversary of July. Colonel Fletcher had many advantages in his endeavours to obtain an insight into the events of both years of the war, and eye-witness of many events; but the accounts of many eyewitnesses are contradictory, and at the same event one of each its features can be accurately portrayed. It is said that General Lee to himself about to write the history of his own campaigns, and when he has written it there will be one contribution towards an accurate history of the war. But as the Generals Grant and Sherman and subordinate officers, both Federal and Confederate, follow General Lee's plan, and should do so, Colonel Fletcher has a truthful account of the international questions which have arisen, been settled, and remain to be settled, possibly may have a more trustworthy and more instructive narrative than has ever yet followed the completion of a war. Meanwhile Colonel Fletcher's history may take no mean place among the works of a interesting character, and its sufficient, useful maps, and descriptions easily and yet graphically written. It does not display the noble style of a Napier, but it is free from pretentiousness and other disagreeables. The author does not seem to belong to any particular school of worshippers, some spites of censure or similar ingredient, and therefore one looked with some curiosity to see whether he would succeed or completely the report which identifies the Confederate General Marmaduke with a Mr. Marmaduke Constable, who, however, as we have been informed by a friend that fled to information upon the point.

Little Faces. By Mr. H. B. Stowe. (Bell and Daldy; Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The wise man sings, in Canticles ii. 15, "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines," and apply, by, after the fashion of the Jews, to the adherents of a country like the language of the singer, Mrs. Stowe has written a series of excellent essays upon the training of the unreached, insignificant little creature that nibble away domestic happiness." She displays her usual insight into human hearts, her usual thoughtfulness, and her usual charm of composition.

Life's Quiet Voices. By Mrs. George Cranley Bowles. (Trübner and Co.) An earnest, hopeful, reverent, and sensible spirit pervades the little volume, which consists of both prose and verse. The few pages of prose are apparently intended to console and cheer by reasonable suggestions rather than emotionally by rhetorical platitudes, those whose bright visions of life have dissolved, or are dissolving away. The verses are the result of similar but more successful efforts in particular mention of the late Prince Consort, whose character and religious views are briefly, and with admiration, commented upon. It would have been more easy to pronounce an opinion upon the poetry had the author's views upon the exigences of metre, rhythm, and rhyme been explained in a preface, as the usual laws are not strictly observed.

Six Months Amongst the Charities of Europe. By John de Leifde. (Alexander Strahan.) Two sturdy volumes upon a subject dear to philanthropists. The portions relating to the Rauhe Haus and Kaiserswerth will remind one of "Praying and Working;" but the other efforts are, so far as we are aware, less known to Englishmen, unless they may now and then touch upon questions dealt with by Mr. Jerrold in his "Children of Lutetia." The pages are illustrated

by, it is to be hoped, uncomplimentary portraits of persons and by ordinary-looking representations of places.

Attention is requested for the following books, most of them being profusely, and some gorgeously illustrated:—*Lizzie Leigh and other Tales*, by Mrs. Gaskell; *Romantic Tales*, by the Author of "John Halifax;" *Transformation*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; *The Grey Woman and other Tales*, by Mrs. Gaskell (Smith, Elder, and Co.); *Beowulf, a Tale of the Captivity*, by Mrs. Webb (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder), reputed from *Old Merry's Annual*; *Little Wilson's, or Good Company*, by the Author of "Dunnton Manor House" (Whibley and Co.); *Tales from Shakspeare*, by Charles and Mary Lamb; *Illustrated Natural Scenes*; *Adventures of Mr. Merriwig*; *Tregenna's Trottin' Story Book* (Griffith and Farren); *Aurora; or, Rays of Light on the Road of Life*, by W. Tebbs (Longman and Co.); *Sunbeams*, a toilet book of apophthegms and the like; *Jephthah's Daughter*, by Charles Swynnerton (Saunders, Otley, and Co.); *Sunday Evening*, a book for the author's "Sandi;" *Autumn Leaves*, by George Grey Jarvis (Charles Griffin and Co.), a volume of the same name published, and in review in the gallery of Mr. Graves, the prize publisher, Pall-mall; and as well worthy a visit, by the by, and, not merely because they gratify curiosity by showing the artist where most emphatically he is *chez lui*—in his *atelier*, as the learned Frenchmen say—but as the old Italians styled it (and not the modern affected word "studio," which we have derived from them), a *bottega*, that which in one case mean "workshop" and in the other simply "shop"—they are worthy of a visit, we say, not merely because they are the figured in the artist's studio, in more than the obvious sense, a truly picturesque phase of life, without finding it so disillusioned as to peep behind the scenes elsewhere, but because the personal interest in artists and their pursuits which such representations are calculated to awaken is help to further the study of art itself, and perhaps, still more to secure that social consideration for the artist which is even now wanting, in spite of the enlightened notions of society, and as regards which we British are still far behind some of our more refined neighbours. To persons who cannot understand the respect due to the aristocracy of genius and intellect we warmly commend a paper called "Studio Life," in the figured *Scrittore* of Mr. Thackeray's Miscellanies. These pictures by Mr. Ballantyne are, we are told, actually painted in the studio of the artist whose portrait they represent, and the report whispers that in one or two instances the portraits were painted by the artists themselves. The sketches, however, are not always left unfinished or finished lying about framed, have certainly, "in almost all cases, been painted upon Mr. Ballantyne's canvas, in the very room the studio is represented." We are sorry to say, however, that the portraits are in some instances the least interesting in the set of pictures. It is fair to add, however, that one is "unfinished," and more interesting are to be found in the figures of the painter's own artists, too, are, as in the case of Mr. Stanfield and some others, insignificant relatively to their vocation, and therefore accidentally a worse likeness than that of Mr. Frith. This popular painter is represented before a large blank canvas (Mr. Ballantyne's picture is not finished!) studying intently a model who is actually seated on the artist's "throne," while another model, a widow, is in waiting—a notable picture by intended as side by side with the two fine companions in the Royal marriage picture. One of the most interesting representations is that of Mr. Frith's studio, in which the picture of "The Death of Nelson," in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, towers (which the huge incongruous thing is, and has been so long (too long, Mr. Maclise) after its completion. The great mural painter is engaged at work on one of those vast and elaborate contrivances to roll along the raised platform. About him are the piece powder cartoons and loose pictures, scattered on the water-glass and in the foreground sits, grinding vermilion, "Fresco Mike," a civil, worthy fellow, introduced in a former picture (Mr. Maclise's picture), and who for some twenty years has assisted the Westminster painters in the preparation of their colours. Another very interesting picture is that representing Sir Edwin Landseer at work on the lions for Trafalgar-square. It is to be lamented that the artist

MR. S. W. BAKER, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

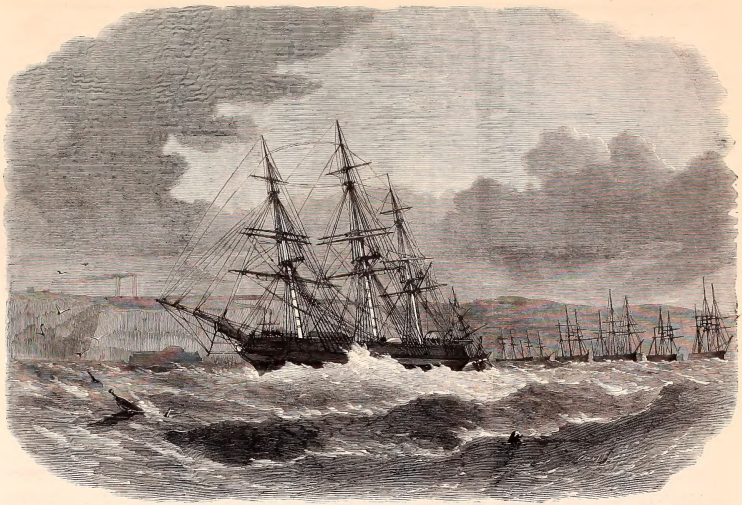
THE very interesting narrative of his explorations of the upper course of the White Nile River, with the discovery of Lake Albert Nyanza, laid before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. S. W. Baker, on the 13th ult., will have made our readers desirous of better personal acquaintance with that enterprising gentleman, whose name is worthy to be ranked with those of Captain Speke and Captain Grant as one of the boldest, ablest, and most successful travellers in this region of Central Africa. We have much pleasure, therefore, in giving his Portrait, with a few biographical particulars, which are, we believe, correct. Mr. Baker is forty-four years of age, and is the eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thonegrove, in the county of Worcester, at one time High Sheriff of that county, and of Lypiatt Park, in Gloucestershire. He has, notwithstanding these social advantages of birth and fortune at home, spent the greater part of his life in wild countries of Asia and Africa, impelled by "the spirit of wandering" and by a delight in the adventurous sport of the huntsman, who really deserves that name in the jungles of Ceylon, where Mr. Baker first pursued the elk, the bear, the elephant, and the tiger, proving his manly prowess by the aid of "The Rifle and Hound." A passage in his second book, "Eight Years' Wanderings," published in 1855, expresses most characteristically the eminent with which, having returned to England from his first visit to Ceylon, in 1849, he pined for the life of free and healthy activity, enabled sometimes by glorious danger, to which he had become addicted from a twelvemonth's experience of its peculiar pleasures. "I discovered," he says, "that my trip to Ceylon had only served to upset all ideas of settling quietly at home. Scenes of former sports and places were continually intruding themselves upon my thoughts, and I longed to be once more roaming at large with the rifle through the noiseless wildernesses in Ceylon. So delightful were the recollections of past incidents that I could scarcely believe it lay within my power to renew them. Ruminating over all that had happened during the past year, I conjured up scenes to my memory which seemed too attractive to have existed in reality. I wandered along the London streets, compating their noise and bustle with the deep solitudes of Ceylon, and I felt like the sickly plants in a London parterre. I wanted the change to my former life. I constantly found myself gazing into gunsmiths' shops, and those I sometimes entered, abstractedly, to examine some rifles exposed in the window; and often have I passed an hour in boring the unfortunate gunmakers with my suggestions for various improvements in rifles and guns, which, as I was not a purchaser, must have been extremely edifying." This pleasant confession of his "gipsy-like love of wandering and complete independence" must be received with a grain of allowance; for, during his second residence in Ceylon, Mr. Baker seems to have occupied himself not exclusively with the chase of wild animals and the seeing of strange sights, which are so graphically related in his volumes, but to have seriously undertaken, with his brother, now Colonel Baker, the organisation of a rather extensive agricultural settlement at Nuwera Ellia, a neglected station in the rabbitoise mountain district, above a hundred miles from Colombo, still within easy reach of great abundance of the mightiest game. Referring, however, to the book already quoted for an extremely readable description of his further experiences in Ceylon, we must observe that Mr. Baker commenced, in 1861, preparing his African expedition, in the hope of meeting Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile. He employed the first year in exploring the tributaries of the Athara, and afterwards proceeded to Khartoum, to organise his party for the great White Nile. In December, 1862, he started from Khartoum with a powerful force, embarked on board three vessels, and including twenty-nine animals of transport—camels, horses, and asses. Pursuing his course, he entered upon a dreary waste of water and reedy banks, where he soon lost his only European attendant, who was killed by fever. The remainder of the party safely reached Gondokoro, where they were joined by Speke and Grant. Upon this occasion Mr. Baker was told by Captain Speke that he was assured by the natives that a large lake existed to the westward, which he believed would be found to be a second source of the Nile, and that he himself had traced the river up to 2 deg. 20 min. N., when it diverged to the west, and he was obliged to leave it. Accordingly Mr. Baker then undertook to follow up the stream, and made his



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KATCHIBA, KING OF THE OBBO COUNTRY, GOING A JOURNEY.



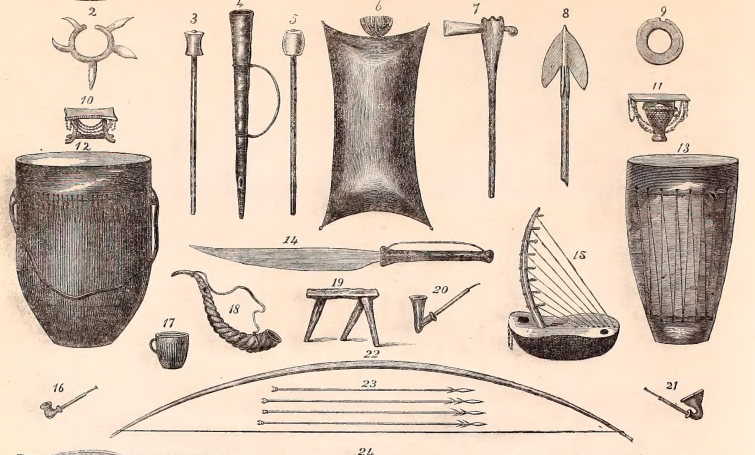
THE EMIGRANT SHIP AMOOR DRIVING UP THE CATWATER, PLYMOUTH, IN THE LATE GALE.—SEE PAGE 534.

arrangements to join a trading party going southward, but they started without him. The trade along the White Nile really consisted of cattle-stealing, slave-catching, and murder, and the men whom he was obliged to engage at Khartoum were the vilest characters. He could only induce seventeen of them to go with him to the eastward, as none would go to the south; but, finding that they meant to desert him, he went on, with Mrs. Baker (who now accompanied him), and overtook the traders, arriving in the Latooka country, 110 miles east of Gondokoro, on the 14th of March. After sojourning in this country for a time, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, with their train of followers, travelling usually on the backs of oxen, made their way to Kamrasi's country, an elevated region between the Sobat and White Nile rivers; thence descending into the valley of the Asua, which Captain Burton had supposed to be the main stream of the White Nile. On the eighteenth day after leaving Kamrasi, still tracking the river upwards, they came in sight of the looked-for lake, a limitless sheet of blue water sunk low in a vast depression of the country. He descended the steep cliffs, 1500 ft. in height, leading Mrs. Baker by the hand, and, reaching the clean sandy beach, drank of the sweet waters. The western shore, sixty miles distant, consisted of ranges of mountains, 7000 ft. in height. Upon achieving the object of their journeys, Mr. Baker named the lake, subject to her Majesty's permission, Albert Nyanza. That lake, together with that of Victoria Nyanza, may be accepted as the great reservoirs of the Nile.

We shall give some very interesting Illustrations in a future Number, from the sketches which Mr. Baker has kindly lent us, of



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—SEE PAGE 535.



1. Spear. 2. War bracelet, armed with sharp-pointed blades for striking at an enemy. 3. Hammer, or mace, with iron head. 4. Horn used as a trumpet. 5. Mace. 6. Shield, ornamented with a tuft of black ostrich feathers at the top. 7. Axe. 8. "Mulula," or spade. 9. Fighting-bracelet, with sharp edge around the circle, protected by a sheath of hide. 10. Shield, ornamented with festoons of chains beneath. 11. Another steel, with basket under it, and an arched cavity to hold rest of knife, &c. 12. Big drum of the Murdi tribe. 13. Big drum of the Mandingo tribe. 14. Harp. 15. Tobacco-pipe. 16. Dart. 17. Horn for music. 18. Bracelet. 19. Tobacco-pipe. 20. Tobacco-pipe. 21. Bow. 22. Arrows. 24. Spear.

WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE TRIBES OF CENTRAL AFRICA, VISITED BY MR. S. W. BAKER.

the scenery and costumes of the different tribes through which he passed. The Engraving on the preceding page represents the chief of the Obbo country, by name Kachoba, a powerful conjurer and rainmaker, and so grand a patriarch that he boasts as many as a hundred and sixteen children now living. When he takes a journey he rides on we see. The collection of various weapons and implements, given above, are also worthy of notice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A HALF-MILE match between Saxon Beauty and a most appropriately-named filly Finale, brought the racing season of 1865 to a close, with Finale as the *last* name of all, though they did bet 7 to 1 on her. There were some interesting points in the meeting, which can hardly be reversed of Shrewsbury. The ring did not think Sister to Drake such a good thing as they did in London, and dived to their sorrow with Pearl Diver, forgetful of the mare's Cambridgeshire place and her ridiculous weight. Mr. Heathcote continued the same quiet run of luck which the utaumn brought him; the high-priced Flyfisher did something for his owner at last; and L'Africaine proved, by walking in forty lengths ahead of everything in the steeplechase, what was said of him last spring, that such a horse for looks and action had not been seen for many a year. Like Chanticleer, Malton, and some others, he has a great dislike to a bee ever since he injured himself in one, and hence he was walked from Wales to Warwick, and thence on his conquering career to Croydon. "L'Africaine" in the Royal English Opera and L'Africain and Flyfisher in the steeplechase fields seem all the rage just now, and the latter are as paying a pair as Bourbon and The Trout eleven years ago.

Lord Glasgow has left his twenty-fourth trainer since Croft, and his horses are now at his jockey, John Osborne's, who will most probably keep and train them till his boor arrives. His Lordship has published a document to the effect that one John Dawkins, groom, takes his affidavit that General Peel's throat was rubbed with a mustard-and-vinegar blister between Epsom and Ascot, and that he had a cough-ball as well. The inference intended to be drawn seems to be this—that the horse had a slight cold, and that his Lordship was not told of it; but, as he came to the Cup post in magnificent condition, and ran by far the best race he ever did in his life, there seems to have been nothing to tell worth telling. At all events, the world don't care to be troubled about owners' and trainers' quarrels, and only consider the present case as an additional proof, if one were wanted, of John Scott's skill as a trainer. May his Lordship ever find a better or a trainer!

The turf statisticians are out sooner than ever this year, thanks to the monthly publication of Weatherby's *Book-Calendar*, which is the keystone of all their arithmetic. The Count de Lagrange heads the winnings, with £21,905; and the Duke of Beaufort is second, with £16,544. Each of these noblemen has had ten winners. Lord Stamford is third, with thirteen winners and £11,993; and therefore his Lordship's recent change of trainer has created surprise. Mr. Merry runs a fine fourth, with £8940; and, although Lord Portsmouth has only had two winners (Robin Hood and Sydmonton), his name stands seventh, with £6000. Mr. Chaplin is twelfth, and £5220 are the fruits of his maiden season. Lord Glasgow has only had two winners, of £2200; and Lord Falmouth only one, of £490. Lord Lyon, Gladiateur, and Ely each head their respective lists, three, and four year-old divisions; and Stanton has done best among the aged ones. Stockwell has a very strong lead on the sire list, thirty-seven winners, eighty-six prizes, and £33,219!; and no less than ten substitutions are already taken to him for 1867. Newminster is third on the list, with forty-five winners of 101 prizes, but of not quite half the Stock well amount.

The hunting men have everywhere been complaining of the wet and windy weather, which has made out work with scent, and in some instances driven the packs home quite early in the afternoon. Foxes have also been difficult to find, in consequence of the rough bad nights. Still, there have been some very good things where the scent has held. The Brocklesby began with a very fast forty minutes, and pulled their fox down in the open. Their hardest day, so far, has been on the 19th ult., when, with a good holding scent, they killed a brace, after running over a great extent of country. The Queen have had some very nice sport, and killed their foxes; but some of the best runs, owing to breaking, have been "rings." They had one of this description on the 17th, from Thorpe Trussells, when Earl Wilton joined them, for the first time this season, and went in his old form. Custance, the jockey, was out that day, and well forward, as usual—one of Earl Wilton's horses. On Tuesday week they, curiously enough, killed their fox within sixty yards of the cross where old Will Head lay in his coffin. Unless "old old Tom Wingfield" is still alive, Will Head was the senior ex-huntsman of the day. He whipped in very early in the century to "Mr. Shawe," when he hunted the late Duke of Rutland's hounds, and held the Cheshire harge for some seasons between Will Gaff (who never used one, and only trusted to his voice) and the late Joe Maiden. He was also for some seasons at Donnington with that lamented sportsman the late Marquis of Hastings, and there his long term of life in the stable closed.

One of the best days with the Milton was Guy Fawkes's day, 5th. 50m., of which was spent in killing a capital old fox from Mariner's Gorse. On Saturday week they had ten miles' cold hunting and gave him up; then the scent improved, and, in a 1h. 20m. with their second fox, the hounds went right away from the field.

The metropolitan clubs held a nice champion meeting in the Home Park, and if hunting there with beagles (which is said by the coursers to have been practised without liberty from the Master of the Horse) has thinned the number of the hares, it has made the rest run much more stoutly. The Darvels or Derwents seemed to be winning or running up for or dividing nearly everything. "Stonehenge" speaks of one winner, Longrange by David from Sophia, as "uniting the speed of his dam with the cleverness of his sire," and puts down Gaudy Pol as worth looking after for the Waterloo Cup, for which they are now taking 25 to 1 about Mr. Knowles's entry (doubtless King Tom, the runner up of this year, or Kitty Malone), and the same about Mr. Spinks's and Mr. Haywood's. Reveller 2nd was drawn after two courses with Councillor in the Weston Cup at West Herefordshire meeting, which was divided by two brothers, Eyes Right and Eyes Route, by Seagull—Chase Amie. Kitty Malone, a cheap sixty-guinea purchase, won the Scarisbrick Cup at the Second South Lancashire Open; and Miss Burleyson divided the Alderley Cup at Market Drayton. The running for the Amateur Challenge Club Cup was stopped before the first ties were run off, owing to the illness of the judge, Mr. Westropp. Lord Strathmore has sold his breed of greyhounds, and the twenty-four just averaged £7. One of these, Mock Turtle, an aged daughter of Justa and Mocking Bird, only made a guinea; and Magistrate, a son of Judge and Mavis (a daughter of Mocking Bird), only half a guinea more.

THE FARM.

THE Privy Council have issued an amended order, based, in a measure, on some of the recent recommendations of the Commissioners. Under it, the inspector has power to enter any places where he may suspect that beasts are ill of the plague, and cause them to be cleaned and disinfected, and see that the infected beasts are kept separate, and not in fields where they are likely to propagate the disease. The power of the inspector to seize and destroy is now confined to the single case of disobedience to his orders as regards separating diseased and healthy animals. Quarantine stables seem left at large; and it is, perhaps, well they are, as we hear from Glasgow of an instance where an inspector ordered the packing off a cow which was being doctored according to Major Graham's remedy, but met with a peremptory refusal; and, in spite of his denunciation of "empyrics," the cow got well. The great majority of farmers give themselves no chance. We read over and over again that they observe their beasts are ill, but leave them, perhaps, in the fields for a couple of days more, and then send for the inspector or try remedies, when they are in a stage from which no nursing can bring them round. Many of the veterinary profession are excessively chagrined about this new Order in Council, and one of their organs has the effrontery to complain that the Commission did not trust to veterinarians of skill, instead of non-professional persons like Messrs. Gibbett and Swan, the largest and most experienced cattle-salesmen in England and Scotland. The truth is that no less than sixteen veterinary surgeons were called, and six doctors, so that the medical part of the question must have been most fully gone into.

The homœopathists, who take their stand on the Holland remedies, have formed a society; but they complain that they have had no fair trial in Norfolk, and that the inspectors were their opponents as well as their judges, and would only register cows in a very advanced stage as fit subjects to be treated by them. However, the alarmists of the polsaic clause will smooth their way considerably, and professional jealousy can no longer have such free scope. Mr. Forrester, who superintended the trial, stated to the Norfolk Association that the homœopathic treatment of animals after they had passed the first stage had resulted in failure. Lord Berry, on the other hand, argued that the trial was not conclusive, and £50 has been voted towards another. It is as idle to expect that an homœopath will have much chance if allopaths are to dictate his cases, as that a Clydesdale would win a champion prize in a Suffolk showyard, or vice versâ. Mr. Duckham, the editor of the Hereford Herd Book, gives his testimony as to the success of homœopathy in Herefordshire when other remedies failed.

One new rule touches the wilful infection case which we spoke of last week, and no animal may now be sent to any fair, or driven along any road, or shipped on any railway, truck, or steamer, or put on any common or uninclosed land, if it is labouring under the disorder, or has been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, with one suffering under it. Every beast that is sent to the Metropolitan Cattle Market and is not sold is to be marked with the tail slaughter-mark, as a notice where it has been. On the whole, the Council seem to have exercised their powers very promptly and with considerable tact. Amid all this trouble, the Mark-lane averages have risen. Wheat is 8s. 2d. higher than it was this time last year; barley, 2s. 6d.; and oats, 2s. 10d.; and the London average for wheat is only 8d. short of 50s.

Farmers hardly know or think about the fine shows; but still Northamptonshire considers that it has got a "gold medal ox" in its stalls quite as good as Mr. Manning's was. Captain Gunter's herd has been strengthened by a rich roan heifer by Second Duke of Wharfdale from Duchess 86th, a daughter of the roan twin, and one of the very best in the herd. Duchess 77th was unfortunate this summer, and both the twins and old Duchess 70th have been dead some time. The roan twin fell two years before behind, and the white only a Fourth Duke of Oxford bull, which is at present at Lord Braybrooke's. The Second Duke of Wharfdale and Duke of Wetherby (by Second Duke of York from Duchess 77th) are at Wetherby, and so is Third Duke of Wharfdale from Duchess 86th, the last calf of Duchess 70th).

Mr. Carr sells the late Dr. Dickenson's herd on the 22nd inst. The enthusiastic Doctor began in 1847 with Mr. R. W. Ashburnham's sale, and was especially partial to Cumberland pedigrees. He then went on with Cartwright's Nonpareil tribe and the Mirandas, one of which calved Young Ben. *Lancet* (11,681), his first good bull, was of the Nonpareil sort, and won five first prizes at the local shows, where the Doctor was very fond of exhibiting. The Crusade, the Bat wing (a branch of the Barmpton Rose), the Bracelets from Mr. Mitchell of Cheadle, and with a good deal of Booth in them, were his great tribes. In 1853 he bought his bull Florian (58 gs.) at Earl Dudley's sale; to him succeeded Hogarth (13,036) from Colonel Towneley's, and lately he used Mr. Peel's Cordle by Elfin King from Mr. Bolden's Bride. He always insisted on milking properties, and a more devoted lover of the "red, white, and roan" never pored over Strafford's Herd Book.

We hear of the loss of a very valuable shorthorn calf and the serious illness of another, but not from the plague, which does not seem to have had any effect on Mr. Newberry's sale of Devons, as in-calf heifers went as high as 40 gs., and a choice bull-calf made 50 gs. Mr. Baldwin's Miss Hastings 2nd, which has taken three Royal firsts in succession, and was only three years old on July 19, has just had a fine heifer-calf, by Batterses. This in her second calf, and both she and Batterses have been in training ever since they were calved.

The Birmingham Fat Show opens on Monday. The entries of cattle are 135, of sheep 90 (a very great increase on previous shows), and of pigs 71. The pens of poultry and pigeons number 1676 and 331 respectively. The Dog Show has 800 entries; and pens of grey hound, pointer, setter, retriever, and spaniel puppies will be a new feature of it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT DILLON.



Viscount Dillon died, at his seat, Ditchley Park, Enstone, Oxfordshire, on the 18th ult. He had been out with hounding a few days before, and was attacked by an attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He was the eighth Right Hon. Charles Henry Dillon Lee, fourteenth Viscount Dillon, and Baron Dillon of Costello Gallen, in the County of Sligo, in the Peerage of Ireland, was the son of Henry Augustus Dillon Lee, M.P. for Oxfordshire, by Harriet, eldest daughter of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, Esq., and sister of Dominick, fifteenth Viscount Kenmare. He was born April 20, 1810, and succeeded to the viscountcy, on the death of his father, July 24, 1852. He was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1857. He married, Feb. 1, 1843, Lydia Sophia, daughter of the late Philip Laycock Story, Esq., and by her, who survives him, he leaves two daughters, the Hon. Blanche Florence and the Hon. Constance Frances, the wife of Charles Augustus Drake Halford, Esq. The Viscount was brother of Lady Sunday of Aldebury, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon Lee, Mrs. Spencer Fonnereau, and the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Kemp Story. The Viscount is succeeded in the title by his cousin, the Rev. Edward Dillon Lee, son of Viscount Dillon, who was born on the 6th of April, 1851, and married, in 1886, Sarah Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Hanna, Esq. The third brother, the Hon. Arthur Edward Denis Dillon-Lee, became viscountess by the title. The family of Dillon, one of the most ancient, historic, and distinguished in the peerage of Ireland, was founded in that kingdom by Sir Henry Dillon (secretary of France, afterwards King, John); Sir Henry became Lord of Drumrany, and was ancestor of the Viscounts Dillon and the Earls of Roscommon, as well as of the present Augusta-Henri, Comte Dillon, President de Mesa, only son of the late Theodore, Count Dillon, Commander in Camp in the service of France (who died in 1819), by his wife, Henriette, Baroness de Lovay, and was descended of the Viscount Dillon who was Sir Theobald Dillon, being so created on the 16th of March, 1622. Sir Theobald was Governor of Athlone, and died in 1641, in the early fortunes of James, and was succeeded in France by his son Arthur, a Lieutenant-General and Governor of Toulon. One of his sons was Colonel of Dillon's regiment, at the head of which he fought victoriously for France, at the battle of Fontenoy; and another son was Archbishop of Narbonne, and president of the States of Languedoc. Many civil, clerical, and military, of the Dillons rose high in France. The famous Dillon Regiment had for centuries a Colonel of their name and race on every occasion, sooner than break through the rule, Louis XV. sent to Ireland for a member of the family to take the colonelcy. Dillon's regiment was famous in the Revolution, and its last Colonel, the Hon. Arthur Dillon, was guillotined in Paris in 1794, and Lally-Tollendal, who was also of the race of Dillon, "a celebrated Irish family," was banished from the country, "for having been too good a friend to the people." Lallyman, Madame, he called, "a name the Colonel's reply, as it frequently occurred with her request. A matrimonial alliance with the noble house of Lee, Earls of Lichfield (whose surname they adopted), and the complete restoration of their title by the Irish Peerage Act of 1778, re-established the Viscount Dillon in England and Ireland; but many branches of the Irish Counts Dillon were mentioned, are still settled and of note in various parts of the Continent.

COLONEL J. GLENCAIRN BURNS.

Robert Burns, the poet, during his life of penury and care, found but few to patronise or help him, and among those few none more true to him than the noble house of Glencairn. His great friend, the fourteenth Earl of Glencairn; and when the Earl died, Jan. 30, 1791, Burns immortalised his name in a magnificent "Lament," of which the following is the opening stanza figure with similar comparisons by the best of the classic bards of Greece and Rome. The Rev. Alexander Dalziel, Glencairn's chaplain, and friend of the mother, were also kind to Burns, and, as a compliment both to the dead and to the living, the poet, in 1791, named a son after each of the sons of the children whom he lived to witness, for their sakes, to write the lines at his funeral. This James Glencairn Burns was the Lieutenant-Colonel Burns of the Bengal Infantry, who, honoured and loved by all who knew him, died on the 18th ult., at Cheltenham, from the effects of an agidents. He was the third in succession of the sons of Robert Burns. The first, Major Armour, of Manchine, the "Bonnie Jean" of his verse. James Glencairn Burns entered, early in life, a commercial house in the East Company's service, and to there rose to a distinguished position. After a career of honour in India, he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1857, and, on return to Scotland, some twenty years ago, he was received with great cordiality, and presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. Colonel Burns was a hunting squire, and took a brother sporting the neighbourhood, and now last surviving brother, Colonel William Nicol Burns, of the Madras Infantry. James Glencairn Burns was the 1839 married to a daughter of squeezer, with a countenance very like the poet's. In that year, 1839, he emerged from his privacy and took part in the famous Eglinton tournament, speaking, and being received with unbounded enthusiasm, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Dumfries, and other Scottish towns. Colonel Burns "humbly thanked his God that He had spared him to see that glorious day." Mr. Tytler, in proposing his health, spoke of his "noble and manly bearing, and also of his fine geniality of disposition, his kindly warmth of heart, his overflowing sympathy with whatever encouraged the good, and his wholly strongly characterised his illustrious father. "It would," continued Mr. Tytler, "be a matter of regret to all who knew the poet's life, if the honoured guest and his brother spending the remainder of their days passed honourably in an honourable profession, in each other's society, engaged in the same pursuits, devoted to each other by a love so strong as only to be transcended by their love for their father." Lieutenant-Colonel Burns married, then as his second wife, Jessie, daughter of Captain William Nicol; his daughter, Mrs. Hutchison, and two children in Australia; and another daughter, Mrs. Bowden, in Edinburgh, with her husband. The next brother Robert (who died in 1857), Mrs. Everett, and her daughter in Belfast. It is remarkable that the earliest of the brothers of Colonel Burns to die was Sir Robert Burns himself. The death, without issue, of John, the last Burt, seems to have left the male surname after that of Robert Burns extinct, but Colonel Burns's daughter, Mrs. Hutchison, has a son, Robert Burns Hutchison, and Mrs. Everett has a son, Robert Burns Everett, and Mrs. Bowden has a son, Robert Burns Bowden, and a daughter, Jessie Burns Bowden, who are descendants of Glencairn Burns, the poet's power, far greater than the patent of nobility, has given it a vitality which will not perish.

T. J. PETTIGREW, ESQ.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., a distinguished archæologist, who died on the 17th ult., at his house, 7, Montpelier Square, Brompton, as the age of seventy-four, was by profession a surgeon, and had carried on considerable practice; a medical practice; and was for many years consulting surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Archæological Association, in whose deliberations he took a prominent part, and was one of the founders of the Archæological Institute, holding successive offices in England, which that Association, and with many kindred societies in different parts of Europe. His publications are very numerous; but the one by which he will be best known is the "Bibliotheca Sussexiana." Mr. Pettigrew's high character, intellectual and agreeable manners, and benevolent disposition had won for him a host of friends and admirers.

MR. LOVELL REEVE.

Lovell Augustus Reeve, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., whose lamented death has just occurred, was born in 1814, and had been for many years the head of Lovell Reeve, and Co., of Henrietta-street, publishers of a vast number of standard and valuable works in natural history, conchology, botany, and antiquities. From 1856 to 1858, or thereabouts, Mr. Reeve was editor of the *Literary Gazette*. His chief study, however, was conchology, his profound knowledge of which was shown by his various elaborate and costly works on it subject.

Yesterday week the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings effected the purchase of the land required for the contemplated enlargement of the National Gallery, situated on the north side of Trafalgar square, bounded by Hemming's-row on the north, by St. Martin's place on the east, by Castle-court on the south, and by Castle-court on the west. The purchases include St. Martin's Workhouse, with Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School; and the sum the parish of St. Martin's is to receive for the concession is £80,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THAT.—In No. 1 (Black to move) Black has his force better developed; in No. 2 (White to move), as Black is about a Queen and has no compensating advantage whatever, "Who is the better player?" is a question which needs no answer.

W. F. FERRIS.—The accepted position shall be examined. 2. We have no authority to do so, supposing we know. The parties have, doubtless, good reason for preserving their incognito, but it is, perhaps, hardly fair to the public to play what they refuse to publish.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1154.

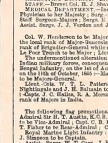
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 8th	1. K moves (a)	3. Q, Q or B mates.	
2. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R takes Kt	4. Q mates.	
(a)	P to Kt 8th	2. R takes K B 8th (ch)	K to K 5th (best)
	There are many variations, but the result in all will be found the same.)		Any thing

PROBLEM No. 1156.

By M. Brtil.

One of the competing Problems in the Tourney of *La Palamède Française*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

An instructive Game between Messrs. HAROLD and PIERPOINT.

(*Evans's Gambit*).

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q takes Kt	B takes Kt
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. P takes B	P to K 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. Kt to K 2nd	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	(At to Q with would have been more effective, we believe.)	
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		Kt to K B 4th
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	(Very well executed; the sacrifice of a Pawn is of little moment compared with bringing the Rook into action.)	
7. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	19. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
8. P to K 5th	Kt takes P	20. B takes P	Q to K 2nd
(Here Kt K 4th looks to be a most desirable move.)		21. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	
	Kt to Q B 4th	(This check is of no avail; but it would be difficult to suggest any move for White.)	
	Kt takes B		K to Q 2nd
(We prefer playing 16. P for B 5th, White would then have a good game, and if Black takes the Pawn with Kt, White can play P to Q 5th. For a good example of this variation, see Game 1 in the 2nd vol. of Staunton's Chess Amusements.)		22. P takes R	R takes P (ch)
		23. B to K 3rd	R takes B (ch)
10. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd	24. K to Q 2nd	R takes B (ch)
11. B to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd	25. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
12. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	26. K to R sq	Q to K R 6th (ch)
13. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th	27. K to Q sq	Q to K 6th
14. P to Q 6th		and White has no resource.	
(Here Kt K 4th looks to be a most strong move.)			
	Kt to Q R 4th		
15. Q to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes B		

The two following Games, between Mr. P. MORPHY and Mr. JAMES MCDONNELL, were played in the monthly match against the Chess *World*, were played when Mr. Morphy was quite a boy, in 1862.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. McD.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. McD.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	(Threatening to win the Queen.)	
5. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd		
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	16. K to R sq	B to Kt 5th
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th	17. P to K 5th	B takes P
8. P takes P	Kt takes K P	(The tantalizing moves here on the part of Black, when the game was played, appeared indefensible to a veteran.	
(The Pawn thus taken was poisoned, but it is not clear that the move was unsound, even though Mr. Morphy has since proved that remarkable resistance was possible. Black's game is hopeless.)			
			Q to K 6th
		18. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 6th
		19. Q to Q 2nd	R to K B 3rd
		20. P to K B 4th	R takes P (ch)
		21. K to K B 2nd	Q R to K 1st
		22. K to K 3rd	Q to K 5th (ch)
		23. K to K 4th	B to K 3rd
		24. B takes B	B takes B
		25. R takes K B P (ch)	K to B sq
		and Black resigns.	

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. McD.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. McD.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to K 5th	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14. Kt to K sq	P to K 5th
3. B to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. P to Kt 4th	P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th	16. P takes P	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 5th	17. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	18. P to Q 5th	P to K 6th
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 5th
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	20. P to Kt 5th	P to K 7th
9. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K Kt takes Q P	Q to Q Kt 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	22. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to K sq
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P takes B (ch)	K takes B
12. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd	24. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes P
13. R to K sq	B to K 5th	25. Kt takes K B P (ch)	K to B sq
		26. R to Q 7th	Q to K 2nd
		27. R to K 7th	Q to B 4th
		28. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q sq
		29. B to Q sq	

The accuracy of White's move all through this opening is something, we apprehend, unique in the annals of chess, and a last battle piece runs of great.

After this very simple but very conclusive stroke of play, Black surrenders.

AMERICAN CHESS GOSSIP.—Mr. Morphy is still in New York, but, it is said, will shortly leave for Europe, and, after some stay in France, will probably take up his permanent abode in London.—A match at chess by telegraph between Mr. Mackenzie, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Delmar, a new resident in New York, and Mr. Frederic Perrin, of Brooklyn. Mr. McKenzie wagers one hundred dollars on the result of the game, the best, which is to be determined by the winning of the first seven games. The match commenced on the 1st inst.—Mr. Steinitz has considerable interest among chess-players.—*Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin.*

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OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the finest imported, free from acidity or bloom, and much superior to low-priced sherry. One pint-size per dozen. A genuine fine old Port, 36s. per dozen. Terms cash. Three dozen rail paid.—W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol. Wine Merchants to the Royal Hermitage and Mission-house, Queen's Dock, Liverpool. Established 1841.

O'KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., at the retail houses in London; and by the Wine Merchants in the principal towns in England and Ireland. Wholesale, 20, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

LEA and PERRIN'S
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
pronounced by connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It one genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Soho-square; and Sons, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

R. H. GARD and CO. invite an inspection of their CONTINENTAL NOVELTIES for Christmas, 1865, including a large variety of Portmonnaies, Cigar Cases, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cassiques, Cigarettes and Glass Pencils, &c., Fancy Goods, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Envelope Cases, and Writing Cases, Envelopes, Paper, and Stationery. English and Foreign Combination, Pliers de Poche Gros et Détaillés. Visiting Cards, Dance and Programme Cards, Tablets, Stamped Envelopes, Cards, and Wrote, Spirits, and Liqueurs of the choicest quality. 61, Strand, and 1, Regent-circus, Westminster, W., Jermyn-street, S.W.

HORNIMAN'S TEAS are Eightpence per lb. CHEAPER. Confectioners are Agents in London; and Grocers in the Country. Horniman and Co., Importers and Tea Dealers. Export Department at the Free Trade Wharf, London, E.

CHOCOLAT-MÉNIER.
THE BEST ALIMENT FOR BREAKFAST.
Tablets : : : : 2s. 6d.
Chassis : : : : 2s. 6d.
Rose : : : : 3s. 6d.
Rose : : : : 3s. 6d.
VANILLA PLAQUE.
Green Wrapper : : : 4s. 6d. per lb.
Rose : : : : 5s. 6d.
Brown : : : : 3s. 6d.
Rose : : : : 4s. 6d.
Sold, in ½ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
Wholesale Depôt, 3, Crutched-friars, London.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.—The Jury reports the Cocoa Nibs to be of Excellent quality of Chocolate." The Jury remark, "The Chocolate of Menier is particularly fine."
Menier, 19, Henrietta-street, Strand.

EXCELLENT QUALITY of CHOCOLATE.
The Dublin Jury reports, "Highly recommended by J. S. FRY and SONS, for "Excellent quality of Chocolate."
The Jury adjudge J. S. FRY and SONS' Cocoa to be "Of very pure substance."
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

Hi-cloak, London, 1851 and 1862; New York, Paris, and Dublin.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
are a exceedingly delicious sweetmeat,
highly recommended by the faculty.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic principles recognised in the process by which pure and sound COCOA as being the most beneficial of all beverages. When the system is deranged by long exposure to cold, or by mental anxiety, there were to be attended to preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or grateful to the stomach, and the result of this attention is JAMES EPPS'S GRATEFUL COCOA, manufactured as to obtain this action. J. EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, was awarded a Prize Medal for his Cocoa, 1862. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly." Also, to secure the best to produce an article pure in its composition, and so adapted by the process of its preparation to the human frame through, we to be most acceptable to the dyspeptic.—Epps's Cocoa is sold in packets and tins only, by grocers, &c., labelled "Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper." "Nature and Art assist in this work." "Food and its Adulteration," says "Cocoa contains a principle which is a powerful stimulant to the nervous system, necessary to the due and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions for making a cup of perfect cocoa in a breakfast-cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. To-day's life, 1s., 1½ lb., and 3 lb. Homœopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly, London. Also Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa, 7, Threadneedle-street, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Threadneedle-street; and 112, Great Russell-street.

STILTON CHEESE IN PERFECTION
When in the Possession of
THE STILTON;
Which is Registered
CHAFF, Knightsbridge.

PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets, 6d., 12d., &c.
Prepared at the Patent Corn Flour Works, Paisley.

FURNAYRON'S R.S.M. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and obtained the Only Prize Medal.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving all oil greasy stains from silk dresses, shawls, ribbons, &c., without the slightest injury to the most delicate colour. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it, being perfectly neutral; it may be used on the most delicate colours with absolute impunity. Sold only for cleaning Gowns in quarts unscented. Price 1s. 6d.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Soho-square; and Sons, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Observe the name, "Collas." All others are counterfeits.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR without dye, by using ROWLANDS' KALYDOR. Sold by all Chemists. ROWLANDS' PATENT MACASSAR BRUSHES and COMBS. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and will last for years. Sold by Chemists, &c.

TWIN ODOURS.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.—Opoponax is a native flower of Mexico, of the most delicious fragrance, and is used by the Aztecs for the hair. Price 2s. 6d.

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
PIESSE and LUBIN,
Laboratory of Flowers,
2, New Bond-street, London.

OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.—Opoponax is a native flower of Mexico, of the most delicious fragrance, and is used by the Aztecs for the hair. Price 2s. 6d.

TOILET VINEGAR.—VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE DE PIESSE ET LUBIN.—This celebrated article may be obtained of all Chemists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom. It is the most transparent, energetic, and delightful combination for the toilet ever produced. Its fragrant properties are lasting, and its invigorating effects unequalled. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. Observe the address, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
PIESSE and LUBIN,
Laboratory of Flowers,
2, New Bond-street, London.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN and SIMMON MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to supply Artificial Teeth, Incorporated 1856. These teeth are cheaper, more durable, finished, and comfortable than any yet produced. Consultation Free. For the efficacy, utility, and superiority of these teeth, see the Lancet, Daily attendance at 11, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-sq. Sixty minutes at 11, Wimpole-street, and 1 to 4, Berners-st., Oxford-st. No connection with anyone of the same name.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE-WATER; it is a certain remedy for sore eyes, however bad, and strengthens the vision. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by Barclay, Oxford-street; Prout, Strand; Butler, Cheapside; Hoopes, London Bridge.

RESUMING PART OF PREMISES AT
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS,
GLYCUSTER HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL.
Business continued as usual.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 1 yards, 42 in.
Patterns of Rich Light Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
A large assortment of Patterns free.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN SERGES, Striped Linseys, Diagonal Beiges, all colours, 12s. 6d. and 15s. 9d. per dress.
Patterns of Autumn Dress Fabrics free.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

JACKET and MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
A large and useful assortment in
Black Velvets, Velveteens, Astrakans, Arrindale, and Beaver Cloth.
A large variety of Young Ladies' Jackets.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

MEXICAN POPLINS,
all colours, 10d. the yard, 44 in. wide; 1s. 6d. per yard, 2 wide.
Rich Moiré Antique, 2s. 6d. per yard, 24 in. wide.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Ludgate-hill.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Real Irish Linens, Diapers, Damasks, Towels, Napkins.
Marked Hemmed Sheets of Linen, and Wincyette Sheets.

SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS.
Black Silks, 42 in. to 4 guineas the Full Dress (14 yards).
Rich Moiré Silks, 2 guineas the Full Dress (14 yards).
Patterns post-free.
Velvet Jackets, lined throughout, and quilted, 1 guinea.
Tweed and Diagonal Cloth Jackets, 1 guinea; Velvet Jackets, 1 guinea.
Corded Silk Dress, Bracket-Moiré Weaves.
Patterns of Black Silks, Coloured Silks, and Fancy Dress Fabrics.
Three minutes' walk from St. Paul's.
North and South Railway, Broad-street Station.

GOLAND and SON, FUR MANUFACTURERS, 90, Oxford-street. The oldest and largest Fur Establishment in London. Ladies' Fur Capes, Boas, and Cuffs, Gentlemen's Coats, Hats, and Gloves. Fur Rugs, Wadmore, Wrappers, Hearth-rugs, &c.
Furs cleaned, repaired, and made to Measure at Moderate Charges.
Furs for Children.
Observe the Address, 90, Oxford-street.

MESSRS. ROE and EDGAR beg to announce that, having found it necessary to enlarge their Establishment, and having taken the commodious premises on the ground floor of their premises, they have, to accomplish them with a large and well-selected Stock of Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, and all articles connected with the dress department, and to enable them, so far as possible, to open their New Silk-dresses at a reduced price for Cash. For the last month they have received no offer for sale, at a very large reduction from the usual prices, of a large quantity of Silks and Dresses, which, together with their own large and lengthy stock for the year, will be included the whole of their newest exclusive purchases, in the Spring Fashions.
From this large and varied stock they are enabled to make selection of their quality, the variety they prefer, and the prices at which they will be offered. Messrs. Roe and Edgar respectfully and confidently submit the favour of a visit from the patrons of their established house, and the public generally.
The goods are all marked in plain figures, and the sale will commence on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

SEAL FUR PALETOTS,
Selected from the Finest Skins,
AT POPE and PLANTE'S, 4, Wellington-street, Strand, Full-mail.

INDIA SHAWLS. — Large Consignments. FARMER and ROGERS request attention to a magnificent Stock of Shawls, Dresses, Mantles, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery, suitable for wedding presents.—177, 178, 179, 180, Regent-street, W.

FASHIONS for the SEASON.—FARMER and ROGERS' Stock contains the following exclusive novelties, designed expressly for their Firm :—
THE ALPINE CLOTH . . . 42s.
THE ALPINE VELVETEEN . . . 42s.
THE ALPINE WATERPROOF CLOTH . . . 42s.
THE ROYAL ALPINE CLOTH . . . 42s.
THE ROYAL CLOTH OFFRA CLOAK and JACKET.
Farmer and Rogers' Stock of Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery, is the largest and most fashionable in London.—177, 178, 179, 180, Regent-street, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSE,
By appointment to her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
117, 119, and 121, Regent-street, W.
Waterproof Cloths, Tweeds, Shawls, Scarfs, Rugs, Plaids, Hosiery, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, Scarfs, Hoods, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolcraps, for Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns and Prices forwarded free.

GREAT SALE of LYONS and PARIS SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS, will COMMENCE on MONDAY, DEC. 4, and during the month, upwards of 12,000 rich Fancy and Plain Silks, Satins, and Velvets, comprising the latest designs and decorations. The above-mentioned goods having been purchased at the recent Lyons Fair, at a large reduction on former prices, will be offered at a corresponding reduction. Patterns of these goods are evaluated at half-price, and will be forwarded as soon as possible after the commencement of the sale.
PETER ROBINSON and OLD COMPANY-STREET, Soho-square.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have the honour to announce that they have received their first purchase of Lyons silks of the most exquisite, bewildering beauty, and of the richest quality, at the recent Lyons Fair. The known habit of these firms to purchase only the best specialties of the manufacture has enabled Messrs. Howell, James, and Co. to secure the choicest productions of the Lyons looms. Messrs. Howell, James, and Co. will submit the whole of these goods to the public on MONDAY next, and during the remainder of the month, and respectfully solicit an inspect ion.
Howell, James, and Co.
Regent-street and Conduit-street.

SHETLAND OPERA MANTLES.
Made in every Colour, large size, very warm, weight only 14 oz. 27s. 6d. each.
PETER ROBINSON,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

NEW FRENCH FANCY SILKS, from 2½ to 4½ guineas the Dress, a most extensive assortment to select from.
Best Black Antiques, 4½ guineas.
Best Black Gros Grains, 3½ guineas.
PETER ROBINSON,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, 5½ gs. each.
Real Sealskin Capes, 3½ gs. each.
Real Sealskin Muffs, 1½ gs. each.
PETER ROBINSON,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

BEST SEASONED FURS, at moderate prices, of the Best Skins only.
Ermine Boas, Muffs, and Capes.
All other kinds in proportion.
PETER ROBINSON,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

MESSRS. PETER ROBINSON'S FANCY DRESSES, 1865, 1866, in every possible variety of New Material, Checks, Stripes, Plaids, Shot Effects, Bayadères, Rich Cords, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
PETER ROBINSON,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. We, or Mrs. L. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted the same day. Est. 16 years. Terms cash.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Property, &c. The highest price Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. H. WYAN, 16, Bush-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1830.

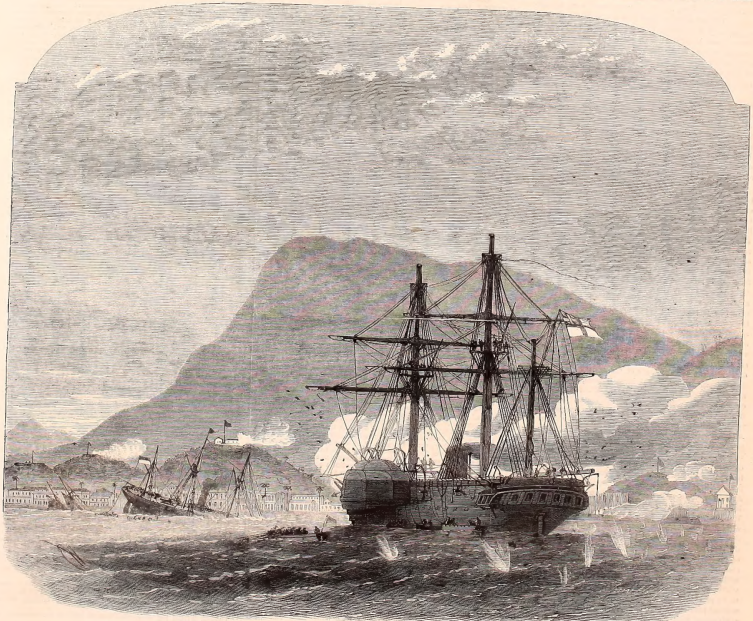
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1346.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

THE conviction of Thomas Clarke Luby of the offence of conspiring to overthrow the sovereignty of the Queen in Ireland by force of arms and of replacing it by a Republican Government, and the heavy sentence passed upon him by the Court, will probably give a mournful satisfaction to a large majority of even his own countrymen. It is sad, inexpressibly sad, to witness a doom of civil degradation carried into effect upon a man who has been so reared as to make it worse than death to him, and to know that one of gentle blood, of conspicuous gifts, of high intellectual culture, and of all the social sensibilities and ties which such advantages imply, will henceforth be ranked with felons, and day by day endure the ignominy of sharing their lot. The utter desolation and wretchedness of such a fate in such a case can only be contemplated with bleeding hearts by those whose springs of pity are not dried up. Nevertheless, it is a satisfaction to find that the law is strong enough to protect society from the much more abundant misery which must inevitably have resulted from the practical development of the designs to which Luby and his fellow-conspirators had deliberately committed themselves. Without holding them guilty of the sanguinary intentions suggested in O'Keefe's letter, it is hardly too much to take for granted that the desperate counsels it brought under their notice must have opened their eyes to the possible extremities to which insurrection, once excited, might be carried by the lowermost of its forces, and the hearty laugh with which it was received by Luby and his wife only shows how singularly unreflective must have been their habit of mind in laying the train which they meant to have exploded in civil war.

In truth, the entire conspiracy, as disclosed by the evidence, brings before us a somewhat novel phase of human nature, and one the philosophy of which has yet to be explained. What has been the impelling motive of Fenianism? What was the glitter in its promises which could have dazzled



H.M.S. BULLDOG IN CONFLICT WITH THE FLOTILLA AND FORTS AT CAPE HAYTIEN, ON THE COAST OF HAYTI.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

such a mind as Luby's? We see in it an association of what appears on the surface to be self-sacrificing patriotism, of generous instincts, of capacities far from contemptible, and of indomitable energy, with a project as worthless in itself as to every rational mind it must have seemed wild and impracticable. How are we to explain the combination consistently with the known laws by which human nature is ordinarily regulated? It is said that there are three hundred thousand Fenians in America and Ireland: to what is their peculiar susceptibility to the *virus* of rebellion to be ascribed? Not to race; for Fenianism disclaims all differences arising from blood. Not to nationality; for the Irish people, as a whole, repudiate the "brotherhood." Not to misgovernment and oppression; for, whatever may have been the case in days gone by, Ireland has, for many years past, enjoyed all the Constitutional rights which belong to England, and she can point to no wrong inflicted on her by law which she might not, if she pleased, get redressed by legal methods. Not even to religion; for Fenianism is no cathedral of religious animosity. What, then, is the explanation of this phenomenon? It is difficult to give any satisfactory account of it. May it not be a vague echo of the past, deriving its own meaning and emphasis from the past alone? An outbreak of traditional irritation? The reappearance of dim recollections in the form of revenge? The revival, by the American Civil War, of hopes and aspirations, of motives and passions, of restless impulses and shadowy dreams, which had all but passed away, and which, as invisible ink by the agency of heat, have been brought out once more by the tremendous excitement which has recently convulsed the United States? If so, we may suspect, it will soon disappear; but not less incumbent was it on the Government of Ireland to grapple firmly with the nascent mischief as soon as it became fairly tangible.

We rejoice that the danger—so far as there was an element of danger in the conspiracy—has been met with calmness as well as determination. The Irish Government, we think, is to be congratulated on the manner in which it has dealt with the incipient revolution. When it first began to act, it was hampered as for attacking too much importance to a ridiculous plot. It is now blamed for having allowed it time to develop its features. Its best justification is that it has saved Ireland from confusion, and has convicted the ringleaders of rebellion, without having had recourse to any exceptional means. Without exciting more than a momentary alarm, without using any of its powers to excess, without resort to military force, without betraying for an instant the slightest tendency to vindictiveness, it has crushed in the bud what might have grown to be a troublesome insurrection. No blood has been shed, but crime has been brought home to the guilty, and justice has been administered in a considerate and merciful manner. From the first apprehension of the culprits to their conviction the law officers of the Crown have given every facility to the accused for conducting their defence; and in presiding over their trials the Judges have become almost counsel for unprofessional means. Without exciting more than a momentary alarm, without using any of its powers to excess, without resort to military force, without betraying for an instant the slightest tendency to vindictiveness, it has crushed in the bud what might have grown to be a troublesome insurrection. No blood has been shed, but crime has been brought home to the guilty, and justice has been administered in a considerate and merciful manner. From the first apprehension of the culprits to their conviction the law officers of the Crown have given every facility to the accused for conducting their defence; and in presiding over their trials the Judges have become almost counsel for unprofessional means. Seldom, indeed, have State prosecutions been so entirely free from even a shadow of indecorum. Possibly, the severity of the sentence passed upon Luby may have excited surprise in some quarters; but even in this respect, we think, the bounds of moderation have not been overstepped.

That we may be fully impressed with this conviction we must turn our thoughts for a moment from the punishment to be endured to the crime which it was intended to repress. It has been said that history contains no record of a successful rebellion, for rebellion, when successful, is changed into patriotism. There is a grain of solid truth underneath this surface of glittering wit. The lesson that it teaches, however, is a weighty one; and, if duly pondered, will be found to condemn armed insurrection, except as a last effort to relieve one's country from an intolerable pressure of tyranny and degradation. Circumstances may be conceived in which it would be a man's duty to bear a flaming brand through the chambers of a powder-magazine, but to do so in bravado, or for the attainment of any object short of paramount necessity, would be an offence only for the severest penalty known. To attempt to overturn the settled order of Government by recourse to violence involves issues which none can control, but which are sure of being attended by fearful calamities. Take the case of Fenianism. If the plans of the conspirators had succeeded into action, Ireland would have become, for however short a time, the theatre of civil war. What does that imply, or rather, what in the form of human suffering does it not imply? It needs but a short stretch of imagination to what has recently passed on the other side of the Atlantic. What imagination can calculate the sum total of agony, bodily and mental, occasioned by that transatlantic horrible? Now, it was to be the possibility of such a catastrophe that the Fenian conspirators deliberately took steps to expose their country. And for what? To substitute for the free institutions of that country a republic on the model of America and to separate Ireland from her connection with England. Could it have been accomplished—what then? Would the success have repaid the terrible cost at which it must have been purchased? But, comparing the means within reach of the conspirators with the means at the command of Great Britain, was there even a remote chance of success? Why, their very country repudiated them and their designs. An insurrection without adequate motive, without the narrowest ground of hope, denied even the good wishes of the people it was professedly planned to serve, sure to be prolific of evil both to the innocent and the guilty, and without promise of even a semblance of good, ought not to be confounded with patriotism. It is a measureless crime, and calls aloud for signal punishment.

We would fain hope that the dignified bearing of the Irish Government in the face of this provocation will somewhat abate the pretensions of the Fenians across the water, if it do not put a stop to their designs. At any rate, it may teach Irishmen in Ireland to contrast the conduct of those who, from a safe distance, would thrust them into the flames of civil discord with that of the authorities who seek to protect them from so dire an evil. And when this specific has been administered, as it is forgotten, as we trust it soon will be, and its ringleaders are expiating their crime in penal servitude, we are confident that England will be forward to show her sister nation, who refused to be wiled away into disloyalty, or to enter into even a momentary communion with treason, that she has no reason to regret her steadfastness. Her affairs will be taken in hand with a resolute determination to sift from them everything which emanates even remotely from treason, and to deal with it as her sensitive spirit will be as far as possible soothed; and Fenianism, though it meant it not, will have the effect of weaving new ties between the two islands, and in uniting their respective populations in a real and permanent "brotherhood."

THE CONFLICT OF H.M.S. BULLDOG WITH THE FORTS AND GUN-BOATS AT CAPE HAYTIEN.

THE West Indies and Mexico are a never-ceasing account of the affair on the coast of Hayti, or St. Domingo, at a place called Cape Haytien, on the north side of that island, where the British steam-sloop Bulldog, carrying six guns, under the command of Captain Archer Wake, got into a dispute with the negro chief Salnave, the head of the insurrectionary faction in the Republic of Hayti; and on the 23rd of October, had a regular battle with the forts and flotilla of gun-boats by which Salnave has recently made the chief attempts to the forts and sinking two of the enemy's vessels, the Bulldog accidentally got aground, and was battered and abandoned by Captain Wake, to prevent her becoming their prey. Three of our men were killed, and six were wounded in the fight. Respecting the origin of the dispute, it appears that the British Consul at Cape Haytien, Mr. Dutton, had taken in his house a few British refugees, and that Salnave had desired Mr. Dutton to give up these people, which he refused, whereupon the house was entered by force, and the poor fellows under his protection were dragged out and carried away on the seashore. The followers of Salnave then commenced to wreak their vengeance on Mr. Dutton's property; they smashed his furniture, took everything they could lay their hands on; pulled down the flag-staff, dragged the flag on shore, and had the insolence to fire a volley on board the Bulldog (which was lying off the Cape at the time) and haul the gunboat before Salnave's house, in order that he could Salnave what he meant. The reply was a mere burst of vulgar insolence. Mr. Dutton then returned with the ensign, and sent a letter demanding full and ample satisfaction in twenty-four hours. Next morning the Bulldog was seen steaming into the harbour, and, on passing Fort Picolo, was fired upon. Captain Wake answered this fire with a broadside, dismantled all the guns on that fort, and passed on to engage with another fort. At last, and sent a shell into the arsenal, blowing it up. The Voltigeur, a vessel which had been taken by the rebels, had the impudence to fire at the Bulldog. One shot, in return, was quite enough to settle her; after receiving it, she struck her flag, and was towed away to be about fifteen fathoms. A schooner, armed by Salnave, came to the rescue of the Voltigeur. It is needless to say that she met with the same fate. The worst, however, is yet to be told. The poor Bulldog, after having fought for about two hours, ran aground, and, in spite of numerous reefs about Cape Haytien, immediately, the enemy on shore took advantage of her position and brought all their batteries to bear. The Bulldog kept up a fire as long as gunpowder; she finished, he thought it necessary to set fire to and abandon his vessel. The officers and crew left the ship, and the H.B.M. steamer Assured, for Cape Haytien. The commander of the Galatea at once sent his message ashore, demanding that all the members of the revolutionary committee should surrender unconditionally on board that vessel. In case of refusal the Galatea and Lily, after a delay of twelve hours, would bombard the forts. The French consul brought the news from Cape Haytien left just three hours before the news had arrived.

The Illustration of the conflict of Oct. 23, engraved on our front page, is from a sketch by Dr. E. J. Moss, late of the Bulldog.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 7.

THE decree which was issued some ten or twelve days since, promising a considerable amelioration in the financial position of the Luxembourg, has been energetically condemned by the entire Paris press, excepting, of course, those journals known to be in the interest of the Government. As time goes on the opposition increases in intensity. Petitions to the Emperor, praying that the decree may be recalled, are in course of signature by persons resident in the locality; and, should these fail of effect, the deputies for Paris have, it is said, determined to bring the question before the Chambers, on the ground that the decree is in itself illegal. The Parisians are so chary of their public gardens—the Londoners of their parks; and another scheme, which contemplates a continuation of the Rue Rambuteau—a beautiful street which leads from the Place Vendôme to the Rue de Rivoli—right through the gardens of the Tuileries to the Quai du Louvre, will be certain to encounter the strongest possible opposition. The beautifiers of Paris, in the eagerness to behave improperly, would destroy the very thing we have well alone.

The Prefet of the Seine, Baron Haussmann, has just presented his annual report on the progress made with what may be styled the reconstruction of Paris to the Emperor. From this document it appears that between Oct. 1, 1864, and Sept. 30, 1865, there have been erected in the city of Paris alone no less than 3351 new houses, giving 13,921 separate habitations. The total number of houses now amounts to no more than 1942. The Baron's budget for the ensuing year estimates the outlay for further improvements at upwards of twenty millions of francs, and fixes the expenditure at about the same amount. Another important improvement is that of the new year is to give birth may be mentioned the erection of lamps at the corner of every street and blind alley, and the placing upon them the names of the streets in bold white letters, so as to be easily read at nightfime.

Theatricals and "la Chasse" seem to be the only amusements at Compiègne. Among the later performances have been the comedies "An Printemps" and "Les Finidcens," by the actors of the Théâtre Français, who enjoy, it seems, the special privilege of entering the Imperial salon when the performances are over, and of paying their respects in person to the Emperor and Empress. Scale of the last upon his time engendered by these daily entertainments, the Empress, we are told, still finds an opportunity to spare a few minutes for the second volume of his "Life of Cæsar," which is to appear during the ensuing year. Among the guests at Compiègne during the past week were the English, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors; the Duke of Magenta, M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance; MM. Emile and Eugène Pereire, the great bankers; a tolerable sprinkling of literary men and artists, and Earl Dudley and his handsome bride. The Compiègne festivities will be brought to a close on the 14th of the present month, and a day or two after the Court will take up its residence at the Tuileries.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde have returned to Paris, and it is hinted that they will form part of the fourth series of guests invited to Compiègne to meet the young King and Queen of Portugal. The Ajaccio speech is to be considered as forgotten, a formal reconciliation is to take place, and the Prince is to be invited to resume his post as President of the Superior Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Such is the *on dit* of the day.

Apropos of exhibitions, the "Exhibition of Art Applied to Works of Industry" closed on Friday last, and with it the interesting Loan Collection, or Retrospective Museum, as it became latterly the fashion to call it.

A good deal of finessing is going on at the present moment with reference to the person to be selected to fill the late M. Dupin's chair at the French Academy. One of the most eminent candidates here, it is said, offered M. Troplong to carry his election. M. Guizot suppose the candidature of Thiers, the historian. Jules Janin seems, I presume, that his chance is hopeless, has written to the austere Forty to say that he desists from again offering himself for their suffrages. M. Gérôme, the painter of the "Duel after the Masquerade" and the "Gladiators in the Circus," which figured in the "Exposition" a few years known in England—has been elected member of an academy of quite a different kind—namely, that of Geography of the Beaux-Arts.

The French papers state that an Italian collector (name not given, which is suspicious) has just returned from Egypt with one of the most interesting objects of antiquity ever brought to light, being nothing less than a statue of Polyphar's wife, with an inscription on the base proving its identity. It is the lady in question beyond a doubt. The face is said to be remarkably ugly.

Respecting the missing inscriptions on the famous Anachusian vase, of which I spoke last week, the following explanation has been given:—It seems that when the vase was originally discovered, a sketch of it was made and sent to Paris. On the same piece of paper the draughtsman had chanced to copy some ancient inscriptions, having no reference whatever to the vase in question, but which got inserted in an engraving of it which was directed to be made, and thus caused the mistake in question.

One of the most remarkable changes which are progressing in the social life of Paris is the spread of clubs—not of clubs as they were understood in the old time-honoured political times, but clubs copied from Pall-mall and Covent-garden. Not a week goes by every section of society does not have its club. The rich have a palace, the poor a flat. It is given out to be looked upon in the Society as the Temple of Harmony, or the Boulevard des Capucines. Let not English ladies think for one moment that the French have adopted the less fond of his wife than the English. Monsieur and his *cercle*—here is a theme of which Madame never tires. Monsieur has his club, Madame her "Conservatoire"—a newly-coined word—for Monsieur goes back to his club after dinner for cards or billiards. Madame goes back to the memory of the grandeur of Paris cluhe, the Duke of Orleans, who established one in the Palais Royal soon after the American War of Independence. Then followed the Americans' Club on the Boulevard des Arcades, and in the Palais Royal. The Freemasons had theirs, of course. Next in importance were the Jacobins' Club, and that of Rue Montorgueil, or Normandy, or Auvergne held their meetings. Then followed a host of little clubs—the Club de la Rue de Valois, the Théâtre Français, and *cercles* held in great houses. The Revolution of 1848 produced a crop of the strangest clubs, among which were the Blouses, and the Clubs. But when the political excitement was over, the clubs which exist now are like those of their predecessors of the time. Now the Parisian is a dandy and a *sportsman*, not a politician. If he be of the old nobility he will join *Le Cercle*, near the Rue Royale, Boulevard des Capucines, which the Duke de Guiche founded in 1828. It is splendidly located, opened on the Boulevard des Capucines, and one block hall in twelve excludes! It is an avowed institution of the Jockey Club, and is the Jockey Club of Paris. Another opposite is the sporting and gambling Jockey Club, where elegant just like may be seen eight days after passing Victoria, and where the arrangements are completely British. There is the Bucolic Club, and the railway itinerary, the Cosmopolitan, and the Chess. But what shows the railway clubbists are handsomely housed at the boulevard corner of the Rue Scribe. In the centre of the Place de la Concorde, shaded by the trees of the Champs Elysées, and with a pretty garden of its own, is the Cercle Impérial. It is a fine house, which stands apart, and is the nearest approach the Parisians have yet made to a Pall-mall club. But the *bon fleuret* of Paris have completely taken to the idea of luxurious clubs, and will do something very extravagant in this way shortly.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold lies dangerously ill. The *Moniteur Belge* of Thursday morning published the following bulletin, signed by the King's doctors:—

Weekness continues to be the prevailing symptom in his Majesty's condition. (Signed) WIDMUS.

Palace of Laeken, Dec. 6. DE BOUDAIX.

SPAIN.

The health of the Queen continues to improve.

It is denied in Madrid that the Government has sent orders to suspend hostilities against Peru. It is affirmed that the Government is not disposed to accept the mediation of any neutral Power, but that warlike preparations are being made to carry on the war.

The elections have terminated. Of the successful candidates, thirty belong to the Moderados, four to the Progressistas, and twenty to the neo Catholics.

Reductions in the expenditure for the collection of the indirect taxes and for the administration of justice have been decided upon by the Government.

The post of Director-General of the Lotteries, with the staff attached thereto, is suppressed.

A public anti-slavery meeting is to be held, on the 10th inst., at Madrid. It is expected to be an important gathering. Senor Olozaga, the Parliamentary chief of the Liberal party, will preside.

ITALY.

On Wednesday evening the Chamber of Deputies elected Signor Rattazzi to the office of President by a majority of votes out of 278 sitting, after two ballots between Signori Mari and Mordini.

The process of scrutiny was long, because the Chamber is very nearly terminated.

At Naples, on the 2nd inst., there were fourteen cases of cholera and seven deaths; in the neighbouring communes sixteen cases and eight deaths.

SWEDEN.

Great excitement prevails at Stockholm consequent on the debate proceeding in the Chamber of Nobles on the reform of the Constitution. The bill has been adopted by the Chamber of Peasants and the Chamber of Burgesses, and the people are anxiously watching its progress in the Upper Chambers and holding assemblies in the streets.

A contrast with several German banks was signed last Saturday, at the office of the National Bank, Stockholm, for a loan of nine millions of thalers, for the construction of Swedish railways.

GREECE.

The Chamber has decided, by a majority of 96 votes, upon the revision of the articles of the Constitution relating to the Council of State. It has also abolished the Senate by a majority of one. The Prime Minister of the Interior has tendered his resignation. Consul Sponaros left last Saturday evening.

UNITED STATES.

Florida has abolished slavery, repudiated the Confederate debt, annulled the Secession ordinance, and provided for receiving the testimony of coloured persons. The Mississippi Assembly has also passed a bill permitting negro testimony in certain cases. The Governor of Alabama in his message to the Legislature urges the adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the passage of a clause for the protection of negroes.

The Governor of Louisiana has called a special Session of the Legislature to elect members for Congress.

A National Republican bid for the reorganisation of the South is to be presented to Congress.

Some prominent citizens of New York gave General Grant a grand reception, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the 30th ult. Two thousand persons were present, including the naval and military official potentialities.

General Weitzel has superseded General Steel in the command in Texas.

Mr. Seward has forwarded to Mr. Adams a general acknowledg-

ment of the numerous addresses which were sent from this country to the United States on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's death. President Johnson, says Mr. Seward, has read the addresses "with profound emotions of sensibility and gratitude." Mr. Seward alludes delicately to his having been laid aside in consequence of the attack made upon him as the reason for these addresses not having been acknowledged separately and at an earlier date, and he trusts that the signers of those addresses will accept this general answer.

MEXICO.

The principal news from Mexico is that the Republicans have raised the siege of Matamoros in consequence of the Imperial forces marching from Monterey to attack their rear. The Juarez retreat the Republicans were sadly cut up by the Imperialists.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The anniversary festival of the Scottish Hospital was held, on Thursday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern,—Dr. Norman Macleod in the chair. The amount collected for the institution was £2000.

The Duke of Northumberland has consented to quit his house at Charing-cross, as the Board of Works propose driving right through it as a street to the Thames Embankment.

Upwards of 200 of the supporters and friends of Mr. Hughes, the member for Lambeth, entertained their candidate at a supper given at the Bridge-house Hotel, on Monday evening. Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., presided.

A wedding took place, on Tuesday, in the Temple Church, where weddings had not been solemnised for the last hundred years, viz., the marriage of Miss Robinson, daughter of the Master of the Temple, with Mr. Hornby, of Liverpool.

The twelfth anniversary festival in aid of the orphan and necessitous children of watchmakers and clerks was celebrated, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. William Leaf in the chair. Amongst the company present were the Lord Mayor and Mr. S. Morley, M.P. The subscriptions exceeded £1600.

The Royal Horticultural Society's international exhibition of fruits and vegetables will be opened at the South Kensington Gardens on Saturday next. The foreign exhibitors are numerous, and a space of 30,000 of the glass appears likely to be represented. A considerable number of good medals will be awarded.

A meeting of the St. James's Vestry, specially convened, was held on Tuesday to consider the regulations for the supply of the metropolitan cisterns. After considerable discussion it was decided that in a matter of such vast importance it was desirable that not only the vestry should act itself, but that the advice and co-operation of all the governing bodies of the metropolis should be obtained.

On Monday night a large number of gentlemen who interested themselves in the education of the children of the poor of Asiatic and British artists and citizens, which has been held at the Crystal Palace met, at a convivial reunion, in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. Bowes. There were at least 200 persons present, and amongst them were several Foreigners. The meeting was a very cordial one.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of the Association in behalf of the Poor of Westminster was held on Monday night, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The Lord Mayor presided. The report stated that during the past session 1000 persons had since been delivered up the poor. The subscriptions showed that the charity was much appreciated, and the committee of management had every reason to view the coming season with a balance in hand of £70 4s. The treasurer (Colonel Wilson) and Mr. Alderman Lawrence (Mr. Lott) were re-elected treasurers, and gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the claims of the charity.

A meeting, convened by the Dean of Westminster, was held on Saturday last, in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, to petition Parliament for the restoration of that ancient edifice. Amongst those present were Lord Stanhope, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, the Dean of St. Paul's, Lord Houghton, the Dean of Chichester, Mr. W. J. Fox, Colonel Reyc, M.P., Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A. (to whom it was proposed the restoration should be entrusted), Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., Mr. Cockerell, R.A., Mr. Beresford Hope, and other influential gentlemen. The petition was duly decided on. About £4000 will be required to complete the work.

The births of 2071 children (1008 boys and 1013 girls) were registered in the week ending the 18th instant, exceeding by 1 the 1853-54, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1868. The average number in London last week was 1900. In the week the highest week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a corrected increase of population, 1900. The deaths last week were 1 per 24, and exhibit a slight decrease on those of the two previous weeks. The deaths from cholera were 1 in Bermondsey, 1 in Lambeth, and 1 in Poplar. The deaths from typhus and carriages were 1 in Bermondsey and 1 in Poplar. Last week the births registered in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4071; the deaths registered 2787. The annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000 persons living. In Liverpool the births were 1, the deaths 527; in Manchester-with-Salford 1, the deaths 317; in Birmingham 314, deaths 72; in Birmingham-with 266, deaths 161; in Leeds-with-Bramley 1, deaths 1; in Bradford-with-Bowling 1, deaths 1; in Sheffield-with-Attercliffe 1, deaths 1; in Hull 1, deaths 1; in Glasgow-with 539, deaths 1; and in Dublin-with 1, deaths 1. The annual rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 in Liverpool, 28 in Manchester, 24 in Dublin; 29 in Liverpool, 37 in Manchester, 34 in Salford, 26 in Birmingham, 34 in Leeds, 29 in Bristol, 30 in Hull, and 24 in Sheffield.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Tuesday, in its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £210 were granted for the saving of 58 lives by the life-boats on the coast of the United Kingdom during the past month in which the Institution was established. The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., presided. The chairman of the institution was voted to Mr. Joshua Heath, chief boatman of coastguard, and coxswain of the Tynemouth life-boat of the second class, for the part he took during in assisting to save, under very perilous circumstances, the crews of twenty-two vessels from the barque Dryburgh, on the morning of the 30th of Wearmouth, of Sunderland. Rewards amounting to £173 were also voted to pay the expenses of twenty-three life-boats of the institution for putting out and rendering assistance to vessels in distress, or for getting off in reply to signals of distress, during the month, although no services were found to be danger. It appears that during these gales the life-boats were instrumental in saving 116 shipwrecked persons. The sum of £1000 was voted to the lately-established station at Penzance, in Cornwall, for the purchase of a new life-boat, to cost £21 from having been saved during the gales of the present month. The sum of £1000 was voted to the Southport, in addition to the £1000 given on the fourteen vessels on the Yarmouth other rewards were granted for saving life from different vessels on our coasts. A considerable amount was also voted to pay the sums ordered to be made on the life-boat establishments of the institution. The sale of £2000 stock by the institution was ordered to be made to meet heavy disbursements. It was reported that George Jeremy, Esq., and Mrs. Jeremy had presented a gold belt to the coxswain of the Penzance life-boat. A communication was read from Captain A. R. Wotton, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Indus, forwarding a sum of £10 for distribution, and stating that he was using his best endeavours to collect the cost of a life-boat for the Indus, which was presented by the passengers of the Calcutta and Suez, to be presented to the society. Legacies of £100 by the late Captain Brewer, of Kilmarnock, and £100 by the late James Mc'Gill, Guildford, have been received by the institution. The late Mr. Thomas Mr. Dudley Coutts had also recently left the institution legacies. During the past month the Institution has had sent into its establishments at Aldeburgh, Boston, and Cowlay. The rest of the life-boat for Tynemouth had been contributed by the Northumberland and Durham Life-boat Fund, which was exhibited on the slip here, on the way to her station, Lady Houghton, supported by the principal nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, assisting the boat on the occasion. A public demonstration also took place on the arrival of the life-boat at the Aberdeen station, which was attended by thousands.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on Monday in the case of "Wallace v. the Attorney General." The question raised for the first time in the petition was, whether the succession duty on the succession duty in respect of £40,000, the residue of personal property, which was bequeathed by the late Mr. Wallace to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, should be calculated upon the gross amount of the property bequeathed to the hospital, or upon the net sum after the payment of large property, and not personal, both in France and England. It was contended on behalf of the hospital that the duty on the bequeather considered absorbed the succession Duty Act did not apply. The Lord Chancellor, in delivering his judgment, said that the question was one which the future did not intend the Succession Act to apply to such a case as this. It was not applied to cases in which persons were doubtful whether the collecting officer would not himself surrounded by difficulties in attempting to get succession duty, and the only safe way of solving this question was to hold that succession duty was payable only by those who claimed to be entitled to property by virtue of our laws.

In the Court of Queen's Bench last week took place what will probably be the last trial connected with the case of the Alabama, the American Civil War: Captain Peter S. Corbett, of the Sea King, which after having become the Shenandoah, was indicted for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in having shipped, subjects to serve in the ship after she was taken possession of by Captain Waddell, at the famous transfer of rings near Manicles. Whether Captain Corbett or the Confederate captain ordered every man to be shipped was the question whether, if Captain Corbett did not, he in other ways induced British seamen to join the Shenandoah, was the question. The jury, after a three days' trial, found a verdict, yesterday week, of "Not guilty."

In the Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, a washer-woman obtained a verdict for £200 against the Great Western Railway Company for injuries she had sustained through being knocked down by one of the company's vans, which was being driven by a boy under thirteen years of age. The company pleaded that the woman was drunk, and that the accident was the consequence of her own misconduct. The jury found that the boy was not to blame, as he was never required to drive himself in a position of danger would not necessarily exculpate the person doing the injury; but the circumstances of the case would have avoided doing it, and the accident substantially arose from his not doing so. If, therefore, the jury should think that a competent person might have avoided the accident, and that it arose from the driver's acting incompetent, the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. If the story on the part of the company was true, that the woman was drunk and had fallen her head, so that no driver, however careful, could have helped driving over her, it would be otherwise. But the fact of her drunk and fall could not exonerate the company.

In the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Lord Chief Justice Cole, with a special jury, heard the case of "Kynaston v. Leslie." This was an action of ejectment in form to recover possession of Aldford Park, Cheshire, estimated but in reality to decide the right to some extensive estates in Northumberland and Cheshire. The plaintiff, Mr. Kynaston, claimed as the heir-at-law under a will executed by Mr. Hugh Grosvenor, Duke of Westminster, who died in Italian by birth, but he had been naturalised in this country by an Act of Parliament. He was the only son of Mr. Grosvenor, afterwards Earl Grosvenor, and his right, and his claim came under the will of Anthony James, Earl of Normanby, who died in 1863. Under this will Anthony James was granted an Alderton Ratcliffe, the brother of the Earl of Derwentwater. Mr. Radcliffe took part in the rebellion of 1715, and his estates were confiscated at high treasure; but after his conviction he escaped from the Tower and went to France, where he married the Countess of Newburgh, and their only child was a daughter born of the marriage, but of course they were all born after the attainder. Mr. Radcliffe died in 1716, and his daughter in 1744. Lord Derwentwater's brother, Charles Radcliffe, married a lady named Anne Caton Edward; but, the ship being taken by an English man-of-war, he was conveyed to London and committed to the Tower. He was tried, found guilty and liberated, he was sent to execution on his old attainder. The Derwentwater estates became forfeited to the crown, and in 1735 George II., by his letters patent, granted some portion of them, the lands now in question, to Anthony James Lord of Normanby. Mr. Kynaston, in 1857, took the name of Leslie, by which he claimed to be Countess, Ann, for life." He had no children, and his estates, including Aldford Park, were left by will to Mr. Kynaston. Mr. Charles Ratcliffe and Charlotte Maria, Countess of Newburgh; and one of their grandchildren, Charlotte Maria Tollemache, married Mr. Leslie, the defendant in this action. Earl Anthony James left the estates, after the death of his daughter, to Mr. Kynaston, who was the heir-at-law of the Earl, and who claimed to have his right here. The Earl James died in 1763, and his will not included in the specific devise, in trust to sale. The Countess Ann died in 1784, and Mr. Kynaston, the plaintiff, entered on the estates. He, however, could not make out her title except through Charles Ratcliffe, and the fact of his attainder. The jury found a verdict that not prevent her claiming through him. If this were so, then the Earl Derwentwater's title to the estates of Anthony James had failed, and that all his estates would pass, under the residuary clause, to his trustees. The case was adjourned for the production of the will of the Countess Ann's entitled devise, and he boy will she devised, in 1818, all the property to the plaintiff for life. She could not devise the estates in question, in consequence that the attainder of Charles Ratcliffe prevented the defendant claiming through him

THE NEGRO REVOLT IN JAMAICA.

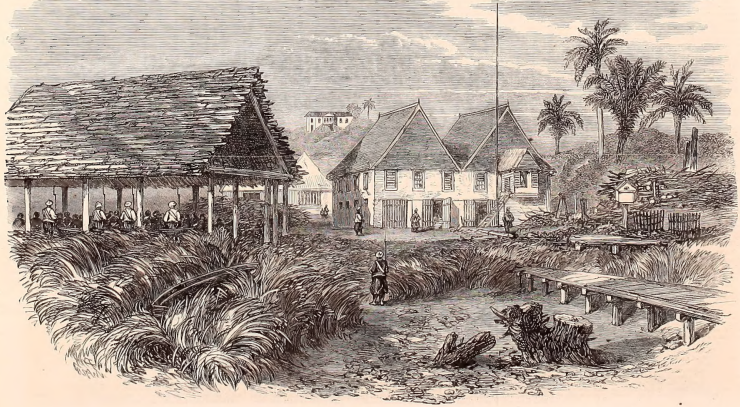
We are indebted to Quartermaster T. J. Mills for the sketches we have this week engraved. The first of them shows the house which was lately the Post Office at Morant Bay, but which is now occupied by the officers and head-quarters of the combined force of soldiers and sailors stationed in that little town. The second is a view of the group of buildings at Morant Bay where the courts-martial held their sittings, with the shed in which the prisoners were confined to the left hand, and the house which forms the temporary residence of Major-General O'Connor, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Jamaica, on the high ground in the back of the view. It is here that most of those summary trials and executions have taken place, the justice of which is called in question by many persons in England, but which may probably afford matter for a more deliberate investigation hereafter than it is possible to bestow upon them at the moment, the facts being, as yet, very imperfectly known in this country, and no authentic report of the proceedings of the courts-martial having appeared. In order to save time, on the 20th of October, two Courts were formed, the one composed of Colonel Lewis, of the St. Catherine's Militia; Captain Espeut, of the Kingston Militia; and Captain Astwood, of the Kingston Cavalry; the other composed of Second Lieutenant Brent, commander of the gun-boat Nettle; Second Lieutenant Herrington, commander of the gun-boat Onyx; and Ensign Kelly, of the 4th West India Regiment. The senior Court held its sittings in that part of the double-gabled house which stands near the centre of our view; the junior Court was in the other part of the building, distinguished by a projecting balcony and step-ladder, to the right of the view. The prisoners, amongst whom was Mr. George William Gordon, a member of the Jamaica House of Assembly, who had voluntarily surrendered himself in the town of Kingston, were ranged on the wharf or pier in front of the Courthouse, with a strong guard of negro troops of the 2nd West India Regiment. It was at two o'clock that afternoon (says the meagre account in the colonial newspaper) that the trial of Gordon commenced. He was tried before the military court, presided over by Second Lieutenant Brent. He was given a very patient trial, and was allowed to cross-examine all the witnesses through the President of the Court, and, above all, was permitted to enter into a lengthy defence. The trial lasted till past candle-light, when the court was ordered to be cleared. The Court sat in deliberation for nearly half an hour, during which time there was a profound silence, and each one drew his breath in fearful suspense and anticipation of the future. At the order "Open the court," given to the Provost-Marshal, every eye was bent forward, every ear was eagerly listening, and one could almost fancy that the beating of every heart was heard in the room. But this fearful suspense was heightened still more by the voice of the President of the Court pronouncing only the words, "This Court is dissolved." The prisoner was then taken charge of by the Provost Marshal and led back separate from the other rebels under the Provost Marshal's charge at the station. The same reporter adds, "I have full notes taken of the trial, but I am not permitted to forward them for publication until leave is given me to do so by the Brigadier-General." The charges against George William Gordon were—1st, high treason and sedition against her Majesty the Queen; 2nd, inciting to murder and rebellion.

After sentence had been passed on him, Gordon was kept about thirty-six hours, and then hanged, at eight o'clock on the Monday morning, Oct. 23. Immediately before his death, he wrote the following letter:—

"My beloved Wife,—General Nelson has just been kind enough to inform me that the court-martial on Saturday last has ordered me to be hung, and that the sentence is to be executed in an hour hence; so that I shall be gone from this world of sin and sorrow. I regret that my worldly affairs are so deranged, but now it cannot be helped. I do not deserve this sentence, for I never advised or took part in any insurrection. All I ever did was to recommend the people who complained to seek redress in a legitimate way; and if in this I erred or have been misrepresented, I do not think I deserve the extreme sentence. It is, however, the will of my Heavenly Father that I should thus suffer in obeying His command to relieve the poor and needy, and to protect, as far as I was able, the oppressed. And glory be to His name! And I thank him that I suffer in such a cause. Glory be to God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; and I can say it is a great honour thus to suffer, for the servant cannot be greater than his Lord. I can now say with Paul, the aged, 'The hour of my departure is at hand, and



HEAD-QUARTERS OF OFFICERS AND SAILORS AT MORANT BAY, JAMAICA.



THE TEMPORARY COURTHOUSE AT MORANT BAY, JAMAICA.

I am ready to be offered up. I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me.' Say to all friends an affectionate farewell, and that they must not grieve for me, for I die innocently. Assure Mr. Alley and all others of the truth of this. Comfort your heart. I certainly little expected this. You must do the best you can, and the Lord will help you, and do not be ashamed of the death your poor husband will have suffered. The Judges seemed against me; and from the rigid manner of the Court I could not get in all the explanation I intended. The man Anderson made an unfounded statement, and so did Gordon; but his testimony was different from the deposition. The Judges took the former and erased the latter. It seemed that I was to be sacrificed. I know nothing of the man Bogle. I never advised him to the act or acts which have brought me to this end. Please write to Mr. Chamerovzow, Lord Brougham, and Messrs. Henckmell and De Bairnon. I did not expect that, not being a rebel, I should have been tried and disposed of in this way. I thought his Excellency the Governor would have allowed me a fair trial, if any charge of sedition or inflammatory language were partly [? fairly] attributable to me; but I have no power of control: may the Lord be merciful to him! General Nelson, who has just come for me, has faithfully promised to let you have this. May the Lord bless him, and all the soldiers and sailors, and all men. Say farewell to Mr. Phillips, also Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bell, Mr. Vinon, and Mr. Henry Dalmar, and many others whom I do not now remember, but who have been true and faithful to me. As the General has come, I must close. Remember me to Aunt Eliza in England, and tell her not to be ashamed of my death. Now, my dearest one, the most beloved and faithful, the Lord bless, help, preserve, and keep you. A kiss for dear mamma, who will be kind to you and Janet. Kiss also Annie and Jane. Say good-by to dear Mr. Davison, and all others. I have only been allowed one hour. I wish more time had been allowed. Farewell also to Mr. Rispett, who sent up my private letter to him. And now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all.

"Your truly devoted and now nearly dying husband,

"G. W. GORDON."

"I asked leave to see Mr. Panther, but the General said I could not. I wish him farewell in Christ. Remember me to auntie and father. Mr. Barassy has for the last two days been kind to me. I thank him."

THE LATE PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

THERE or four weeks ago we had to record the death of Dr. Lindley, one of the most eminent of modern English botanists and the author of the best books we have upon various departments of that science. He was born on the 5th of February, 1799, at Catton, near Norwich, where his father was proprietor of a large nursery-garden. After leaving the Grammar School of Norwich he devoted his attention to botanical studies. In 1819 he published a translation of "Richards's Analyse du Fruit," and in 1820 a work entitled "Monographia Rosarum," in which he described several new species of roses. About the same period he contributed to the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* various papers on botanical subjects. Some time afterwards he came to London, where he became assistant-secretary to the Horticultural Society, and was engaged by

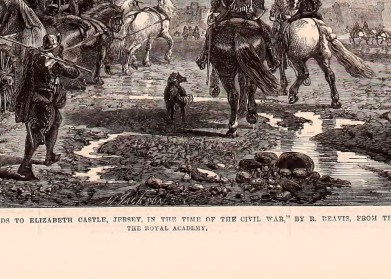


THE LATE DR. LINDLEY, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

Mr. London to write the descriptive portion of his "Encyclopedia of Plants," the merit of which, as a botanical work, was entirely due to him, as was stated in the preface. The "Encyclopedia" was completed in 1829. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Botany at University College, London. At this period the Linnean system was almost universally followed by English botanists. It is one of the chief merits of Dr. Lindley that he early saw the necessity of superseding the artificial by the natural classification of plants. In an essay on this subject, contained in his "Introduction to the Natural System of Botany," published in 1830, he showed very clearly what the advantages of this system were, and thus paved the way for its general adoption in England. Two years later he published the "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany, and a Synopsis of the British Flora," in which our indigenous plants were arranged and described for the first time according to the natural system. In a "Natural System of Botany," published in 1836, Dr. Lindley took new views of botanical classification, and proposed a new nomenclature for the families of plants. Ten years later his great work, "The Vegetable Kingdom," was published. This work, the most elaborate that had appeared on systematic botany, gave a description of all the families of plants, and more especially of those useful to man. It gave very extended lists of the genera, and was generally recognised as one of the most important contributions which had at that time appeared on systematic botany. While engaged in writing these works Dr. Lindley was most diligently employed, as a practical botanist, in describing new species, on which he wrote a large number of papers published in botanical publications. In 1841 he became editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a weekly publication, which he conducted with great ability. In 1860 he was appointed examiner in the University of London. He was a Ph.D. of Munich and a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which, in 1858, he received the medal as a reward for his services to botanical science. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank.

"MILITARY TRAIN CROSSING THE SANDS TO ELIZABETH CASTLE, JERSEY—TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR." PAINTED BY R. BEAVIS.

THE visitor to Jersey will be aware that the boldly and picturesquely situated fortress Elizabeth Castle (so named from its chief foundress, "Queen Bess") is only accessible on the land side for a short time at low water, and by a naturally-formed causeway of shingle and sand. And the visitor may remember an amusing, vivacious, and picturesque scene often witnessed during the short interval allowed for land communications—horses and carts trotting over the wet sands; children scampering; fisher-folk, people of the garrison, or other chance of men and women, hurrying to and fro between the castle and the mainland, often pursued by the "fast-flowing tide." Doubtless, Mr. Beavis, the painter of the picture we engrave—a comparatively young but meritorious and "rising artist"—is familiar with the scene to which we refer. His imagination, however, has wandered with artist-like instinct back to those still more picturesque old times, a necessary incident of which he has cleverly realised, when the "loyal" Jerseymen mused, manned, and put in a state of defence the almost impregnable old castle. The incident here rendered must, as we have said, necessarily have been one of ordinary occurrence during the Civil War. But, although it is probable the painter did not intend to represent any particular event, yet we are at liberty to suppose that these preparations are being made at the particular period when the Parliamentarians had at length, after the death of Charles, gained possession of the sister island of Guernsey, and when, therefore, the danger to the Jersey islanders of an attack became imminent. That attack, as is well known, was not long delayed; and Jersey, after having been persistently held for Charles by Sir George Carteret, and after having afforded a refuge to Charles II.



"MILITARY TRAIN CROSSING THE SANDS TO ELIZABETH CASTLE, JERSEY, IN THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR," BY R. BEAVIS, FROM THE 73RD EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

while an exile, bethebore and after his father's death, at last fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, under Admiral Blake and General Haines. And often at other periods has the historic little island been attacked: often, too, perhaps, has this very spot been the scene of preparations to resist other assailants. As early as the reign of Edward III. the Jerseymen repulsed the famous Constable of France, Du Guesclin. In the Wars of the Roses it was attacked by a Norman Baron, Pierre de Berne, who, though he obtained possession of part of the island, was ultimately forced to surrender. During the Civil Wars in England, Sir Walter Raleigh's Castle, the last stronghold of the three, in December, 1780, being most memorable. The Baron de Rullecourt, with 700 men, had landed at Grouville Bay, and seized the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Corbet, prisoner, and induced him to sign a capitulation. But Major Pierson, the second in command, at the head of the British troops and the island militia, refused to sign the capitulation, and attacking the French, killed Rullecourt with the greater part of his men, and obliged the rest to surrender. This brilliant exploit, and the fall, at its commencement, of the gallant Major Pierson is the subject of a painting by Copley, now in South Kensington, which ranks amongst the noblest historical pictures of the English school. It is one of the most touching reminiscences of Jersey, also, that there, like the "Merrie Monarch," Henry VII., found refuge when Earl of Richmond and an exile.

We should add that Mr. Beaufa's picture was in the last Academy exhibition; but, like many other worthy of similar mention, it was hung too high for a fair examination of its numerous figures.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at No. 13, Church-road, Haverstock-hill, the wife of G. W. Greenwood, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Lily Cottage, Gosport, the wife of Captain Henry B. Lloyd, Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Scoutmoore Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Francis G. M. Bellew, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Headley Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. Rattenbury Bellew, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Branch-road, Blackburn, the wife of W. H. Fiezn, Esq., Adjutant 3rd Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the new parish and church of St. Luke's, Tyldesley-road, by the Rev. W. Hall, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Geo. Fyffe, M.A., of Wilton, Morley Farrow, Esq., of Bridgewick Hall, Chapel, Essex, to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Ashcroft, Esq., of Astley Bank, Tyldesley.

On the 7th inst., at St. Geo'rges Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Muir, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, M.A., the Rev. Peter Hamilton Ramsbotham, Captain of Artillery Militia, Ringwood, widow of Neil Fergusson Buist, Esq., of Balthayock, and third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.T.S., &c.

On the 6th inst., at St. John's Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. W. Boyd Jackson, M.A., Matthew James Hope, Esq., Captain 42nd son of Captain Peppiewell, R.N., of Croydon, Surrey, to Margaret Helen Geraldine Mackay, second surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, 74th foot, Southsbridge.

On the 17th of October, at the British Consulate, Montevideo, and on the 28th, at the English church, by the Rev. Samuel Adams, B.A., Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Arden Cooper, Esq., of Ashfield, Queen's County, Ireland, to Georgina, eldest daughter of John Rice, Esq., of Scotterbray, Exeter.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. John Dalton, M.A., Rector of Wimpole, Cambs., Edward Hugh, widow of Neil Fergusson Buist, Esq., of Balthayock, and third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.T.S.

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DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Chester, Duke Newington, Sparks Mellor, of Ashdale-place, London Fields, aged 57.

On Oct. 24, at Columbia, South Carolina, Susan, the beloved wife of Oliver Hering Middleton, Esq., of Charleston and Biliee, South Carolina.

On Oct. 1, at sea, on board the ship Winchester, on the voyage to Calcutta, after only two days' illness, Mr. Henry Turnage, aged 28.

On the 27th inst., at Newton House, Ealing, of fever, after a few days' illness, Harry Vane, eldest son of the late Captain Robert Russell, R.N., and grandson of the Right Hon. Lord Ashburnham.

On Oct. 14, at Calcutta, Harriet Margaret, the beloved wife of Captain William Bolton Hunt, Royal Engineers, aged 27 years, deeply regretted.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.—Second Sunday in Advent. Llewellyn, the last British Prince of Wales, killed, 1282. Moon's last quarter, 2h. 24m. A.M.

MONDAY, 11.—Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620. Death of the Right Rev. Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York, 1868.

TUESDAY, 12.—Death of Sir John, Viscount Bolingbroke, philosophic historian, 1751. Duke of John, King of Saxony, 1801.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Ember; virgin and martyr. New Zealand discovered by Tasman, 1642. Death of Somerset Maxwell Corbet, great ironmaster, 1864.

THURSDAY, 14.—Death of George Washington, the first President of the United States of North America, 1799; and of Sir Robert Peel, 1850. Ember.

FRIDAY, 15.—Death of Izaak Walton, the "Compleat Angler," 1683. Birth of George Romney, painter, 1734.

SATURDAY, 16.—O Sapientia! Oliver Cromwell declared Lord Protector, 1653. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
7	17	8	18	9	19	10	20	11	21	12	22	1	23

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE HIGHER ORDER.

Lat. 51° 28′ 40″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above the sea-level, 160 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER			WIND.		Rain in inches and 100ths.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	General Direction.	Hourly Velocity in Miles.	
Nov. 29	Inches. 29·980	46·9	45·8	43·9	89	49·7	43·7	WSW. W.	12·7	0·18
30	29·926	45·8	41·9	36·5	69·7	47·6	NNE. ENE.	12·5	0·01
Dec. 1	30·036	43·7	40·9	36·1	74·6	47·6	N.	10·7	0·02
2	29·767	41·9	37·2	31·7	69·2	46·6	E. ESE.	20·6	0·06
3	29·747	41·3	39·7	37·5	89·2	42·6	S.	19·2	0·00
4	29·281	42·7	42·3	40·5	94·1	43·1	ESE. SSE. E.	7·31	0·04
5	29·272	40·5	42·1	98	42·9	42·6	S. SSE.	7·31	0·04

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·020	29·017
Temperature of Air	42·2°	42·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	42·0°	42·0°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29·021	29·011
	42·0°	42·0°
	41·9°	41·9°
	WSW.	WSW.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, M. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 15, the Thirty-fourth Annual Performance of the Messiah, with the Overture, Recitative, and Chorus—"Hear, Israel, hear"—from Saul, and Mr. Wallace's Hymn of Praise.

The Band and Chorus, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of, as usual, nearly 700 performers.

Tickets—Reserved Area, 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d.

EXETER HALL.—DEC. 20.

EXETER HALL.—DEC. 20.—THE MESSIAH.—N. C. S.

EXETER HALL.—DEC. 20.—THE MESSIAH.—HIS LOGICAL TYPE.

EXETER HALL.—DEC. 20.—THE MESSIAH.—The New Tenor, LEIGH WILSON.

EXETER HALL.—DEC. 20.—THE MESSIAH.—CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, Band and Chorus 2,000. Conductor, Mr. Land. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.

Tickets—Reserved Area, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. 6d., 2s., every seat numbered, cushioned, and reserved.—16, 19, Exeter Hall.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. E. T. Smith and F. B. Chatterton.—Last Six Nights.—TO-NIGHT (Saturday), DEC. 9, Monday, Dec. 11, and every evening during the week, will be performed the grand opera revived of Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING JOHN.—King John, Mr. Phelps; Prince Henry, Miss Heath; Constance, Miss Atkinson. Other characters by Messrs. Ryder, Neale, Ray, Bedford, Cooke, Mead, Johnson, Miss Cottrell, Miss Rose, Miss Bromley, Miss Fowler, Miss Fanner, Miss Rose Leclercq, Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Wallis. After which, for the twenty-fifth time, the highly successful Comic Drama (by Edmund Falconer), entitled GALWAY-GO-BRAGH. Characters by Messrs. Edmund Falconer, Paul Bedford, Fawcett, Rogers, Lyon, Mason, F. Bailey, G. Bennett, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Hazlewood, E. Johnson, Hudspeth, Spencer, Rose Leclercq, &c. GRAND EXTRA NIGHT on MONDAY, DEC. 18, when will be produced, for the first time, a new Comic Drama, entitled THE LITTLE KING PIPPIN, by Messrs. Edmund Falconer and Augustus Glover.—Mr. James Anderson: Ingot, Mr. Tilbury; Jacob, Mr. Paul Bedford; Mr. Ingot, Mr. Fawcett; Mr. Tapp, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Pippin, Mr. Lyon; Mr. Tim, Mr. Mason; Mr. Flaherty—Miss Rose, Miss Edmund Falconer. Preliminary the last night of the Pantomime, with the Transformation Scene, and the Comic Harlequinade. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performance commences at Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open Daily from Ten to Five. Sunday, Dec. 17, the Sacred Concert. Sunday, Dec. 24, the LITTLE KING PIPPIN; or, Harlequin Pantomime and the Magic Rose and Fairy Queen. Sunday, Dec. 31, the Pantomime. Monday, Jan. 1, 1866, the Pantomime. Saturday, Jan. 6, the Pantomime. Monday, Jan. 8, the Pantomime. Morning Performance of the Grand Pantomime on Wednesday, 27th; Thursday, 28th; Saturday, 30th; Monday, 1st; Saturday, 6th; Monday, 8th. Doors open at Half-past One; commence at Two. Sunday the month of January.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of the Season.—Every Evening, at Seven, the Comedy of MASKS AND FACES, by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Charles Reade. THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. Buckstone; Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Braid, Mr. Lionel Brough, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Swanborough, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Wyndham. On Tuesday, Dec. 26 (Boxing Night), Mr. Sothern, Brother Sam, and a Christmas Extravaganza by Mr. Burnand.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—ON MONDAY and during the Week, Mr. FECHTER as RUY BLAS; after which the Extravaganza THE LONDON ASSURANCE. Grand Ballet.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Webster.—MONDAY and during the Week, THE ROBBER AND THE INNOCENT; or, the Two Prisoners. Characters by Messrs. Webster, Wigan, Paulton, Billington, Miss Woolgar, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. Concluding with the FIFTH GRAND SCENE OF THE PANTOMIME.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.—Every Evening, QUIET LODGINGS; after which, (for extraordinary Bonus of the day, 12 IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND (Reade and Fenn.)

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Important Notice. Mr. Creswick's Engagement Limited. Positively the last Week but one of the season. Mr. Creswick begs that the Interior Fittings and Decorations will require a few days more for completion. The Theatre will therefore be closed on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, and will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, with the Grand Revival and Production of KING CHARLES; or, Metropolis Then, the Pipe's Inn, and the Seer. Manager Dare.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will give their ENTERTAINMENT, entitled GERMAN REED'S GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Mrs. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE EVENING PARTY on Thursday.

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ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 24, 1865.
£ s. d. | £ s. d.
Balance from last account ... 75 8 1 | Expenses of Secretary, Hospital Nurses, Nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital ... 381 15 8
Income from Trust Funds ... 3192 7 7
Special appearance on account of prosecutions ... 31 0 0 | Expenses of visiting Medical Officers for the poor at their own residences ... 453 9 0
Subscriptions ... 75 0 0
Expenses of Collectors, and Secretary's Salary ... 77 19 2
Re-purchase of £400 Consols ... 393 12 6
Balance ... 420 19 8
3271 5 16 | 3271 5 16
Invested Funds on June 24, 1865, £6,000 New Three per Cents, £3200 Consols, £1400 Great Northern Debenture Stock.
Applications from candidates for relief are twice yearly presented Hospital Nurses, or from institutions in want of Trained Hospital Nurses, should be made to Mrs. Wardroper, the Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, Surrey-side, by Waterloo or Blackfriars Bridges, with a view of being qualified for Matrons or superintendents.
The Nurses sent out from St. Thomas's Hospital have to be employed exclusively among the poor, and are under the Lady Superintendent of the Training Home, King's College Hospital, London, W.C.
Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies, and any other information, may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, 61, Strand, London, W.C.

BUGLARY IN MANCHESTER.
Townhall, Manchester, May 27, 1816.
Gentlemen,—I am instructed by Sir S. Armitage, the Chairman of the Watch-committee, to inform you that your Patent Strong Holdfast Safe (supplied by you about two years since) was broken open by burglars on Thursday night last, and that you are requested also to remove the stanchs of bugles on Friday night next. It is believed that the thieves must have been at work for many hours, as they left several broken instruments behind them. A reward is now offered for apprehension of the offenders, on Saturday, in trying to open the Safe, in which we lodged our specie all the tools, and, after repairing them, to return them to you. Your men will be here at 10 o'clock on Saturday and Monday, when the valuable contents of the Safe were formerly deposited.
I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
To Messrs. Tann, Milner, and Sons, Victoria Steel Works, Liverpool. | H. C. Sherry.

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THE
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
TO BE ISSUED ON DECEMBER 23,
WILL CONSIST OF
A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION,
ENTITLED
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,
FROM A PAINTING BY CHARLES LUCY,
AND
FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

ENGRAVINGS.
Special Heading for the Number and other Designs. Drawn by H. Nobl Humphreys.
Uncle Everell's Comic Song. By C. Robinson.
Origin of the Wassail Bowl. By J. Godwin.
All Prizes and No Blanks! By A. B. Houghton.
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur. (Two Pages.) By J. Gilbert.
The Private View. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
The Bachelor's Christmas Dinner. By J. T. Lucas.
Under the Mistletoe. By George MacDonald.
Three Illustrations of Papa's Story. By C. Robinson.
Outdoor Relief. By G. B. Goddard.
Christmas Amusements—The Tournament, By A. Hunt.
And a Number of Small Illustrations.

TALES AND SKETCHES.
Mr. Grisselthwaite's Christmas Dinner. By Mary Howitt.
A Christmas Holiday Lesson. By Mark Lemon.
Papa's Story. By George MacDonald.
Birds in Winter. By Thomas Miller.
The Mistletoe (Poetry). By George MacDonald.
A Page of Christmas Nonsense.
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur.
The Children in the Wood.
The Saxon Wassail.
The Private View.
Uncle John with the Young Folk. &c.

A New Christmas Waltz,
By D. Godfrey, Bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, consisting of Two Sheets and a Half of Illustrations, and the Coloured Engraving, One Shilling; Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, Twopence extra.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before a clock on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line—averaging ten words—the charge will be Three Shillings.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1865.

Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the announcement that, should health permit, the Queen will open the new Parliament, which is summoned for the 1st of February. It would be difficult to exaggerate a description of the gratification which these pleasant tidings have afforded to a loyal and affectionate people.

The nation has never been party to the attempts which have been made to induce the Royal Widow to leave her seclusion earlier than a time of her own selection. The sympathy of the people in the hour of their Queen's great affliction was not merely emotional, and to pass away with the first bitter feelings that attended her bereavement and our own. When the sudden and heavy blow fell, doubtless the natural instincts of kindly hearts led them to dwell upon the personal sorrow, on the lonely hearth, on the cheerless board, on the silent home. One profoundly earnest voice went up to the Royal mourner, to assure her that all felt with her and for her—

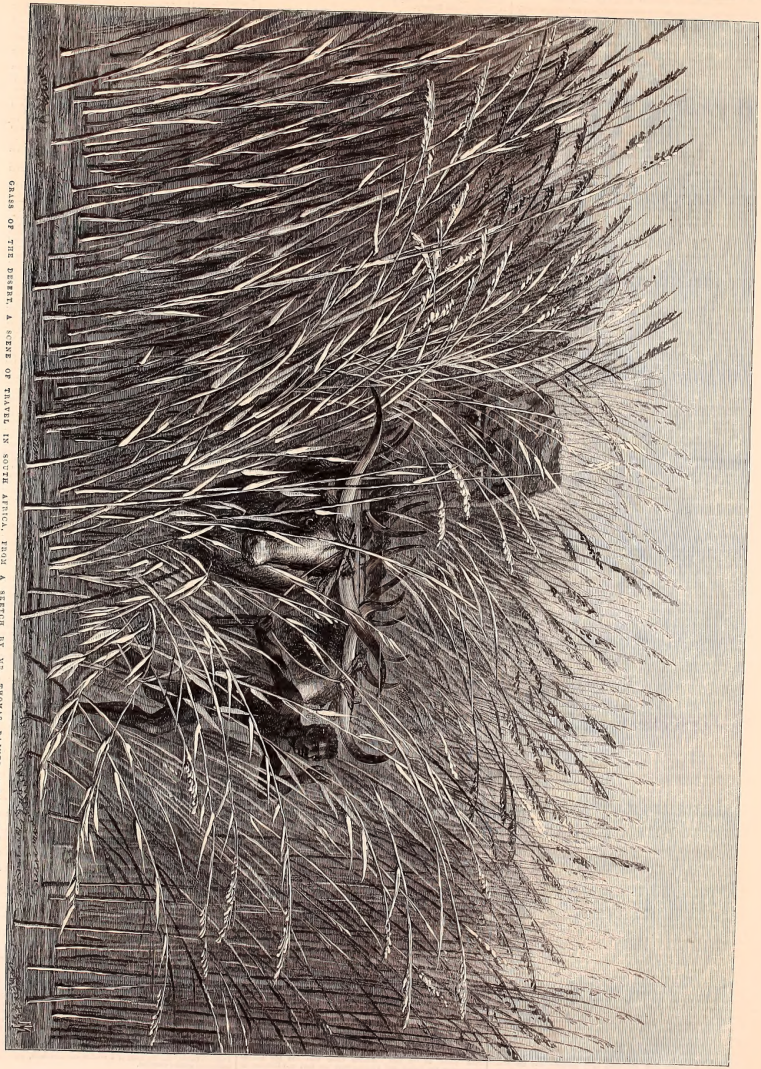
Him whom she loved we loved. We shared her joy,
And would not be denied to share her grief.

From that time the people of England, though anxiously watching the domestic life of their Monarch, and at all times noticing with satisfaction any indication that the first terrible suffering was being succeeded by the calm which the healer, Time, mercifully brings to the relief of Sovereign and of peasant, stood aloof with a natural, remarkable delicacy. That such a sorrow was not to be measured by an ordinary standard; and there has never been, during the four years of her Majesty's retirement, the least reproach, or any class worth naming, to disturb the only process by which we could hope to see the Queen restored to health and strength. Any occasional petulant outcry was at once recognised as made in behalf of a few vain, selfish, or interested persons, and was not thought worth even a rebuke. The nation was with the Queen, who knew it, and could not have heeded, if she even heard, the murmurs from behind a West-End counter or from a dowager's carriage. We rejoice that there will never be the slightest attempt cast to such demonstrations of what an English gentleman characterises most fatally when he quietly calls it bad taste.

But we do not desire that this instinctive and respectful course of action on the part of the people of the realm should but its true and chief cause. We felt with the wife who had lost the husband of her love, the sharer of her happiness, the beloved father of her children; but there was more. The people felt that their Queen was in common loss. That not a the Royal wife become a widow, but the Sovereign had lost the wisest and kindliest of counsellors. The real character and nobleness of the Prince Consort were never so completely appreciated as since the late years of his life, when they were quite appreciated until he could serve us no longer; perhaps even now his invaluable merits are not altogether understood by some whose admiration can be excited only by incessant speeches and a variety of demonstrative activity. But the great mass of the nation had acquired a worthy idea of the talents and single-heartedness of the Prince Consort, and knew how well he had discharged his vows to the bride he had received at the altar. And when it was the certain knowledge that the Sovereign had suddenly been deprived of one whose advice and assistance made her arduous duties comparatively light and easy, it did doubly incumbent on the subject not merely to bear with patience, but to approve for its wisdom, the seclusion into which the Queen retired. We knew that the Sovereign was about, as it were, to enter anew upon her great office, chastened, unaided, the considerations of the innumerable questions which had been presented to her in easier form, reduced to order, condensed to point, by the keen mind and skilful method of her husband; and that it was an act of duty for a country with a reserved nature, to undertake labour which had so long been lightened for her. We knew, too, that, when the first grief had been succeeded by calmness, the Queen had called her family round her, and—if her actual words may not have been accurately conveyed from the chamber of sorrow to the outside world, there was no doubt of their import—the Sovereign had reminded her fatherless children that their best tribute to her father was that they had lost was to sustain her in the duty in which he had aided her so well. That was enough, more than enough, for a loving and trusting people; and had the Queen prolonged the retirement with that emotion which will mingle pride, gladness, thankfulness. We are informed that our Queen's voice is not to be heard on the coming occasion—save, we may assume, in the usual command to the Lords. The fatigue of reading an address, which will be weighted with topics of unusual importance, is to be spared to the Queen. But her re-appearance in the splendid and significant pageant that illustrates the Constitution of the realm will be the event of the time. Respectfully we would tender to our Sovereign, heartily to our Queen, the sincerest congratulations on the Queen's return to the enjoyment of her duties, and to the exercise of her high prerogatives.

The decoration of the Victoria cross has been conferred upon Captain Hugh Shaw, of the 18th Regiment, for an act of bravery performed in a skirmish with the natives of New Zealand.

SCENE FROM "KING JOHN," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 558.



GRASS OF THE DESERT. A SCENE OF TRAVEL IN SOUTH AFRICA. FROM A SKETCH BY MR. THOMAS BAINES. —SEE NEXT PAGE.

SCENES OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRAVEL.

AMONGST the new books of last season which were reviewed, as usual, in this paper was the narrative, by Mr. Thomas Baines, of his explorations in South-west Africa, comprising a journal of fifteen months' travelling, in 1861 and 1862, from Walfisch Bay, on the west coast, directly across the continent, by Lake Ngami, to the great Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River. Mr. Baines, who, as an explorer, had been engaged in several previous expeditions—first in North Australia, next in the Trans-Vaal territory of South Africa, and afterwards in the ascent of the Zambesi from the east coast, with Dr. Livingstone's party, in 1859—is one of the most indefatigable and persevering of British pioneers of science and commerce who have done such important service of late years in this direction. He is, moreover, an artist whose powers in the delineation of scenery and natural history are displayed in a magnificent series of Views of the Victoria Falls, which have been exhibited at the office of the Royal Geographical Society, and which are being prepared for publication by Mr. Stanford, in one, in the form of circumambient panorama, in a set of his incidental sketches, illustrating especially the strange adventures and experiences of the explorer's waggon-journey, the conduct of the native tribes, and the varieties of wild beasts which haunt that great wilderness, traversed so rarely by white men, and never before supplied to us for the Engravings, which will, from time to time, appear in this Journal, and be here furnished us, likewise, with a more striking view of the Victoria Falls, from a position not hitherto presented in any of the views published elsewhere. The Engraving on page 557 of this Number, entitled "The Grass of the Veldt," gives a strong idea of the thick growth of rank and luxuriant vegetation in some parts of the tropical region, as also appears from Mr. Baines's Mr. James Chapman, his comrade, made their return journey from the Zambesi to the south, towards the end of the rainy season, and found the grass springing up no less than 12ft. high, and as thick as a man's little finger, along the track which they followed on their journey of the year before, and which could only be discerned, with some difficulty, by finding the places where their waggon-wheels had crushed the grass, or had left a perceptible trace in the charred stumps left by a conflagration. As the waggons moved on through this gigantic herbage, nothing could be seen but the tops of the grass and the long ears and the native driver by their side. An elephant, though also of large size, could not be discovered even by a practised eye. This state of things, it has been observed, was in the rainy season, when the grass, though few and far between, grows to such an abundance of water and ornamented with the blue lotos, the roots of which, by-the-way, Mr. Baines describes as the most delicate food we ate the wild grapes of South Africa is fruit to be despised. In the country, he had passed eastward through the same dry season, when he had passed eastward through the same country, he had not fared so well, as the readers of his book will doubtless recollect.

SCENE FROM "KING JOHN" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THIS revival of one of Shakespeare's noblest historical plays has continued, since the first week of November, to attract very good audiences to Drury-Lane. Mr. Charles Dillon's personation of the King, and Miss Atkinson that of Queen Constance; while that of the bastard Falconbridge is played by Mr. James Anderson, and Mr. Swinburne represents the gallant Hubert. The scenery, painted by Mr. Beverley, is most effective and characteristic, especially the interior of the ancient Gothic hall, with its rich tapestries and armour on the walls and castle of the beleaguered town of Angiers; Northampton Castle likewise, and the remembered Abbey of Swinstead, Lincolnshire, are set before the spectators with Mr. Beverley's usual success. The last scene, of which we present an illustration, shows the death of King John on his couch in the cloistered garden of Swinstead Abbey, where the monks, in solemn, mixed white copes of the Cistercian order, struggles through the mist of the evening, and harmonises with the solemn interest of the occasion.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the castle grounds. The Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Maharanee visited her Majesty and dined with the Queen. After dinner her Majesty's private band played a selection of music in the drawing-room during the absence of the Royal family and the Maharajah and Maharanee, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The Crown Princess of Prussia went shooting. The Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at the castle from the Continent. This was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung at intervals during the day, and the town hoisted numerous flags in honour of the Long Walk.

On Saturday her Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, walked and drove in the grounds. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Greenwich Park. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, with their children, left the castle soon after noon for Berlin. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Windsor railway station. Upon leaving her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louise, drove in the grounds of the castle. Prince Leopold and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Major-General the Hon. A. H. Hood, arrived.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev Stopford A. Brookes, M.A., late chaplain to the Embassy at Berlin, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, drove out in the carriage. Princess Helena took a drive. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein went to London, returning in the afternoon. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Granville, Earl Cairns, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Bathurst, Lord Cross, Mr. George Grey, and the Right Hon. W. Gladstone. The Right Hon. Charles Bruce, M.P., was sworn and took his seat as an audience by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, upon being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Earl Granville, Earl Cairns, and the Right Hon. W. Gladstone had audiences of the Queen. The Earl of Caithness and Lieutenant-Colonel Lygon were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued from Thursday, the 30th ult., to Thursday, the 8th Feb. 1, on which day the Queen will open Parliament in person. The meeting of Convocation of the province of Canterbury and York was also further prorogued to Friday, Feb. 2. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds. Prince Arthur, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein went shooting. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, went to London and honoured the Adelphi Theatre with her presence, arriving in Windsor by special train at half-past ten o'clock. The train was fitted with the electric system of communication between passengers and guards. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Prince Christian visited the cavalry barracks at Windsor. Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, first cousin to Prince Christian, visited the Queen.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Caithness and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote have succeeded Lord Methuen and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Charles Murray and Colonel H. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

Mr. G. Robertson has been honoured by Prince Frederick William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Henry, and Prince Sigismund of Prussia with sittings for their portraits.

Messrs. Hills and Saunders have had the honour of photographing, at Windsor Castle, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, with their children, and other members of the Royal family.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales joined the "meet" of the West Norfolk hounds, on Wednesday week, at Congham House, the seat of R. Bevan, Esq. The Princess of Wales rode with the Prince to the meet. The Prince and Princess rode Congham horses. The Prince of Congham Carr was next drawn, and a fox found, which was quickly set upon the scent of the Hon. W. Fellowes and Mr. Thursby. The chase afterwards rode to Grimstone-common, where the hounds soon found, and a fine run was had to Wolferton Westacre, where the fox was last and the day ended without a "kill."

On Thursday week the Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Newry, Captain Fark Lane, Mr. A. Hammond, Mr. Probyn, and Mr. S. Gregory, shot through Wolferton Park and Wolferton Covert. The Prince and party were joined at luncheon by the Princess, accompanied by Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Hon. Mrs. E. Coke. The day's sport was concluded in Wolferton Wood. Prince de Teck arrived at Sandringham House.

Yesterday week was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. Early in the morning the children of the West Newton school marched to Sandringham, and presented to their Royal Highness. The birthday presents to the Princess were numerous and valuable, including a gift of jewels presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Norwich, and a gold dressing-case, enriched with precious stones, and studded with the Prince's feathers, from the Danish Minister, and the numerous guests staying at Sandringham House paid their respects to the Princess in the morning. The Princess, with the ladies visiting her, joined the Prince and party in the woods during the day. At four o'clock all the labourers employed on the Prince's estate, with their wives and children, met at the new house, which had been transformed into a dining-hall, and partook of a dinner of good cheer. The Prince and Princess of Wales left, and concluded the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their guests, entered the dining-hall. The Sandringham Band, and the band of the Hamilton Hundred Rifle Volunteers played a selection of music. After the dinner, which was served in excellent style, the cloth was drawn. The toast was received with enthusiastic applause by all present. The Earl of Dunmore returned thanks for the Prince, which was received with due honours. The Prince afterwards proposed the health of the Queen, after which their Royal Highnesses left the room, to the strains of the national air for the children of the Sandringham, West Newton, Dersingham, and Wolferton schools, who remained to take supper. At 8.30 the Prince arrived and were regaled with tea, after which they sang several songs and left the room. The Prince and Princess returned to Marlborough upon Sandringham Heights. The Prince and his guests drove, in two waggonettes, to Sandringham House, and were received by Princess, from whom arose a hearty cheer for the Princess and for the infant Princes. The labourers remained outside the house, singing, after they passed the evening pleasantly until ten o'clock, when they all did separate. The Prince and Princess entertained at dinner the Prince de Teck, the Danish Minister, the Hon. Alexander Duff and the Viscountess Royston, Sir Edmund and the Hon. Lady Filmer, Viscount Newry, Captain Fark Lane, Captain Probyn, Mr. S. Gilpoinhe, the Hon. C. R. Carington, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major-General the Hon. A. H. Byng, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Teesdale, Mr. Fiser, Mr. and Holman. In the evening their Royal Highnesses and the Princess Victoria followed had the honour of receiving invitations —Marquis and Marchioness Townshend and Lady Adelaide Townshend, Major Alison, Mr. Lowry Corbet, Mr. Henry Seymour, the Earl and Countess of Leicester and the Ladies Coke, Lord and Lady Rendlesham and the Hon. Misses Rendlesham, Miss Hoste, Captain Seymour, Mrs. Knollys and the Misses Knollys, the Hon. E. Byng, Lord Suffield and the Hon. Mrs. and Mrs. Villebois and Miss Bagge, the Countess of Kinnoull and the Hon. Miss Hay, Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Wodehouse, M.P., the Hon. R. Leslie Melville, Mr. F. Villiers, Mr. H. Jermingham, Mr. F. Custance, Mr. and Mrs. Hay Mackenzie, Mr. Hamond Graeme, Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Keppel and Miss Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Elwes, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baring, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mure, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville Gurney, Mr. H. Colthran, Captain and Mrs. Mason, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Bagot, the Rev. L. B. Bagot, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, and Mr. Lloyd. The Prince was in attendance. At King's Lynn the bells of St. Margaret's Church were rung, and a royal salute was fired. The town was gaily decorated with flags. In the metropolis illuminations were general at the West-End; and the Prince received congratulations on the Princess gave a ball in celebration of the event at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which about 300 persons were present.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church, which was filled to overflowing.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Earl of Dunmore and Viscount and Viscountess Royston and attended by the Misses Keppel and Miss Knollys, visited Wolferton Station, left Sandringham House on a visit to Lord and Lady Suffield at Gunton Park. Their Royal Highnesses left Wolferton station, and travelled thence by special train to Lynn, and thence continued their journey via Norwich and Yarmouth to Lowestoft Station, Suffolk, arriving at Beccham at ten minutes past one. The train was under the charge of Mr. Stevenson, district superintendent at Norwich, and Mr. Stevenson, district superintendent at Norwich, was also in attendance. At the Beccham Station the 4th Norfolk rifle volunteer corps, under the command of Captain Bulwer, served as a guard of honour, and Suffield, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and Lady Suffield, Rudstead Harbord received the Prince and Princess at the station. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded in an open carriage drawn by four greys on their way to Gunton Park, followed by Lord Suffield in a drag, the Lordship driving four in hand. The route lay up the Norwich-road, through the village of Gunton, and through Gunton Park, where Bawdswell, to Reepham, where horses were changed at the King's Arms and the Lord Lieutenant and party partook of refreshments. The 6th Norfolk, or Aylsham, volunteers, under the command of Captain Lord Walpole, were drawn up in front of the King's Arms hotel, and presented arms and played the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Upon reaching the park the Prince joined Lord Suffield upon the box of the drag, and the cortège proceeded via Aylsham, to Blickling Park, the seat of Viscount Lumley's and ridden out to meet the Royal cortège. At Alby Horse Shoes they joined the road, and, after the Prince and Princess had passed, the carriages from the neighbouring towns were also drawn up along the line of route. The Royal Highnesses arrived at Gunton at four o'clock, after a drive of twenty-four miles. Throughout the whole the Prince and Princess were received with the utmost enthusiasm from a huge number of people, the inhabitants of whom were assembled in force at every village. Lord Suffield, the towns of Dereham, Reepham, and Aylsham were gaily decorated with triumphal arches, evergreens, and banners. A large party staying at Gunton had the honour of meeting the Prince and Princess at dinner. During the dinner-party the Lord Suffield Militia performed a selection of airs.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Lord Suffield, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Spencer, Lord Rendlesham, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Berkeley Paget, Viscount Hamilton, Viscount Royston, the Hon. H. Harbord, &c., passed the day shooting in the Gunton preserves, Thorpe Wood being the locality selected. The total result of the day's campaign was 2131 killed, of which sanctuary bag 200 head fell to the Prince's gun. In the evening a dinner-party took place at the hall. Among those who had the honour of meeting the Prince and Princess were the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Lord and Lady Sondes, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Rendlesham, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Rendlesham, Lord and Lady Royston, Lord Hamilton, Lord Berkeley Paget, &c. The band of the East Norfolk Militia performed during dinner. Later in the evening a ball was given, to which the leading members of the aristocracy of the county were invited. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock. The Prince opened the first quadrille with Lady Suffield. Lord Suffield danced with the Princess. The company retired at half-past two.

On Wednesday the Prince and the guests at the hall passed the day shooting.

The Prince and Princess are expected to return to Sandringham House to-day (December 9).

The cottages that have been erected at West Newton are completed, and occupied by the Prince's tenants, and last week his Royal Highness inspected them. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Mr. W. Carmichael, also inspected the cottages, and expressed herself highly gratified with the accommodation they afforded and with the substantial manner in which they were kept by the occupants. By the command of the Prince these cottages are to be called the Alexandra Cottages.

The Marchioness of Carmarthen has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke in attendance on the Princess. Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel has succeeded Major Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Henry, and Prince Sigismund of Prussia, left Windsor Castle at half-past nine, for their visit to the Queen, on Saturday last, upon their return to Berlin. Among the attendants appointed were Countess de Stolberg, Baroness von Dobeneck, Count de Eulenburg, and Captain von Normann. The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Windsor station of the South-Western Railway. The Mayor and the members of the Royal family were received at the station by Mr. W. M. Williams, passenger superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway. Mr. Victor and Mr. Cockburn were also in attendance. The train proceeded, via the Charing-cross and North Kent Railway, to Dartford, where a quarter-five minutes past two. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with their children and attendants, proceeded in Royal carriages to the pier. Their Royal Highnesses were received upon their arrival by Commodore Hugh Dunlop, C.B., and Lieutenant Bullwinkel, who had kindly been conveyed them to the Royal yacht Osborne, Commander D'Arcy, which was moored in the river. Upon the embarkation of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess the Prussian standard was hoisted. The Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff took leave of their Royal Highnesses on board the yacht, afterwards returned to London. Colonel Du Plat, who had attended the Crown Prince and Crown Princess upon their journey between Windsor and Dover. Their Royal Highnesses were respectfully saluted by a large number of persons who had assembled to witness the departure. The Osborne steamed off shortly after three o'clock for the Nore, attended by her Majesty's ship Vivid, Staff Commander Bullwinkel, and the Royal yacht on Sunday afternoon. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with their suite, left Antwerp by a special train at nine o'clock on Monday morning, en route for Berlin.

PRINCESS HELENA.

At the Council held by the Queen at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday, her Majesty was pleased to declare her consent to a contract of marriage between her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria and his Serene Highness Prince Christian Charles George Andrew of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg; which consent her Majesty has also caused to be entered in the Council Book.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

His Serene Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Count von Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, arrived at Calais yesterday (Friday) week. The Prince left Dover at seven o'clock a.m., by the Chatham and South-Eastern Railway, arriving at the Victoria terminus at nine o'clock, and proceeded thence to Charing-cross Station, at ten o'clock. The Prince drove to the Vauxhall station of the South-Western Railway, and proceeded by the 10.30 express train to Windsor. At Slough Great Western was received at the railway station by the Queen's carriages, and continued journey to the castle.

The Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal commanding-in-Chief, took the field on Wednesday afternoon at the Horse Guards. Nearly one hundred officers attended.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale left the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury's residence at Hatfield yesterday week for Brighton, on a visit to the Queen.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff left the Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. van de Weyer have arrived at their residence, Arlington-street from their seat near Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington left Apsley House on Saturday last for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle left Piccadilly on Monday for Donington Park, Leicestershire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Victoria Scott have left town, on a tour of visits, on their way to Dalkeith Palace, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at Chesterfield House from Shuglborough Park, Staffordshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have left Grosvenor-square for Burghley House, Stamford.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Dudley House, Park-lane, from Paris.

The Marquis of Hartington left Brougham Hall, Cumberland, on Monday, for his château at Cannes, in the south of France, where the noble Lord purposes, as usual, to spend the winter.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., the newly-appointed Chief Secretary to Ireland, will leave his present residence, occupied by Francis Cousens Wallingford, for Dublin.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., is expected to arrive to-day (Saturday) from Dublin.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Strathfieldsaye, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Baden was opened in Carlsruhe city, last Saturday, by Privy Councillor Dr. Roland.

The medals of the Royal Society have been given to Michel Chasles, for his publications in geometry; to Mr. J. Prestwich, for geology; and to Mr. Archibald Smith, for his researches into the magnetism of ships.

The ex-Prime Minister of Denmark, Bishop Monrad, has resigned his appointment as deputy in the Rigsrad and the Rigsdag, and will shortly take his departure to establish himself in Australia.

A despatch received from Sir Thomas states that the proclamation of General Baez, as President of St. Domingo, in the place of President Cabral, was the result of a revolutionary movement, which was carried out without bloodshed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

In opening the session of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on Monday night, Sir David Brewster cordially defended patent rights.

The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting for 1866 will be held at Bury St. Edmunds—not at Ipswich, as stated in our last Number.

The Shenandoah, which recently left Liverpool for New York, has been obliged to put back. She was much strained in a gale on the 23rd ult.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Lord Palmerston at Romsey in the county of Hampshire (his native town), and a meeting in further aid of the object was held on Thursday week.

A public meeting was held at York yesterday week, under the presidency of the Archbishop, to forward the project of an asylum for blinds for the six northern counties. Several subscriptions were handed in.

The Mythlom viaduct on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Brecksbake at Thongesbridge, near Holmfirth, fell on Sunday morning. It consisted of thirteen arches, and was 200 yards long.

The Conservatives of the city of Gloucester entertained at dinner and gave a testimonial to Mr. Levick, their candidate at the late election, on Monday week. Several distinguished personages were present, and Sir C. A. Lechmere, Bart., presided.

The steam-ship Barbadian, which left the Mersey on Tuesday for the West Indies, was driven ashore on Wednesday morning during a heavy gale, on the Blackwater Bank, at Arklow. The passengers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore.

A great Conservative demonstration took place at Malden on Tuesday evening. Six members of Parliament, including two of the constituencies, were present—namely, Lord Eustace Cecil, Captain Jervis, and Messrs. Beresford, Burke, Du Cane, and Round.

Meetings have been held at Leeds, Bradford, and Brighton, urging Government to institute a second inquiry into the recent events in Jamaica. At all of them resolutions were adopted condemning the policy hitherto pursued in the black race, and memorials were adopted to the Council calling for a full investigation.

A crowded meeting was held, on Thursday week, at Whittlesford, near Cambridge, to celebrate the opening of a fine hall, capable of holding 500 persons, and available for all the purposes of a lecture-room and institute, liberally erected, for the benefit of the working classes, by R. Maynard, Esq., Viscount Royston presiding.

Reform meetings were held, on Tuesday, at Manchester and Rochdale—Mr. George Wilson presiding at the former and Mr. Edmund Ashworth at the latter. The attendance was large at both meetings. Several gentlemen spoke, and urged the necessity of agitating for Reform-next in its reform proposals.

The *Dublin Express* says there are at the disposal of the Government in Ireland about 16,000 men of all arms—comprising 1200 artillery, with Colonel Armstrong and Major Hamilton, of the Royal Irish Artillery—which can be augmented, if necessary, by the Royal Engineers and Military Train.

The excavations at Slack, the site of Camkodunum, near Huddersfield, have been continued during the past week, and a smaller hypocaust has been found. It is an elevation of the former one, and therefore it must have been of later date, as the reverse was the case at Virginia's site the world "Judex Cadit." A thumb ring, a bronze fibula, and a coin of Nero, with other interesting relics have been discovered.

The Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, rescinded, by a majority of two to one, the resolution passed in March, 1864, as to the terms on which Queen's Park for Hulme and Moss-side should be opened to the general purpose, consent for which was instructed to be given on the terms of the original deed of gift, which was to the effect that the park should be open on set days only. A proposal that the park should be divided equally between Manchester, Chorlton, and Hulme was rejected.

A new Congregational church was opened, on Tuesday, at Pensby Moss, Heswall. It is an elevation of stone, relieved by the coloured stone from the materials of the district. It has a tower and spire, the latter of which is 120 feet high, and is surmounted by a gilt weathercock. The up with polished granite columns, and the windows are filled with stained glass of the windows are filled with stained glass. Mr. T. Oliver, of Newton-le-Willows, designed the structure.

The New Theatre Royal of Edinburgh, built on the site of the Queen's Theatre, destroyed by fire in January last, was opened, last Saturday evening, by Mr. Alexander Henderson, the lessee and manager. The house will be built between the auditorium and the stage, and the stage will be behind the proscenium at the close of the performance. A much lower rate of fire insurance has been accepted in consequence of the improvements. The house, which has been designed by Mr. David McGibbon, of Edinburgh, is extensively altered, and will accommodate 2000 persons.

Yesterday week Sir Charles Fox met at Liverpool a number of the local engineers, town councillors, members of the Dock Board, the Landsdowne Commissioners, and other influential gentlemen for the purpose of explaining his plans for constructing a junction line between Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the River Mersey. Mr. E. Lawrence, ex-mayor, presided. Sir Charles Fox showed that the proposed railway would be of the best mercantile kind on a large scale at Sydenham, and one was now being constructed under the bed of the Thames, between Charing-cross and the Waterloo station. The proposed railway from Liverpool to Birkenhead was a mile and three-eighths in length. There would be one station at Liverpool and one at Birkenhead. The cost was estimated at £200,000, with borrowing powers to raise the capital to £400,000. The time occupied in the transit would be much reduced if the bed of the river were found to consist of rock instead of sand. The dock dues would be the same as at present, and the charge of £20,000 a year, to pay a five per cent interest on the capital, for working expenses. The speed would be at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and each train (or steam-engine) would carry about 500 passengers. Fares would be charged 1d., 2d., and 3d., according to class. In answer to numerous questions, it was explained that there would be no tunnels required, and the carriages, luxurious and well lighted, would always be in plenty of fresh air. It was also explained that no opposition to the Birkenhead Docks and the side of the Mersey was anticipated. Several gentlemen resident on both sides of the river expressed their high approval of the scheme.

LAW.—The trials of the Fenians are proceeding at Dublin. Yesterday (Friday) the case was concluded in which Mr. Luby was found "Guilty" of treason-felony, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He indignantly denied that he had received any money from the Fenian association as that charged against him. Byrne, the watchman in Birchamd Gloss, charged with aiding in the escape of Kelly, was also found guilty, committed to take his trial. All the Fenian prisoners—thirty-three in number—were removed from Richmond Bridewell to the Richmond Penitentiary Prison, late Richmond Bridewell, on Saturday last. On Monday morning Captain Talbot, the governor, and a number of the mounted police, Mr. Arrowsmith, a clerk to the Crown, and Mr. Hamilton, arrived on Monday. Several documents of a revolutionary character were found on his person. On Wednesday Mr. O'Leary was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years.

The case of "The Rev. Mrs. Longworth or Yelverton" against the proprietors of the *Saturday Review*, for libel in an article published on the 26th of July, 1862, came up for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Edinburgh, on Monday, and ended on Wednesday. The damages were laid at £5000. The jury remanded for three hours to deliberate, and then returned into court saying they were equally divided and could not agree. The Judge, however, refused to discharge them, and they went back to deliberate; they produced a change in the minds of three of the jurymen, and by a verdict of nine to six the plaintiff was awarded £100 damages and costs.

Statham, the Liverpool cotton-dealer charged with embezzling £1000 from his employers Messrs. Rathbone Brothers, was convicted of fraudulent merits' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A portion of Heligoland, it is stated by Hamburg papers, having long been undermined by the sea, fell on Wednesday week, and was engulfed in the waves. Of the 150 persons who were upon it none appear to have perished.

A small group, in Parian marble, representing the classic fable of Hebebe and the eagle, has been modelled by Mr. Fuller, of Florence, for the amusement of sculptors in the possession of the Marquis of Hope, and is sold by Mourn. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is an elegant specimen of the art.

For the amusement of youthful parties in the coming season, of Christmas Day, and Mrs. Alexander Lindsay, of Balcarres, has invented a great variety of pretty toys, made of embossed and coloured paper or cardboard, some of which are constructed on mechanical principles, with little pictures of agreeable and appropriate subjects. Messrs. Joseph Evans and Sons, of Newgate-street, have issued a pack of cards, each stamped with a facsimile of one of the coins of the realm, by which the new game of "change for a sovereign" may be played, with the benefit of teaching young folks how to count their money.

In the obituary of the *Times* of Tuesday, the deaths of four Indies and three gentlemen are recorded whose united ages amounted to 692 years, giving an average of eighty-six years to each. On Monday the list was almost as remarkable, as the deaths of five ladies and one gentleman appeared whose ages amounted to 605 years, or an average of eighty-seven years and two months to each. Taking the two consecutive days, it would appear that the united ages of the nine ladies and four gentlemen who died were 1297, affording an average of eighty-five years and rather more than one month to each.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE following Royal proclamation, calling together Parliament for the dispatch of business on the 1st of February next, was published in Tuesday's *Gazette* :—

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 26th day of January next, inclusive. We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said 26th day of December instant, to Thursday, the 1st day of February next, and we have given orders to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a writ patent for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, the 1st day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers special and important affairs; and to that end Our Royal and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, [are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said Thursday, the 1st day of February next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 5th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, 1865, and in the 29th of our reign.

God save the Queen.

In the *Times* of Thursday appears the following paragraph concerning the opening of Parliament:—"It will have been remarked that in the announcement of her Majesty's intention to open the new Parliament it was stated that there would be certain modifications in the ceremonial observances. We are informed that her Majesty, instead of using the old unwieldy state coach, will occupy what is called 'a close carriage,' and that the Prince of Wales will be present, and her Majesty, will be laid upon the throne; and that the speech, instead of being read by her Majesty, will be read by the Lord Chancellor."

READING STEEPLECHASES.—TUESDAY.

Whittle Stakes—Mr. Hall's Lord Lyon, 1; Sir Edmund Antrobus's Scarus Jane, 3.
£10 Plate.—Knighton Belle, 1; Silkette, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Mr. Arthur's Sir Arthur, 2. Mayfly, 3.
Selling Steeplechase.—Strike, 1; Redwing, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Mr. Bachelor's Rochester, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—R. M. D., 1; Wild Hackings, 2.
Handicap Military Steeplechase.—Merrimae, 1; Oscar, 2.
Berkshire Hunt Steeplechase.—Mr. Bachelor's Rochester, 3.
Handicap Selling Steeplechase.—Silkette, 1. No Name, 2. Modena, 3.
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Mr. Bachelor's Rochester, 3.

The objection against Bancaster, who came in first for the Open Hunters' Plate on Thursday, was overruled by the Stewards, as the jockey, Allen, was exhonerated, and the stewards awarded the stakes to King Arthur, who came in second.

A cargo of slaves has lately been landed on the north-west coast of Cuba.

MM. Jules and Jacques Siegfried, merchants at Mulhausen, have given £1000, for the founding of a school of commerce in that town.

Charles Palmer Phillips, Esq., of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed a Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors in Bankruptcy.

Mr. Tidd Pratt has issued a small pamphlet of "Suggestions for the Better Working of Friendly Societies Acts, 1855 and 1858." The pamphlet contains tables of what the payments in any society ought to be to secure certain benefits, and is intended to assist societies in their insurance and annuity schemes. The Government guarantees for the future the correctness of the tables, and Government actuaries are given to the examination of rules and the like of any particular society a person may wish to join.

The *Temps* says:—"Bull-fights no longer suffice in Spain. Le Petit Journal de Madrid announces that the Queen has ordered a new kind of representation. An elephant of the name of Pizarro fought heavily against a bull on the 19th ult. The animal, after it had thrown its back, hesitated, then, seizing one of the bulls by the neck, he sent it rolling to the ground. The bull, however, succeeded in rising, and once more laid enormous feet. The antique sports are thus again the order of the day. Imperial encouragement."

During the month ending Nov. 30 the ships under the Act 24th and 25th Vict., cap. 96, entered inwards 2,830 ships, containing 519 cabin and 6471 steerage passengers of these 2163 were English, 131 Scotch, 2811 Irish, and 1315 Foreigners. Of these 1,830 were in cabin and 175 steerage passengers: 102 English, 1 Scotch, 49 Irish, and 23 foreigners. To Sierra Leone 1 cabin and 1 steerage; to Gambia 1 steerage; to Cape Coast, 1 cabin, 17 Scotch, 346 Irish, and 3 foreigners. To Queensland, 1 ship, no cabin, 1 steerage; to New South Wales, 1 cabin, 1 steerage; to Victoria, 1 cabin, 1 steerage; to Otago, 1 cabin, 482 steerage: 419 English, 41 Scotch, 108 Irish, 24 foreigners; to Auckland, 1 cabin, 1 steerage; to Wellington, 1 cabin, 1 steerage; to Nelson, 1 cabin, 1 steerage; to Port Natal, 1 cabin, 1 steerage; to Cape of Good Hope, 1 ship, 56 passengers; Africa, 2 ships, 45 passengers; East Indies, 4 ships, 1 cabin passenger; China, 1 cabin passenger. As compared with November, 1864, there returns show an increase of 1864.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

SALES of Money Stock on moderate terms, with somewhat numerous, considerable features has prevailed in the market for National securities. Prices have further declined, and the closing quotations are rather lower than those of last week. Consols for money left off at 90½ to ½, and for the account at 90½ to ½.

There is no supply of money in the Discount Market. The demand for accommodation has been fairly active. Quotations are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills ... 15 per cent. | Four months' bills ... 15 per cent.
Two months' bills ... 15 per cent. | Six months' bills ... 15 per cent.

Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of capital on the Continent. The following are the returns:—

	Bank note	Open market
	per cent.	per cent.
Paris ...	3	3
Hamburg ...	6	5½
Berlin ...	5½	4½
Frankfort ...	5	4½
Amsterdam ...	4	3½

The arrivals of bullion have been very moderate. Unappropriated money has been deposited at the Bank of England, About £100,000 has been withdrawn for export to-day.

The Council for India have disposed of £250,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The following are the amounts received:—Bombay, £100,000; Madras, £50,000; Bengal, £100,000. The next sale of bills on the Indian Government will be on the 20th December.

The Bank of England has received £1,000 in gold from Australia, and £20,000 from the following sources:—

Bank of Scotland ...	£21,964,000
Private Banks ...	11,121,199
Joint-stock Banks ...	3,999,491
Scotland ...	5,000,000
Ireland ...	6,867,765
Total ...	£48,952,455

Compared with the same month in 1864 the above return shows an increase in the total liabilities of £1,000,000.

On Monday the transactions in the Stock Exchange were on a very limited scale. Consols left off at 90½ to ½ for money, and 90 7-8 to ½ for the account. Bank Stock, 214 to 216; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ to ½; Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to ½; Three per Cents, 1863, 90½ to ½; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto Bonds, £3 per cent., 98 to 100; Ditto, under £1000, 98 to 100; Ditto, 5 per cent., 104 to 106; India Five per Cents, 106, 108; India, 1861, 107½ to 109; Annuities, to expire 1885, £2 7s. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1860, £1 1s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1903, £2 2s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1920, £2 5s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1947, £2 7s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1965, £2 10s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1885, £2 2s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1903, £2 5s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1920, £2 7s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1947, £2 10s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1965, £2 12s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, Small, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, June, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, Long, 20s. to 22s. pm.; India Bills, £1000, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, £500, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, £100 and £200, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, Old, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Bank Stock for the Account, 214½ to 216; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ to ½; Three per Cents, 1863, 90½ to ½; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto Bonds, £3 per cent., 98 to 100; Ditto, under £1000, 98 to 100; Ditto, 5 per cent., 104 to 106; India Five per Cents, 106, 108; India, 1861, 107½ to 109; Annuities, to expire 1885, £2 7s. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1860, £1 1s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1903, £2 2s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1920, £2 5s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1947, £2 7s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1965, £2 10s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1885, £2 2s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1903, £2 5s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1920, £2 7s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1947, £2 10s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Ditto, to expire 1965, £2 12s. 6d. per cent. purchased; Exchequer Bills, March, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, June, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, Long, 20s. to 22s. pm.; India Bills, £1000, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, £500, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, £100 and £200, 20s. to 22s. pm.; Ditto, Old, 20s. to 22s. pm.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt to a fair extent. Canada 6s. per Cents have realised 97½. Ditto Five per Cents, 92½; Cape 5s. per Cents, 1880-90, 103; Ditto Five per Cents, 93; Mauritius 5s. per Cents, 100; New South Wales Government 6s. per Cents, 107; New South Wales Five per Cents, 97½; and Victoria 6s. per Cents, 108.

The Railway Share Market has been very inactive, and prices have declined. Aylesbury, Aylesbury, &c.; Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance, 1½; Canada Company, 93; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8½; Crystal Palace Debentures, 4 per Cents, 97; Ditto Shares, 8½; Ditto Preference, 4 per Cents, 97; Ditto Preference, 5 per Cents, 104; General Credit, 4½; Hercules Dock, 101; International Financial, 3; Joint-stock Discount, 2½; London Financial, 2½; London General Omnibus, 2½; Millwall Docks, 4 per Cents, 97; Ditto Ordinary Shares, 10½; Ditto Five per Cents, 103; Ditto Preferred Shares, 5 per Cents, 107; Ditto Deferred Shares, 4½; Ditto Deferred, 4 per Cents, 97; Ditto Deferred, 5 per Cents, 104; Ditto Deferred, 6 per Cents, 107; Ditto Deferred, 7 per Cents, 110; Ditto Deferred, 8 per Cents, 113; Ditto Deferred, 9 per Cents, 116; Ditto Deferred, 10 per Cents, 119; Ditto Deferred,

THE ELEANOR CROSS RESTORED AT CHARING-CROSS.

THE very beautiful cross, the erection of which before the new Charing cross Hotel is just completed, and of which we give an engraving, is designed as a restoration of a most interesting historical memorial. In what was once the village of Charing, and on the spot and by far the most costly, of the twelve crosses which marked the resting-places of the funeral procession which conveyed the body of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., from the house of Robert de Wenton, at Hardby, in Nottinghamshire, where she died, to her tomb in Westminster Abbey. The resting-places, we may observe, were for be performed over the body at each night. The cross at Charing, like was swept away by iconoclastic Puritan bigotry in 1647, but its memory was preserved in the word "Cross" still retained for the site added to the proper name of the locality. Of the twelve original crosses only three remain—those of Waltham, Northampton, and Geddington; but these are amongst the most perfect and beautiful examples of Gothic art at the best period, and drew the warmest eulogy from the classic Flaxman. It speaks well also for the fertility of invention of their producers that they differ widely in design and the exquisitely sculptured effigy of the Queen on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, is greatly enhanced by the fact, ascertained on the discovery of the sarcophagus by the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson, that (with one possible exception) the dresses of the Queen's executors, that were in all probability English artists. Vertue and Walpole conjectured that the Eleanor crosses were designed by Pietro Cavallini, who, it was supposed, had been brought from Rome either by the Abbot of Westminster or the King himself; and "Toral," the sculptor of the latten effigy on the tomb, was long believed to be the sculptor of the Torelli. But dates and documents are alike against these assumptions, and Torel doubtless belonged to a family named in records from the days of the Confessor. Only one name rendered in the "accounts" as employed on the crosses is foreign—i. e., Dymenge de Leger. The memorials of Queen Eleanor, then, like the sculpture of Wells and Lincoln cathedrals, show us English native work, which, on comparison, will be found at least equal to that much-vaunted contemporary sculpture of Pisa in which we trace the earliest style of the Renaissance.

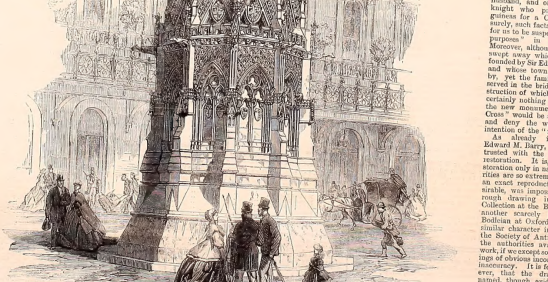
A most interesting discussion has lately taken place respecting the evidence for the popular tradition that the Eleanor crosses were erected by command of the King, as monuments of his conjugal affection. By-the-way, probably originating in this popular belief was the fanciful derivation of the name "Charing" from the French words *chere Reine*, "dear or beloved Queen!"—fanciful," we say, because the village of Charing is mentioned in records dating earlier than the erection of the cross. But the popular belief to which we have referred has been disputed since the discovery, about twenty years ago, of the already-mentioned accounts for the erection of all the memorials. These accounts were rendered to the Queen's executors, foremost among whom was, naturally, the King himself. Hence it has by Frayed from the Queen's own lords, therefore they were erected in pursuance of her own wishes. Edward himself, be it remembered, was at the time enormously in debt to the money-lending companies of Lombardy, and greatly embarrassed how to find means to prosecute the war with Scotland. Mr. Abel, author of "Memorials of Queen Eleanor" (an interesting work, embellished with photographs of the existing crosses), most admirably executed by Mr. Robert Hayward, of Finchley), favours the popular tradition, which is almost coeval with the uninterrupted existence of more than 500 years; for the tradition first appears in Thomas de Walsingham's Chronicles, some of which were written within one hundred years of the completion of the crosses; moreover, some of them are known to have been compiled from chronicles of still earlier date. Mr. Abel has also, since the publication of his book, adduced certain evidence as inferentially confirmatory of Walsingham's statement, from the "Annales de Dunstable," which date about the time the crosses were erected; but this particular evidence appears to us far from conclusive. Assuredly, however, it would not be difficult to frame a theory which should be reconcilable with the rendering of the accounts by the Queen's executors, and yet which should give Edward the credit of having erected the memorials. The fact of his embarrassment might even be used as an explanation of his appearing indirectly as an executor, as well as an assumption on the opposite side. But, without dwelling on any far-fetched assumption, we have only to suppose that the King was the residuary legatee of his wife's will, than which nothing is more probable, and that the residue which came to the King was disbursed on the memorials—which, surely, is also highly probable—and no obstacle whatever is opposed by the "accounts" to our retention of the time-honoured popular conviction. On the other hand, it is but fair to admit that sufficient time had elapsed for one of the many errors imported from popular tradition into the old chronicles, and often disproved by contemporary records, to have crept into Walsingham's compilation. There is, for example, strong contemporary negative evidence against the popular legend of Queen Eleanor sucking the poison from the King's wound. For mere testamentary directions in prospect of death for the funeral obsequies and the erection of votive testimonials of piety, memorial crosses, or whatever should invite a prayer for the soul of the deparied, at all contrary to precedent or the spirit of the time.

The Queen to whose memory, as we love to think, was erected, as tributes of a husband's affection, those crosses which have supplied the "motive" for the magnificent Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, was, there is every reason to believe, well deserving to be held in remembrance equally by her lord and people. Eleanor, or more correctly, if you will, Alianora of Castile, the daughter of Ferdinand III., and sister of Alphonso, King of Castile, was married to Prince Edward, at Burgos, in 1254, several years before either were, according to modern notions, "of age," throughout thirty-six years of wedded life, during which she bore fifteen children, Eleanor "the Faithful" seems to have been a pattern of wifehood; when queen, a model of gracious and beneficent sovereignty (for she was universally beloved); and, in short, the very ideal of a "woman of the time." Whether the story is or is not true of her sucking the poison from the wound her husband received from the assassin's blade at Acre, she certainly nursed the Prince till he recovered, and attended him during the whole of his absence from England with the Crusaders. It is recorded of her that, when remonstrated with on account of her avowed intention to accompany Edward whom God had joined; the read to Heaven is as short from Syria as from England." Indeed, she shared the cares and perils of all Edward's expeditions. She accompanied him to Wales, and she had followed him towards Scotland to the place of her death. Eight days did the King watch beside that death-bed; then, with such sacredness he addressed to the Abbot of Crossingham, and to which the prayers of him and his order were in terms which even now cannot be read without emotion. Besides the monuments of the two believed use able sculptor, Torel; one in the cathedral church of Blackfriars, which contained her heart; and another over her viscera in Lincoln Cathedral.

Such was the Queen, one of whose richest memorials was at Charing. It may be mentioned incidentally that, although crosses of various kinds were very common in the Middle Ages, and have been known to have marked the course of a funeral procession. Among bearers of the body of "St. Louis" from Paris to St. Denis. It is a significant fact that three crosses must, in all probability, have been seen by Edward and his Queen on the spot where one of these crosses was probably the most remarkable. Its erection took three years; and, whilst the cross at Waltham only cost £95, that at Charing cost almost £600, which, allowing for the great difference in the value of money, was a very large sum indeed. Besides the value of the of materials, these being for the most part Caen stone, marble being, however, used for the steps and some portions of the structure. On the destruction of the cross, "part of the stones," says Hasted, "were converted to pave Whitehall. I have seen knife hafts made of some of the stones, which, being well polished, looked like marble." The work was begun under the direction of Master Richard de Crundale, "cementarius," and who, dying in 1291, the charge of the was also much employed on the works then in progress at the Palace of Westminster. The reader will remark some curious analogies between the Crundales of the thirteenth and the Barrys of the nineteenth century. The sculpture of the Eleanor Crosses, at Waltham, Northampton, and elsewhere was executed by William de Ireland and Alexander D'Imagnistare, and it is recorded that the latter artist received five marks in part payment for the statues of Charing-cross.

The public must feel grateful to the Charing-cross Hotel Company for their liberality in seeking to rescue from oblivion so interesting a monument of bygone times. And even on the low commercial ground attracts visitors to the premises and heightens the prestige of the railway and of the hotel as a place of resort must tend to increase the traffic. Of course, for the sake of the old associations one would have preferred to have had the cross exactly on the original spot; and it would have had there been there, though assorting less, perhaps, with the present *summa laus* of Trafalgar-square than with the modern hotel by the same architect, but in a very different style, before which it actually stands. We trust that the apprehension of the cross being found in the way will not be realised. It is, however, a pity that a gigantic grille should have been erected as if recalling this beautiful monument from the millions who will pass it in the Strand. An attempt, and a very praiseworthy one, as we think, has been made to fix the claims of Hungerford on the new cross because it stands about a hundred yards east of the original site, and on ground once belonging to the Hungerford family. A letter assuming the attempt has been written to us by a representative of that family, complaining also of our having, some time since, in an archæological article, disputed the claim of the Hungerfords to such a commemoration by "garbling for sinister purposes" the family records; by "intentionally" suppressing its heraldic pages and adding only to these darkened with tragic mysteries and wild eccentricities," such as the stories of the wife of the house executed at Tyburn, for, as our correspondent terms it, the "aristocratic crime" of poisoning her husband, and of the extravagant knight who paid five hundred guineas for a Court wig. But, surely, such facts are too notorious for us to be suspected of "sinister purposes" in repeating them. Moreover, although the market is swept away which was originally founded by Sir Edward Hungerford, and whose town house was burnt down by, yet the family name is preserved in the bridge with the construction of which Sir Edward had certainly nothing to do. To call the new monument "Hungerford Cross" would be simply to ignore and deny the whole object and intention of the "restoration."

As already intimated, Mr. Edward M. Barry, A.R.A., was intrusted with the difficult task of restoration. It is, however, a restoration only in name; the authorities are so extremely scanty that an exact reproduction, even if desirable, was impossible. A very rough drawing is in the Crowle Collection at the British Museum; another scarcely better at the Bodleian at Oxford, and a third of similar character in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, are all the authorities available for the work, if we except some few engravings of obvious incompleteness and inaccuracy. It is fortunate, however, that the drawings above named, though evidently by unpractised hands, agree thoroughly together, and may therefore be regarded as tolerably safe guides for the leading principals of the design, number of niches, and other important features; though their very rude and unfinished execution necessarily left it to the architect to work, as he has done most successfully, in the spirit merely of his predecessor, and to supply the details from his own invention and knowledge of and feeling for thirteenth-century Gothic. Pennant, in the last edition of his "London," describes the cross as octagonal, and specially states that there were eight figures, which is double the number on any of the other crosses. The new cross follows Pennant in these particulars, and agrees, in its leading features, with the drawings above referred to. Its height to the top of the gilt copper cross by which it is surmounted is about 70 ft. The structure



THE ELEANOR CROSS RESTORED, IN FRONT OF THE CHARING-CROSS HOTEL AND RAILWAY STATION.

is of Portland stone; but the panels and shields of the lower story and the diapered tracery of the upper story are of red Mansfield stone. The gables, also, over the lower story are panelled with red Mansfield stone and Aberdeen granite. The mixture of materials gives great richness without presenting too startling contrasts between different portions of the design.

The sculpture has been ably executed from the architect's designs, by Mr. Thomas Earp. The almost Greek ideal of the monumental effigy (a cast of which was obtained for the guidance of the sculptor) has been reproduced in the eight beautiful crowned statues of the Queen in the upper story of the cross. Four of these statues represent Eleanor as Queen, with Royal insignia of crown, orb, and sceptre; and the other four with the attributes of a Christian woman—thus one figure carries a purse, out of which she distributes alms; another bread, for a similar purpose; whilst the others bear models of churches and religious houses, representing her as a foundress. At the feet of the statues are eight figures of kneeling angels, with their wings outstretched and their hands clasped as in prayer. The shields in the lower stage are accurately copied from those existing on the crosses of Waltham and Northampton and on the tomb, and consist of three varieties. The first displays three lions passant gardant, first assumed as the Royal arms of England by King Henry II. in 1154, and which still forms part of the Royal arms as borne by Queen Victoria. The second is that of Ponthieu, which Queen Eleanor bore in right of her mother, and simply consists of three bendlets within a bordure. The third shield represents the arms of Castile and Leon, arranged quarterly; and this is especially interesting, as being the representation of the earliest known quartering of arms. The arms of Castile are a castle, triple-towered; and those of Leon represent a lion rampant. The order of the shields accords with the arrangement at Northampton, Waltham, and Westminster. The diaper above the tracery in the lowest stage of the monument is composed of octagonal panels, richly undercut, representing alternately the castle of Castile and the lion rampant of Leon: the pillow and couch of the effigy has a similar design. The carving generally of the crockets, capitals, canopies, dispers, gargoyles, &c., agrees with the best remains of English thirteenth-century art; and much difficulty was, we are informed, experienced in finding carvers for the work in consequence of the now-fashionable prevalence of French and Italian types of decorative sculpture. A word of commendation is due to the contractor, Mr. Field, for the excellent and painstaking manner in which he has performed a task by which, we understand, he has been considerably a loser, as will be readily understood (by those conversant with the value of such work) when we say that the whole cost of restoring one of the chefs-d'œuvre of English Medieval art has not exceeded the sum of £1800. We are glad the monument is not "utilised" in any way: it is not a clock, a drinking-fountain, a telegraph, or postoffice. It is simply "Charing Cross."

In conclusion, it should be remarked that, although the enrichments are probably more elaborate than in the original cross, they always spring naturally out of the masses, and that these are distributed with the finest sense of the beautiful in proportion.

MONSIGNORE DE MÉRODE, LATE THE POPE'S MINISTER OF WAR.

THE dismissal, or retirement, about six weeks since, of the late Minister of War at Rome, Monsignore Xavier de Mérode, who had been the most zealous and uncompromising defender of the Pope's temporal dominion, and who was the author of General Lamoricière's unfortunate campaign in Umbria and the Marches of Ancona five years ago, has caused a certain amount of discussion. It appears that not only Cardinal Antonelli, the all-powerful Secretary of State, but the whole Court of Rome, feared to have Mérode in office at a moment when the evacuation of the Pontifical States by the French was commencing; as, with his impulsive character, it was felt that he might provoke a collision. A very considerable deficit, too, was discovered by the Minister of Finance in the accounts of the War Department, which is assigned as another reason for his fall. All that remains for Monsignore de Mérode to do is to leave Rome; and it is impossible for him, under existing circumstances, to remain. The Cardinal Secretary of State, meanwhile, has appointed a commission, which will summon the three Military Intendants—Agostini, Monari, and Terri—to give in their accounts. Luzzi, the Accountant of the Prisons, will be called on to do the same. Thus the whole administration of Monsignore de Mérode will be strictly overhauled; but no one suspects him of peculation or dishonesty, however great the irregularities and disorder which have prevailed among the subordinate officials under his control. The manner in which his disgrace was brought about is worthy of remark. Monsignore de Mérode had received some very plain hints, but was unwilling to resign. Cardinal Antonelli then intimated that it was the opinion of his Holiness that a journey was indispensably necessary to the health of Monsignore de Mérode. At first he asked for a leave of absence of a few weeks, but after having seen his Holiness he declared that the Pope had been deceived; that it was an intrigue of his enemies, and especially of that "Piedmontese and traitor" Antonelli; that the Pope was acting under pressure; that he retained his office for his Holiness; and, would never consent to leave voluntarily. On the evening of the 17th of October a note arrived from Monsignore de Stella, private secretary and friend of the Pope, which required that Signor Mario, Vice-Minister of War, should call on the Cardinal Secretary of State to attach his signature to certain documents. It was thus made known beyond doubt that Monsignore de Mérode had been displaced from the moment that he no longer signed official papers. Still his Excellency would not understand his position, and became perfectly furious. To tranquillise him the Pope sent to offer him the post of Monsignore Hohenlohe, who will probably be soon created a Cardinal—that is, the post of almoner to his Holiness, together with the promise of a cardinal's hat if he would leave voluntarily. Monsignor replied, "The Pope, Catholicity, God himself, have made me Minister of War, chief of the valiant defenders of the Holy See. I will be Minister of War or nothing. They may send me away, accompanied by gensdarmes, if they will; but I will not go voluntarily. Providence has placed me in this post, and the Catholic world has confirmed and sanctioned it. I must remain here. I will be dismissed; and let the Pope dismiss me if he dare." Upon this, Cardinal Antonelli sent to him to say that he was a "Revolutionist for resisting in such a mode the Holy Father." A very remarkable scene is then said to have ensued by those who are in a position to know what passes. The Belgian prelate ordered all his property to be carried to the Ministry of War, for fear of being replaced by a successor, intrenched himself within the apartment, and formed a kind of barricade with all the different articles which filled it up. A species of insanity had taken possession of Monsignore, who continued to sign papers in spite of the Pope and Antonelli. At last, on Friday evening, the 20th, a note from the Secretary of State, in the name of his Holiness, signed Antonelli, relieved Monsignore from his duties, or, to speak clearly, dismissed him. On the following morning de Mérode called together the employés of his Ministry, and in a broken voice announced he had been dismissed, and thanked them for their zeal and co-operation. The Pope grants him a hundred scudi a month as pension, and he is succeeded as Minister of War by General Kanzler, a Swiss officer, who will be more subservient to Cardinal Antonelli. Monsignore de Mérode is a younger brother of the Count de Mérode, a Belgian nobleman of ancient family and large estates. He is undoubtedly a sincere though fanatical adherent of the falling sovereignty of Rome, but his violent and ill-judged measures have helped to hasten its downfall.



MONSIGNORE DE MÉRODE, LATELY THE POPE'S MINISTER OF WAR.



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ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE-SALVE: it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or excessive reading. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by Messrs. Oxford-street; Frost, Bristol; Potter, Chippenham; Hooper, Lombard-street.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an effervescing aperient for Heat and Sickness, Bilious Affections, Indigestion, and a mild aperient for infants constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prescribed the most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS, ASTHMA, RICKETS, and INFANTILE DISORDERS. Universally recognised by the highest Medical authorities to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
Of uniform Purity, Activity, and Efficacy.
PALATABLE AND EASILY TAKEN.

Dr. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London, reports:—"I find your Cod-Liver Oil perfectly pure, and of very superior quality. Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of certain principles in minute quantities is a state of organic combination, are the only remedies of any value. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil to contain all these principles in a high degree. I consider the Cod-Liver Oil sold under your guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards pre-eminence and medicinal efficacy."
IMPERIAL HALF PINTS, 2s. 6d.; PINTS, 4s. 6d.; QUARTS, 8s. 6d.
Sold only in capsuled bottles, labelled with my name, by respectable Chemists.
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COUGHS and COLDS are INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. They have a pleasant taste.
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NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, and Sleeplessness.—Sufferers from these distressing complaints are recommended to try DR. ROOKWOOD'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. They receive no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Hair-brushes, 10s. 6d.; nerve-brush, 5s.; tic, 10s. 6d.; comb, 5s.; and fine-tooth comb, 5s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale of the Patentees, Barclay, Sons, and Farmer, Farringdon-street, E.C.; and 95 and 97, City-road, E.C.

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ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF
BLACK SILKS,
with stripe down each (both sides alike),
at 2s. 6d. Full Dress of 14 yards.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR WEDDING and EVENING COSTUME.
Fine and Fancy Silks, in the most beautiful Colours, from 3 to 5 guineas.
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IRISH POPLINS,
of the wear of which cannot be surpassed, 23 10s. 6d., 24 4s. 6d., 24 18s. 6d. Full Dress.
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Several Manufacturers' Stocks of the above article.
The whole Collection may be inspected at our Oxford-street premises, and now being sold on three leading principles of business, viz., Ready Money, Three Months' Credit, or Hire System.
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RUSSIAN SILK LINSEYS,
in a large Collection of the newest Colourings.
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REAL YEDDO POPLIN,
manufactured of the finest Silk and Wool, in the new Colourings, for Evening Costume, combining all the durability of French Merinos, but with a more refined appearance and a far more elegant drape.
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THE ENGLISH LADIES' CHOICE OF
TARTAN BALL DRESSES,
in all Novelties of the Season, 1868, 1869, 1870.
These Dresses can be had in Black, White, and all Colours.
Also a New Tartan, with the Cross-Bands Diagonal Instead of Perpendicular, as in the Old Tartans.
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White Grenadine and Book Muslins, for
BRIDE'S and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES,
in Striped, Plain, or Brocaded, 9s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. Dress.
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A SUPERIOR QUALITY, KNOWN AS
"ROYAL" ABERDEEN WINCEY,
is especially recommended for Country Wear.
32s. to 35s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Some very useful Qualities, 21s., 24s., 28s., 30s. 6d. Full Dress.
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WATERPROOF MANTLES for Travelling and Seaside, in various colours and sizes.
A size, measuring 1 yard long, 1 yard wide ... 21s. 6d.
A size, measuring 1 yard long, 1½ yard wide ... 25s. 6d.
A size, measuring 1 yard long, 2 yards wide ... 31s. 6d.
Or with Cape, as equally low prices.
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REAL SEAL-FUR PALETOTS,
30 in. deep, 6½ guineas. 32 in. deep, 7 guineas.
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A very large stock to select from.
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The New Jacket, with Sleeves, 1 guinea.
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WOOL SHAWLS
in every size and under regular prices.
Patterns and Illustrations free.—PETER ROBINSON has had offered to him a quantity of New Wool Shawls, the Manufacturer at present not having Agents.
These Robinson is, therefore, enabled to offer at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 9d. those which were 5 guineas.
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OPERA CLOAKS.
Robe du Bal.
The Jupon of this Season is
THE KARNAC.
Opera Shawls, Opera Hoods, and Opera Dresses.
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Also, Ladies' Cloth Costumes, Cloth Jackets, &c.

£10000 WORTH of the CHEAPEST DRESSES in London.
Beautiful Brocaded Poplins, Checked Poplins, Evening, Dancing, or Wedding Wear, 21 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
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Rich, Rustling, Full-Dress Quality, Warranted, 2 guineas.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GLOVES, 2s., SENT POST-FREE.
Ladies are requested to write for Patterns of this Glove, which is 1 button length, 2s. 6d. per pair, 3½ do., 3s. 6d. per pair. Lace length, 3s. 6d. The very best Kid Glove ever sold at the price. Patterns free. Address for Ladies or Gentlemen. Free for stamps.
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in all very Fine Coloured Silks,
at 3½ 17s. 6d. Full Dress.
will wear and Shine for Years. Patterns dyeing at 11 guineas.
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for Evening Wedding, and Dinner Dresses, made expressly for BAKER and CRISP, in all the New Colourings, at 1 guinea, or for Morning, 18s. 9d. Full Dress.—198, Regent-street.

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BAKER and CRISP are now selling Beautiful Evening Dresses, in Tarlatan, Tarlatine, Grenadine, Organdie, Muslin, Watted Book-muslins, Tissues, Pearl de Soies, Blanc, White, and Coloured Crapes, Lace Flounces, Lace Dresses, Lace Mantles, Lace wear, dress, &c., at the lowest possible prices.
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THE MOST LADYLIKE DRESSES of the day are made of the Fine Cashmere Wools, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per yard, and are the Dress for evening and evening wear.
Patterns free.
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GREAT BARGAINS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—500 good, cheap, and useful DRESSES, the Full Dress of 14 yards, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d. Full Dress.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

A FINE as the HUMAN HAIR, three for 1s., in all Colours, Invisible HAIR-NETS, post-free for 14 stamps. Beautiful Crimping Pins, 6d. per box. Sent free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

THE CHRISTMAS SALE of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS (slightly soiled), is now commencing at the Manufacturers' Warehouse, 490, Oxford-street, now selling for 6d., 12s., and 4 guineas the dozen. Patterns free.—RAILTON and CO.

GREAT SALE of LYONS and PARIS VELVETS (Nouvelle de Soubiax) at 3s. 6d. per yard, during the month, upwards of 15,000 rich Lyons and Paris Velvets, in every colour, including Black, White, and Coloured Velvets for Dresses. The above-named Velvets have been purchased in Lyons and Paris under very advantageous circumstances, and will be sold at the above price for one month only, and will command a speedy sale, ranging from 5 guineas to 12 guineas per Full Dress, without exception.
JOHNSON HOUSE,
Fetch-street and Old Compton-street, Soho-square.

STAYS, Crinolines, Baby-Linen, Juvenile and Ladies' General Outfitting Warehouse. Wholesale and Retail. From the immense stock of the above Establishment Wedding and India Outfits can be executed.
THOMSON'S, 75, Oxford-street, Corner of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

REAL SEAL FUR JACKETS, and other Fur Goods, Fur Trimmings, Fur Robes, Fur Pelerines, or POST and PLASTRON, a Victorine-piece, Full-sized.

EVENING DRESSES, Black Net and Tulle Robes. 2½ Yards last specially prepared in Paris for this season a variety of Black Evening Dresses, which they can now be supplied with at present, ready for their entrance of fashion and economy in price.
JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

WINTER MANTLES.—Messrs. JAY having made a great reduction in the price of their surplus stock of French printed Velvet and other Mantles, beg to intimate this fact as affording a most favourable opportunity for purchasing those this season and next at less than their original cost.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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NEW HALF-MOURNING DRESSES for the winter.
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BLACK CORDED SILKS,
at 3½ per yard.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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DRAP DE SUISSE,
one of the best Black Materials manufactured for Lolling Mourning Costume.
Patterns and Prices of Dresses, Bonnets, and Millinery sent free.
For elegance, no other article can compete with it.
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BLACK SILKS.
Purchasers will find to call upon the greatest possible advantages in buying BLACK SILKS of either the richest quality or those of a more moderate character in price.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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SILK SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Patterns post-free.
Rich Black Glacé, Gros Grain, Gros de Suez, 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d., worth considerably more; 40 inches wide, 5s. 11d., per yard, worth 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.
Rich Black Glacé, Gros de Suez, 5s. 11d. per yard; worth 8s. per yard.
Autumn Colours in rich Gros de Suez, 21 10s. for 12 yards.
Rich Black Gros de Suez, 21 10s. for 12 yards, worth 25.
Rich Black Gros de Suez, 21 15s. for 12 yards.
Wide-width Gros Glacés, the new Colours, at 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. the Dress for Young Ladies.
Silk Velvets, Velvet, and Terry, in all the New Colours for the season.
PETER ROBINSON & CO., 72 and 73, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

NEW HEATHER MIXTURES IN ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
A large stock of the Manufacturer's, especially for us, in all choice colourings, Grey, Green, Brown, and Crimson, prices 9d., 9½d., 10½d., very best 1s. 2d.
A large assortment of Fancy Checks for 2 yards; worth 8s. per yard.
Fashionable colours, prices 10½d., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 6d.
A choice and large assortment of Plaids, 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 6d.
A choice assortment of Silkette, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, &c.
Deeper, Broadcloths, Meltons, Beavers, supplied with and without at trade price.
Close on Saturday at four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., 57 and 58, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SANSPLEUM CRINOLINES,
1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
Sold in 1 yards or 2 yards.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
"Very light."—Queen.
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THE POMPADOUR CRINOLINE.
This Skirt, from its graceful shape, is the favourite of the most graceful figures ever introduced. When on the figure it falls in the most graceful folds, and is the only Skirt that can be worn in plain or draped dresses, and is the only Skirt to show drapery and rich folds in which artists so much delight. Price 10s.
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THOMSON'S CRINOLINES, the new shape, 18s. 6d.
Sold in 1 yards or 2 yards.
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FAMILY MOURNING—MADE UP, fitted to the most correct and approved taste—may be obtained, ready for instant wear, or can be purchased by the yard at the most reasonable prices.
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Family Mourning Warehouse, 57 and 58, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Goods are sent for selection "free of charge" to all parts of London, Country, or Abroad.
Patterns of the New Materials for Mourning, and the Imperial "Proprietary Crape"
to all parts of the World.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
57 and 58, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.
N.B. In consequence of the Great Establishment of Oxford-st.

BLACK SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street,
Would invite the attention of Ladies requiring
Rich Black Silks
to the superior Make and Quality of his Black Silks, and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold.
Good, useful Black Silks, from 2s. 6d. to 3½, the Full Dress.
Rich Black Gros Grains, Gros de Suez, and Gros Glacés.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.
THE COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE NEW REVERSIBLE FABRICS in
(Tangly silks on both sides),
for Ball and Evening Costume.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON,
The General Manufacturer,
the last named Fabric is the production of Manilla, being especially made 2 yards wide.
The above are the most elegant and the most useful Dresses in the Season for Parties.
For Patterns write to PETER ROBINSON'S
Regent-street Warehouse.

BLACK NET EVENING DRESSES.
An elegant variety of entirely New Designs in Bodices, Skirts, and Trimmings, from 2 guineas to 10 guineas.
Also a Collection of Black Lace Dresses, suitable for use all Morning.
Open Cloaks, Mantles, Grenadines, Barèges, Cameron, &c.
Patterns and Illustrations free.
At PETER ROBINSON'S,
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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INDIA SHAWLS. Large Consignments. PALMER and ROGERS request attention to a magnificent Collection of INDIA SHAWLS, in the following Descriptions:—
India; amongst them are some beautiful specimens, suitable for Wedding Presents, at prices from 5 guineas to 100 guineas.
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THE NEW ROBE DE CHAMBRE ... ... 42s.
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THE NEW SERGE CLOTH OPERA CLOAK and JACKET.
THE NEW CLOTH JACKET, Trimmed Fur, Velvet, and Satin Ribbon; Every Style would be sold to suit the purchaser.
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SILK SKIRTS (Jupons de Soubiax) at 3s. 6d., yard wide, selling everywhere at 4s. 6d., with the Velvet Bands to match. The Skirts are Bordered, Gathered, and Finished for Trimming or evening wear. Ladies' need for patterns.
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FRENCH MERINOS in all the Brilliant Colours, at 2s. per yard. Double width. Fine and soft wool being essential to the dyeing of bright and durable colours, the Public are invited to inspect these Goods, which are unequalled for brilliancy. Every Style would be sold to suit the purchaser.
HAYNES and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

REAL ABERDEEN WINSEYS.—The manufacturer informs us that he can now execute orders to the price of this useful article. Those who have used it will find it the most durable and economical piece goods ever introduced.
HAYNES and CO., LAMBETH HOUSE, Westminster Bridge, S.

ILLICRAPP'S SEALSKIN CLOAKS.

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ILLICRAPP'S VELVET MANTLES.

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ILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, No. 2, Sackville-street, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSE,
By appointment to her Majesty the Queen, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
117, 118, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.,
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Waterproof Shooting Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Lisney Woollens, for Indoor Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

G. POLAND and SON, 65, FUR MANUFACTURERS, 65, Oxford-street. The oldest established in London. Rich Fur Sets and Furnishings for Ladies' Costume. Sealskin Jackets, Velvet Mantles, Fur Trimmings, Muffs, Boas, Capes, Collarettes, Gauntlets, and Gloves. All Furs sold in this establishment as Natural Colour are warranted unchanged by dyeing.

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In this Novelty in every Colour, large size, very warm, weighing only 4 oz., 21 1s. 6d. each.
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NEW FRENCH FANCY SILKS, from 2½ to 3½ guineas the Dress, a most desirable assortment to select from.
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REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, 5½ gns. each, Trimmed Fur, 6½ gns. each, Trimmed Velvet, 7½ gns. each, Trimmed Lace, 8½ gns. each.
Patterns of Material, with Illustrations, forwarded free.
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BEST SEASKINS, at moderate prices, for Hat Brim, Cuffs, Muffs, Boas, Capes, Trimmings, &c.
All other Skins in proportion.
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10, 12, 16, 61, 63, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

MADE-UP SKIRTS, FANCY DRESSES, SUITS, &c., in every possible variety of New Material.
Patterns forwarded free.
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SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS.
Black Silks, 21 5s. to 3 guineas the Full Dress (14 yards).
Rich Autumn Silks, 21 5s. to 3 guineas the Full Dress (14 yards).
Patterns post-free.
Velvet Jackets, lined throughout with silk, and quilted, 3 guineas.
Rich Velvet Jackets, Braided and Trimmed Fur, 5 guineas.
Corded Silk Rugs, Hunting-Shawls, Wrappers.
Scotch Cloth Cloaks, Tweed Cloaks, Waterproofs.
CARTER BROTHERS, 7, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.
Nearly Opposite the Queen's Concert Rooms.

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING WINTER.
In the face of a shrinking Foreign Trade, Flannels, and other manufactures of Yorkshire, are rapidly rising in public favour, as shown by timely application to ATKINSON and CO.
Patterns and prices of goods in the interest of Charitable Institutions.
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REAL SCOTCH WINSEYS, MANUFACTURED for ATKINSON and CO., by an old-established firm of Scotch Manufacturers.
and embracing every variety of style and every shade of colour.
Prices per yard, 9½d., 10½d., 11½d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 2s., 2s. 2d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d.
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Caledonians, Carpet Warehousemen, Upholsterers, and Linen Drapers,
FURNITURE.
Drawing-room Suites, Dining-room Suites, Couches, Overmantels, Chimney-glasses, Pier-glasses, Cornices, &c.
A large stock of Bold and Marqueterie Cabinets, in sizes from 3 to 10 feet.
Bedsteads, Bedding, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, and Patent Furniture, in every colour. All Bedding made on the premises under personal supervision.
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Turkey, Velvet, and Brussels, Kidder, and Felts.
Oilcloths, Linoleums, Floor Felts,
all every description. Damask, Rep, and Plain Cretes, with every article necessary for the furnishing of a house.
A very large stock of Rugs, Mats, Hearthrugs, Hearthstones, Hassocks, Hollond Linens, &c.
"The wardrobe or bedroom."—Messrs. Atkinson and Co. Messrs. Atkinson and Co. have a large and well-selected stock of furniture especially given to rooms well-known Worthy of Inspection.
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THE LATE M. DUPIN, FRENCH JUDGE AND SENATOR.

THE veteran French lawyer and politician, M. Dupin, who was called "Dupin l'Aîné," to distinguish him from his two brothers—Baron Charles Dupin, still living, and Philip Dupin, who died some years ago—expired at Paris on the 10th ult., at the age of eighty-three. He was called to the Bar in 1802, and soon gained a high place in his profession. In 1811 he was appointed one of a commission of lawyers for the classification of the laws of the empire. Their work was interrupted by the events of 1814 and 1815, and, finally, this immense labour devolved on him alone. His reputation as a jurist and as a patriot attracted towards him the attention of the electors of his native department, the Nièvre. They returned him as one of their representatives in the new Chamber, where he took his seat with the Liberal Opposition. Dupin was one of the first to set the example of independence. He resisted the motion of Félix Lepelletier for creating a statue of Napoleon on the shores of the Gulf of Juan, with the inscription, "To the Saviour of the Country." He had little confidence in the Liberal promises wrung from Napoleon in adversity, and he demanded greater guarantees for the liberties of his country than the "Acte Additionnel" offered after Waterloo, and while Napoleon was lingering in the Palace of the Elysée, till the Chamber should respond to his demand to put himself once more at the head of the army; M. Dupin warned them against a second 18 Brumaire; and the abdication followed. In the secret sitting of the 21st of June he opposed with much energy the proclaiming Napoleon's son as Emperor; and the Bourbons were once more restored. In the reaction which followed, M. Dupin protested against the severities practised upon the defeated followers of the Buonapartist and Republican parties. He was associated with the two Berryers (father and son) as counsel for Marshal Ney, and for those who aided the escape of Lavalette, as well as in the defence of the *Journal des Débats* against an oppressive prosecution instituted by the Government of Charles X.; and in other political trials of great importance. In 1828 he was again elected to the Chamber of Deputies, when he took his seat with the Left Centre. He offered an opposition to the Montignac Ministry, but to that of Polignac he gave no quarter. He took an active part in the address of the famous 221; and, on the dissolution of the Chamber before it had met, was returned by the electoral college of Corne. When the famous Ordinances of July appeared, Dupin at once denounced them for their illegality and as the violation of a contract by the bad faith of one of the contracting parties; and he informed the deputies and journalists who consulted him that the people were justified in resisting them, though he declined to carry out, as a member of the Chamber, what he advised as a lawyer. On the 27th of July he attended the meeting held at the house of Casimir Perier, and on the following day put his signature to the protest drawn up in his absence, and dictated the order which General Pajol required from the deputies before putting himself at the head of the National Guard. When the fighting in the streets was over he was offered by the Municipal Commission, and declined, the post of Minister of Justice; but accepted from Louis Philippe, after the Revolution, the appointment of Procureur-Général to the Court of Cassation, and then became one of the stanchest supporters of the Government of Louis Philippe. Nor did he lose his place by the fall of that Government in 1848. In the elections which took place immediately after the Revolution he was returned, though last on the list of the Democratic candidates for the Constituent Assembly, by the electors of the Nièvre and his long experience of Parliamentary business, both as Deputy and Speaker, recommended him as chairman of the committee for drawing up the rules and regulations of the new Assembly. He also presided in the committee appointed to frame the new Constitution, on which he published, in 1849, a series of essays or comments. Nevertheless, when the coup-d'état was effected, and the representatives expelled from their Chamber, M. Dupin made no stand against the invasion of the military, and on one of the powers which, as President, he was invested with. He even retained his post of Procureur-Général, but resigned when the decree appeared, a-propos after, confiscating the property of the Orleans family. He followed up his resignation with an elaborate memorial on the illegality and impolicy of that measure. After this he retired for some time into private life; but in 1857 made terms with the Government of the Emperor Napoleon, returning to his former post of Procureur-Général, with a seat in the Senate, which he retained till his death. He was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, member of the Institute and French Academy and head of the Order of Advocates. The Portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by M. Pierre Petit, of Paris.



THE LATE M. DUPIN, SEN., SENATOR AND PROCUREUR-GENERAL OF THE COURT OF CASSATION.

GUNTON HALL, NORFOLK,

THE visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gunton Hall, Norfolk, is mentioned in our Court News. This mansion, of which we present a View, taken by Messrs. Mann and Co., of Norwich and Old Bond-street, is a modern building, very pleasantly situated in the midst of a park of upwards of 1000 acres in extent, well wooded and stocked with game. It lies on the main road from Norwich to Cromer, sixteen miles from the former and about four from the latter, a well-known watering-place, of which Lord Suffield is lord of the manor. Gunton is nearly the most north-easterly point in the county of Norfolk, and is within about four miles of the sea. Preparations have been in progress for some time at the house for the reception of their Royal Highnesses, the suite of apartments and the ball-room having been prepared and magnificently decorated.

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

THE extensive drapery establishment of Messrs. Jeffery, Compton House, Church-street, Liverpool, was totally destroyed by fire about ten o'clock on Friday night week. It was a large block of buildings, between Church-street, Bunsett-street, Leigh-street, and Tarleton-



GUNTON HALL, NORFOLK, THE SEAT OF LORD SUFFIELD, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

street, occupying a considerable space. A number of the male and female shop-assistants and workpeople, who slept on the premises, were in a situation of much danger; but happily, all escaped with their lives. Every effort to stop the progress of the fire failed. At midnight the flames burst through the roof, floor after floor gave way, and very soon nothing of the building remained but the blackened walls. The loss is immense, and the fear is that it may far exceed the amount of the insurance. As usual at this period of the year, there was a very heavy stock, of which not a vestige remains. The immense block of building next also reopened a very heavy sum. The total loss, as far as can be at present estimated, will probably exceed £200,000. Messrs. Jeffery are insured for £140,000, including £80,000 in the Liverpool and London Office, £45,000 in the Globe, £10,000 in the £5,000 Office, £5,000 West of England, £5000 Manchester, £2000 Atlas, £2000 Yorkshire, £2000 Birmingham, £2000 Sun Fire, £2000 Imperial Fire and Life, and considerable sums in other offices. As to the origin of the fire, it will probably never be known. There were no signs of fire, no passages in many parts, and no doubt the over-heating of one of these has led to the melancholy disaster. Some persons attribute it to the escape of gas.

FINE ARTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING our senior and junior Etching Clubs, it cannot be said that the art of etching has received its due share of attention amongst either the artists or the public. The great revival of this style (or engraving with the Italian painters of the best period) was far more common with the old masters than it is now; and the facility, power, and at the present day in France etching is probably much more widely understood and appreciated than in this country. If we fairly estimate the peculiar interest and value of etching, we should constantly bear in mind that it is now the only method by which the artist's impressions of nature, be his own painted work, or that seized by his own hand into black and white. Nearly all the Italian engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were executed by works of painters, or produced in their schools and under their immediate superintendence. Often these engravings were the mere outline work and uncertain in the modelling or shading, and very coarsely printed; but still most often they are full of spirit, truth, and feeling and expression. Gradually the art of engraving received a technical development which, the plodding labour of line-engraving excepted, involving trained and toilsome hand-work, made of it a special pursuit, comparatively dissociated from painting, and also, it must be added, from those qualities of touch, and that free expression of inspiration which, despite mechanical inferiority, so greatly distinguished the art in Italy during the first century of its existence. Then etching became the representative of the old Italian engraving and in favour of it alone for historic subjects, the public has returned towards the level of a handicraft—the Northern painters alone to especial honour. Albert Durer, Rembrandt, Lucas Van Leyden, Paul Potter, and a number of Flemish and Dutch painters owe more or less of celebrity to their mastery over the art of etching.

If we reflect for a moment on the nature and method of etching, we shall readily understand that it presents the only means by which printed impressions can be obtained of works of the highest pictorial value and interest, the spontaneity, the freshness of impression and conception, and consequent suggestiveness of an original work or sketch. The etcher does not, unless from choice, commence his work by cutting away all the hard, unyielding surface of the plate of steel with graver or burin, and throughout he discards the tedious mechanical systems of the arranged dots or reticulated lines, and the more regular scrapings of the mezzotinto process. The plate is first covered with a varnish, which defends the artist's hand from the action of the steel spirit or "acidle," the varnish allowing the utmost possible delicacy of line and rapidity and freedom of hand. Aquatint then being poured on encircles the plate, and the parts of the plate on which the lines are to be traced. Portions may be re-covered and additions made, or lines may be deepened with the graver—then all remains to be done is "eat" of the plate. A rich velvety effect in the final impression may be procured by scraping the burrs, as they are called, of the lines on one side in a "bur," or burrow, which, when preparing to print, retains more of the ink on the surface when the plate is wiped, the spreading under pressure, leaves on the paper a thick, mellow line, with rather indistinct edge. With the above brief observations on the needle-point still permits a similarly delicate, playful movement over the metal; and parts may, in like manner, be enforced—this mode of working producing the class of etching of Salvator Rosa.

We were prompted to offer some observations that might extend the peculiar appreciation of a delightful art by the works of artists, principally of landscape subjects, by Mr. Seymour Haden, now exhibiting at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall-mall East. In some respects the interest of these etchings is rather enhanced than diminished by the fact that Mr. Haden is, in many of the compositions as thoroughly as it is beautifully used, "only an amateur." He is one of the number of etching clubbists, and has produced many most for master and amateur. The suggestiveness for which etching is so pre-eminent is more relative than absolute. It depends on much of what we have to bring to it. In a word, the etching the master is compelled to epitome and abridge his great knowledge and experience; the amateur may, on the other hand, present all or nearly all he knows or perceives, and the result may be not wholly unlike. The deficiencies of the amateur may be largely condoned by freshness of perception and naïveté of expression. In the etchings by Mr. Haden an artist of the highest order of museum will detect evidences of the want of a thorough knowledge of form and modelling, and that discrimination of subordination by which the practised draughtsman gives instinctively. One remark in some of this after making all due allowance for the artist's avowed object in suppressing or suggesting, is, that the subject of a sketcher only the general aspect, effect, colour, and sentiment of a scene. Assuredly it is not desirable to see anything systematically adopt, in the hope perhaps of concealing technical shortcomings that indeed of expression which proceeds from the artist's mind the least complete. Nevertheless every one will, notwithstanding some obvious deficiencies, recognise in these etchings by Mr. Haden a genuine artist-faculty, a keen enjoyment of the beauties of nature, and a delightful freshness due to their having been done on the spot, as well as "on the spot." They supply besides an illustration not only of the facilities of etching, but of the class of subjects the etchings are produced in Paris (for these this series was prepared for publication)—the costly adjuncts, so dear to all collectors, of exquisite printing and choice impressions (which have been pronounced by the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*), and *eaux-fortes vierges* in old-fashioned, old Dutch or Rembrandt style—broad, free, made rounds, and extensive margins. The subjects are chiefly derived from the neighbourhood of London and the Thames—Richmond, Kew, Richmond, Windsor, South Wales, Lancashire, and Ireland. We may add that Mr. Seymour Haden is a member of the Society of Painters in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and is honorary surgeon of the South Kensington Museum. During his residence as a student in Paris, in 1838, he employed the pencil as an aid in his anatomical studies. His drawings, however, were so much admired that, as early as 1839, by the publication in that year of a remarkable set of drawings by known set of etchings by Mr. Haden's brother-in-law, Mr. Whistler, the painter. Several of Mr. Haden's etchings have been exhibited in the Royal Academy and the Paris salon; the greater notice they attracted in the latter owing to the preparation of the series above for publication in that capital, with letterpress, in the French language.

A second series of "Illustrations of the Bible," from drawings by Mr. E. N. Holmes (Warrington), has just been published, and completes a work of standard interest and value. The architecture of the vast and costly Palace of Westminster. Mr. Holmes, the architect, was engaged in the office of Sir Charles Barry; Mr. Daniel Rudle, who supplied the descriptive letterpress, was also engaged, and for many years, on the same work, under Sir Charles; and Mr. Edward H. Barry has rendered every assistance, by allowing access to the drawings of the building. The illustrations, which consist of steel engravings, lithographs, and woodcuts, by their careful fidelity and painstaking finish down to the minutest detail, fully sustain the standard character of the work. This observation especially applies to the very elaborate outline steel engravings, executed to scale, after Mr. Holmes's drawings, by Mr. R. P. Cuff. Of these there are illustrations in one, two, or three details, of the Victoria Tower, the Central Tower, the Clock Tower, and the North Front. The labour expended on these must have been enormous. If the numerous lithographs—notwithstanding that they render the pictorial aspect and light and shade of important parts of the interior as well as exterior—are less valuable than the engravings, it is rather from inherent defects of the process than from any want of care and ability. With these "Illustrations" and Mr. Gullick's "Handbook to the Pictures," the public are supplied with all the information that can be needed respecting the magnificent and decorative paintings of our great national palace.

A few weeks ago we announced, on respectable authority, that Mr. J. Jackson (a rising sculptor, whose admirable figure over a drinking-fountain in St. James's Park we engraved about two years back) had been commissioned to execute a statue of Napoleon. This is not the purpose of executing a bust of his Lordship. Since that announcement statements have appeared in various quarters, and the contemporaries respecting the alleged misconduct of certain "leading officers" in the Peninsular War, which have appeared in late numbers of the lamented statesman. We are glad to be authorised to say that, as far as regards Mr. Jackson, nothing can be more especial desire of some Lord Palmerston's family.

Mr. Lewis Pocock, F.S.A., for many years one of the honorary secretaries of the Art-Union of London, and otherwise creditably known in connection with art, has taken the place of the late Mr. Scott in the firm of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.; the most eminent, and, we believe, the oldest established, print-publishers in England.

The exhibition of Mr. Dunn's pictures, painted in the French Gallery, Pall-mall, will remain open (free) longer than was at first announced, viz. to the end of the present week.

The admirers of Leigh Hunt will be glad to hear that an effort is being made to erect a marble memorial-fountain to that amiable and distinguished grave in Kensal-green Cemetery. Subscriptions for the purpose will be received by S. C. Hall (with whom originated the effort), 11, Burleigh-street, Strand.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE *Corsehill* is singularly delicious in variety this month, no less than thirty-eight pages being devoted to "Wives and Daughters," and twenty-six to "Armadale." We are far from grudging the space allotted to the former, which is fully equal to the monthly instalment in humour and sweetness; while the recent death of the accomplished author renders every line of his delightful story doubly precious. Readers will, at all events, rejoice that Mrs. Gaskell's decease has not brought the story to an abrupt termination; while most, we should think, would have been glad of some tribute to her memory from the pen of her friend and publisher. We are sorry to say that the room bestowed on "Armadale" is the month simply thrown away. Both all his former merits, and his present faults, are those of the whose journal is this month inflicted upon us. Having found it quite unreadable, we can only hope that it contains nothing essential to the development of the story, and that Mr. Wilkie Collins speedily relieves its oppressiveness by one of his fine wild landscapes, or such strong delineation of character as his admirers have a right to look for. Pedgitis, "Joseph Heywood" is a very peculiar and charming composition, reminding us of the humour of Charles Lamb, and occasional criticism with autobiographical details, imaginary or real. The style is very quaint, and the subject-matter is treated in a most original vein as a study for the art-novel of which Clive Newcome's friend Hodge was to have been the hero. The first chapter of author of "Vanity Fair" died a debtor to the world. "Ronda Fair" is a good descriptive article of the usual calibre.

Fraser, as usual, relies more on thoughtful essays treating of important subjects than on its fictions. A paper on Spain is essentially of this character, but is disfigured by some strange inaccuracies and misrepresentations. The remarks on Spanish art are, however, original. Were they so they would probably be wrong; for there cannot be two opinions on the propriety of exhorting Spaniards to honesty, industry, and sobriety. In the same number a long letter written paper on Mr. Carlyle would be valuable if Mr. Carlyle's works were not sufficiently known; but as it is, it possesses only the general conclusions of intelligent readers. We all know that Mr. Carlyle is a disciple of Goethe, and a worshipper of Cromwell; but very pleasant because he is so full of genius—a poet in very rugged prose—a thinker of unquestionable power and originality. Mr. Bryce—a thistle associated with figs. There is more scope for original remark in the paper on "Parties and Politics," but it wants point and elegance, and illustrated by a graceful parallel between George Eliot and Miss Austen. "The Military Situation in India" is an acceptable addition to the many articles on Indian affairs which appear from time to time in this periodical. "The Gains of the Church of England" is a timely paper on a subject of interest at the present particularly with reference to the recent relaxation of the terms of subscription.

There is little variety in *Blackwood* this month. The two fictions are of average merit, but not such as to add materially to their character at the commencement as to afford hardly any scope for remark. The "Life in the Clearings" is a pleasant paper, and a kindly addition to the innumerable reviews of Palgrave and Yeadley Tokay, Zante, a spot, and Ithaca, and Cephalonia, Malta, Ionia, and "D'Orsol" is funny as the exposure of the consumeral travellers, and discriminating in his estimate of Lord Palmerston. "Memoirs of Confederate Life" continues to throw occasional flood-lights upon the history of the contest, which is all that can be expected under the circumstances. "Tom Cringle" is a delightful sketch of the old tar trooper, incapable of an impartial, or even a rational, view of the circumstances of the case, and yet so much in earnest in his opinions that he should have served so long under General Lee without insulting or quitting the service. Altogether, this is a very good number was characterised.

The prejudice thus aroused ought, however, speedily to give way to an appreciation of the skill displayed in executing for general readers. It is an excellent book, the number, perhaps, of its illustrations being by writers of mark. Mr. Charles Reade leads off with a story, clever, like everything he writes, but, like everything he writes, infected with the twang of his intolerable self-assertion. Miss Ingelow's verses are pleasing, but not remarkable; the memoir of the late Archbishop of Miss Isa Craig's noiseless incisely into true poetry. Mr. Tawbery Collier's "Recollections of Spain" are a very pleasant and genial sort of "Ballyboguncky" with equal knowledge, humour, and feeling. Mr. Thornbury's "Haunted London" is a very curious and most interesting and eloquent paper in the number, although the information is not always that to which they are set (as such devices are apt to be with him) almost an approximation to the ludicrous. Exception will probably be taken to the somewhat rhapsodical character of his diction; but this, after all, only reproduces the impression of delighted amusement natural to an enthusiastic mind under the circumstances. Mr. Alexander Smith has none of Mr. MacDonald's exuberance: his essay is choice in language, refined in thought, but deficient in vigour. A writer on the natural history of Scotchmen describes twenty-one varieties, the most remarkable being the Montrose Scot, "whose whole being is grace and genius, and chivalry and devotedness." We feel tempted to inquire, with the little boy in Leech's sketch, "Is he real, or is he only stuffed?"

The *Shilling Magazine* puts forth by far the best number we have yet seen. "The Wild Flower of Ravenswerth" continues its course by its elegance and more by its pathos, while the interest of the situation is marred by no infringement of probability, and the varied characters are sketched with truthfulness and manœuvred with tact. Practical, clear-headed Miss Cobbe is nearly the last authoress from whom we should have expected a story of the supernatural, but the completeness of her success is equal to the novelty of the attempt. Mr. Bonamy Price contributes a vigorous yet temperate and elaborate article, on the difficulties that beset the Austrian empire. Dr. Aiken's notes on German literature can only be regarded as a prelude to something more comprehensive. "A Night in the Coliseum" is a very successful imitation of Mayhew's "Boy's Life" in an interview of Jerusalem, spiced with reminiscences of Mrs. Browning, Messrs. Moxon advertise Lord Dufferin's "Letters from Ashore," by publishing three of the illustrations. They are by Mr. Arthur Hughes, and excellent specimens of his characteristic combination of refined treatment with realistic principles of art. The landscape in the third is most striking; the young, prostrate figure is reproduced from one of his earliest pictures.

Dr. Dublin University commences a new tale by the author of "Bellladonna," which, unlike the former unsuccessful production, is so far, cheerful, sparkling, and in every way agreeable. There are also some Celtic fairy tales of the right sort; and a paper on American affairs indicates that the conductors are wiser than they were some time since.

Mr. P. F. Andre again relieves the habitual dulness of the *Victoria Magazine*, this time by a most interesting account of Cornelia Goethe. All the rest is leather and pronella.

The *Metropolitan* is very contentless, as usual, some most important papers, to which it is impossible to render justice within our limits. Mr. Grant directs general attention to Professor Tyndall's summary of the leading principles of his natural philosophy; to Mr. G. Lefroy's triumphant vindication of the freedom of religious instruction, and to Mr. Hamerton's assertion of the dignity of landscape as a subject of art.

The readers of *Temple Bar* are this month bereaved of two of their novels, though no doubt the novelists will soon be at work again. Miss Braddon's story proceeds apace, guided by us, though not by us, to be a fair average specimen of her style. The bad practice of publishing novels in parts long before they are finished in the magazines where they appear has enabled the critics to settle Mr. Wilkie's claims to be considered as readers have done with him. Mr. Yates is most graphic and racy as the delineator of the Bohemian classes of society. The atmosphere of his story is this month unpleasant, and the characters, with one exception, are him back upon the ground he knows so well. The miscellaneous papers are not remarkable for any thing but fresh fictitious matter, easily by one well acquainted with the subject. Mr. Mortimer Collins's poetry is pleasing.

The *St. James's Magazine* has long been publishing a preferred translation from the French, by Mr. Hazlitt, of the novels of Paul de Kock, as Swedish ghost-story should be an unacknowledged appropriation from any known source. Such is by no means the case at any rate. An account of Jamaica is very dismal, but interesting under present circumstances.

We have only space to record the unvarying excellence of *Good Words*, *London Society*, the *Gentleman's Journal*, and the comparative mediocrity of the *Churchman's*, the *Army and Navy*, and the *Englishman's Magazine*.

The Christmas numbers of sundry periodicals have already appeared, in our opinion at too early a period. Reading them now seems as unreasonable as eating mince-pies and plum-pudding in November—in time; and, though partaking of the dainty dishes with gusto, one cannot help thinking that at the fitting time they would be more savoury still. The Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, entitled "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," Dr. Marigold is a worthy successor to Mr. Sam Weller, Mr. Boffer in—whether quite professional or an outsider, whether an allopathist or a homœopathist—is not to be here determined. The Doctor is evidently not an antiquist. Suffice it that the prescriptions, besides being conducive to laughter, are highly characteristic, especially the first. The fun of the composition of which, so exquisite is their flavour, the master's hand has evidently been at work. The second number of the series, "The Seven Poor Travellers," is also full of humour, and very spring naturally from and are well incorporated with the framework ("each giving rise to added interest"), which is not always to be said of most of these attempts to construct tales within a tale. In the Christmas number of *Punch* we find no attempt is made to put on a batch of short stories, like beads, on one common thread. Nor, indeed, do they require any artificial bond of union, for they are quite comfortable to the public, as will be evident when we state that they are written by Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, and other wits. This number has illustrations, of which the two others are deficient.

The Paris anglers have resolved to establish a club, and, with that object, have held a meeting to arrange preliminaries.

The newly-finished wing of the Tuileries, on the water side, is now occupied by the Emperor, together with distant relatives, and not common wishe city aloof indeed in water, for the purpose of hardening the soft water-nymphs of the Louvre, who are supposed to require the cold buildings of the New Louvre a few years ago.

The *Revue Illustrée* announces that the Senate of Carlsruhe has decided on removing the bones of the present lease of the granite-table in that town, which cover the remains of the Margrave Charles Frederick, and of his wife, and that step is, that if public play were to be given up at Baden-Baden, the money saved would be to the dispensation of the paupers of that place, to the profit of other towns where play is permitted."

The diplomatic service cannot complain of being ill paid, as will will see from the following list of the annual salaries of the Continental, we may observe, that the Ambassador to the Court of The Queen receives £10,000 a year; to Austria, Russia, and France £8000; to Prussia, £6000; to Spain, £5000; to Turkey, Rome, and Brazil, £4000; the United States, £4000; Brazil and Portugal, £4000 each; Bavaria and Saxony, £3000 each; Hanover, Switzerland, £2000 each; Electorate Confederation, Greece, Hanover, Japan, and Sweden and Norway, £1000; the Germanic Confederation, Hanseatic Republics, Mexico, Morocco, £2000; Wirtemburg, £2000; and Saxony, £2000. Each of these gentlemen have also a house, and the Ambassador to Turkey more than £400 a year for his lodging £1000.

DR. MARIGOLD'S COURTSHIP.—I courted my wife from the footboard of the cart. I did indeed. She was a Suffolk young woman, and I was a young lad with a donkey and cart under the corn-market at Ipswich. I first noticed her up at a windowed hat Saturday that was, appreciating highly. I had took to her, and I thought she took to me. I'll not deny it. I hadn't till you a that bat. Next Saturday that come, I pitched the cart on the same spot, and I see to my high delight that she was standing at the same window. I was in my best, and getting off the goods was nothing, but I took my time, and sometimes I looked up at her, and sometimes I looked down at my cart paper, and I put it this way (looking up at the window where she stood), "Shall I, Sarah Ann Gibbins, bring Brighton Cabbages, or shall I not?" Sarah Ann Gibbins, she says, "Yes, I will." Then I says,

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

FESTIVITIES in connection with a defeat at the last election may appear slightly anomalous on the face of them; but they may be taken, nevertheless, to be almost more genuine in their intention than meetings for congratulation and triumph. When a member has sat for a place since 1847, and has, by the fortune of an election, been superseded, his supporters are only doing themselves credit by testifying, in the most pronounced way in their power, that they are sorry to lose him. Hence the demonstration in favour of Mr. Herrington at Blackburn must have been peculiarly gratifying to him; while it may be deemed to have been a protest on the part of the Liberals of the borough against the handing over its representation wholly to the Conservatives. Mr. Hibbert, at least, for the present, occupies a unique position; and he has now the avatar of one of the local family of Peels. Mr. Peel, in former years, was considered a model member for Blackburn, caused a swamp of Mr. Filkington, and a unification of principles on which it will appear in the house. Evidently, great efforts were made to make the occasion striking and remarkable, and so, as it were, to strengthen the protest which it was designed to express. A testimonial of a piece of plate was voted; it was to have been presented in solemn form to Mr. Filkington: the terms of the inscription have not been stated, and one is curious to know in what form it was couched. Then Mr. Bright was induced to make Blackburn the scene, and this particular meeting the occasion, of the delivery of that critical examination of men and things political with which he is accustomed to favour the country at the very weighty sessions of the Session of Parliament. Thither, too, were gathered M.P.'s, who are personages in the north, in respectable, but, we may say, not the inevitable Mr. Potter, who, smiling and self-complacent, yet seems always waiting for the idea that, as the successor of Mr. Cobden at Rochdale, he is bound to make efforts more or less vigorous to become a marked man and member; there was Mr. Cheetham, who has in a manner consecrated from South Lancashire to Stockport, but whose success is still so far distinguished as that he represents the largest English constituency to which a single member is allotted; there was Mr. Barnes, of Bolton, a quiet—in the house—but earnest politician; and Mr. Foster, who has gone all the way from Dewsbury to Belfast for a seat; and Mr. Fawcitt, who is a fine man and member for Sunderland; but in that which for the moment was pre-eminently a day of honour, unfortunately, Mr. Filkington was not. So far therefore, as the testimonial proper was concerned, the proceedings were but maimed rites; though, for its practical purposes, it was not to be called a failure. For Mr. Bright said what he had counted to say, and that was in no way to misinterpret to the public generally, in a certain sense, which is applicable to all his speeches, satisfactory to the public. As might have been expected, he was eloquent and genial. Mr. Filkington's claim to the confidence and regard of the Blackburn electors is emphatically placed there by the fact that he represents the house which probably they had only a faint idea that he occupied. "Good service—invaluable service," as Mr. Bright put it, Mr. Filkington was, however, not alluded to; for nothing was said of the fact that the strength to gauge that service was his, as it was not Waterloo-place, was the main cause of the police and legal crusade against the professors of a new and delicate but felonious science, which should be as meritorious as a fine art.

With a certain obviousness taking his clue from the change in the political condition of the borough as it will appear in the house, Mr. Bright preached vehemently against Tortyism, treating it as a kind of political prodigality which had intruded itself into the democratic trend of Lancashire. Probably no man but himself could deliver such a philippic against Tory misrule and misdoing in terms of elegant cursing; but, somehow, that did not strike one as the novelty, or even the point, of his discourse. He was at pains to suggest that the latter part of his speech was delivered as if with a sense of coming trouble; and, with the Fenian Brotherhood in view, nothing was said which could in the least militate against an actual conspiracy in the Ministry; and the prospect of a Right Hon. John Bright seemed to be held up to no distant future. Nor, unfortunately for anything, a pointed recommendation of Earl Russell to the kind consideration of the people he represented in the house. Indeed, with the declining years of that statesman was a covert sarcasm or not one does not precisely know.

If at Blackburn the Tories were gibbeted, at Worcester, one of them, who is more or less distinguished, has, in a manner, received a kind warning and a protest against the very policy of which Mr. Bright sees the ultimate insecurities. The Conservative member for Mid-Staffordshire has been brought to bear on the political situation, and he is said to have been the antidote to Mr. Bright. This latter gentleman spoke at a time when vehement excitement was abroad, and when, less while Lord Palmerston held the reins of power, had been fulfilled; and Mr. Bright was emphatic, and as we may say, fierce in the tone he annexed if he were aware of it, said dirt to Mr. Bright. It was a curious coincidence on the part of a Radical orator's denunciation that the real mainstay of their principles was that chief of the Liberals who had been removed from power by the Tories, and whose solemn was the view which Sir John took of coming events, and the policy which he pursued, was perhaps more nearly allied to that depression and alarm than by Mr. Bright's deliverance of his hopes into the keeping of Earl Russell. What Sir John's views are Sir John Pakington's defect; and when he is inclined to see difficulty for his party, and danger to the sustainment of their principles and the legislative fashion which they have been in the main content for the last few years, it would seem that the time is imminent when Toryism will throw off its disguise, and the restore of the Worcester Conservative feast must have been Sir John Pakington in the flesh.

Mr. Thomas Hughes is essentially member for the working classes, and his second speech was a comprehensive consideration of questions he shall work hard. Like the Frenchwoman with her lovers, Mr. Hughes must have counsel to count the number of constituents who are conspicuous character or else he has attended since he was chosen as representative for Lambeth; and if he does not go into the House thoroughly primed with a sense of the requirements of the legislation—that is, the result of contact—must be exploded as an active agency. The Lambeth labour which Mr. Hughes has to do has been attendances at a dinner given to him by his constituents, and also in his chairmanship of a meeting in Surrey Mr. Charles Dutton presided; and very naturally, looking to his antecedents and to the special interest he manifests in all the name he bears, took the first public opportunity of delivering himself on the vexed question of Jamaica. The characters of this festivity differ somewhat in their account of the spirit in which this episode in the Jamaican political programme was taken; but there is no doubt that the company, which had come principally to hear Mr. Hughes, were unanimous at the discussion of the topic of the day, were naturally out-down, and indulged in certain *gaieties de cœur* observations while Mr. Buxton unpacked his heart of the feelings which were swelling there on a matter somewhat hazy in its details. Mr. Hughes's maiden word for word, ignore interruption, and give applause to the very echo of his special deliverances; and there is no doubt that the real state of things, one has necessarily to resort to the usual *modus vivendi*. When Mr. Hughes got to the end of his very modest speech, and really took no credit for the severe training which his electors and others have put him through; and one is inclined to think that, notwithstanding the very special and particular position which he must occupy in the house, he will be found to be a judicious as well as an effective member. One wondered why Mr. Neate should have come from Oxford to Mr. Lambeth's dinner, but his statement of cordial friendship and sympathies with Mr. Hughes gave obvious and creditable reasons for his trip over the water. One is a town, the other a gown, man; and the other member for Lambeth, was present; and it is just possible that he might have been wondering why his constituents have not given him a dinner—although it does not seem such a wonder, either.

The Belgian Government is about to purchase the Grand Central Railway of that country.

Mr. Penna, the Italian traveller of Messrs. G. Barthelmes and Co., of *Bradford*, was captured by brigands while travelling between Naples and Avezzano, a ransom of £1000 being demanded for his release. Last saturday Messrs. Barthelmes and Co. received from Italy a telegram announcing the release of Mr. Penna from captivity, £810 having been accepted for his release.

MUSIC.

Signor Arditi's Promenade Concerts of the past week have derived extraordinary interest from the selection from Wagner's celebrated opera "Tannhauser," first performed on Monday last, and subsequently repeated on the 30th ult. The music of Wagner, though he certainly holds the highest place among living composers, is literally unknown in England. His operas ("Tannhauser" especially, which is esteemed his masterpiece) have become "stock pieces" in every musical theatre in Germany, and not a week passes in which some of them are not performed and received with enthusiasm. As a rule when our English opera-managers are so anxious to obtain novelty, it seems strange that Tannhauser has not been had, long ere now, to the works of the distinguished a musician. But it is not unaccountable. Wagner is not only a composer, but professedly, at least, a musical reformer: his doctrines are adverse to the general practice of composers; and in his controversial writings he is by no means complimentary to his contemporaries so cavalierly that he has made for himself a host of enemies. He is stigmatised as a fanatical innovator; and his music (even by many of his admirers) is said to be unmelodious, and to be sneered at as "music of the future." Our theatrical managers, therefore, are afraid to bring forward pieces which would certainly meet with much hostility; and it required some nerve in Signor Arditi to produce even so slight a specimen as that which he has now given us. It consisted of two or three of the airs, not sung, but played on the concert-room, and preceded by a description of the story of the drama, for which a considerable strength of choral voices was provided. The instrumental band, too, was of large dimensions, especially in the powerful brass instruments which Wagner employs to an unprecedented extent. The result was certainly a success, though a success to be decided not from the work with the least amount of disadvantage, and from which we must gorgeous performance, received by the audience with the most unequivocal delight. The full merits of the music may be the production of this opera at the one or the other of our great theatres; but it is, at all events, a work of which the English public ought to be enabled to judge for themselves.

Asher Lyons, the "Little Paganini," was performed at the Royal Gallery Polytechnic Opera, Covent-garden, on Wednesday last. We shall speak of it next week.

Mr. Alfredo Piatti, though an Italian singer to all intents and purposes, is not an Italian by birth, and has only now visited Italy for the first time. He has appeared before the Florentine public in her best part, Amina in "La Sonnambula," and, we need scarcely add, has been received with the same enthusiasm which she has excited in France, Germany, and England. The Italian journals are with each other in the highblown style of their eulogies.

The "Lohengrin" of Herr Wagner, produced at Wiesbaden, with the success which it has obtained wherever it has been performed, finishes certainly one of the most remarkable musical works of modern times.

M. Jullien is giving a series of promenade concerts at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, which are described by the local journals as "unique in their character, and, as they have proved in a smaller scale, the famous concerts of the late M. Jullien, and those which have been given at the theatre royal, Drury-lane." The theatre is fitted up in a similar manner. The orchestra is of considerable dimensions, and is composed of the most eminent instrumental performers; and several distinguished solo singers and instrumentalists are employed. The programmes consist of a happy mixture of brilliant dance music with selections from the works of the most classical composers. Miss Madeline Schiller has begun especially successful in the performance of Mozart's "Il Seraglio;" and a Birmingham journal most justly says—"Her touch is at once firm and delicate, and her execution remarkably clear, while the gentleness of finger of her right hand imparts unwonted brilliancy to her playing when the composition calls for the display of power and character which can scarcely be over-rated for concerto-playing." Mdlle. Liebhart, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Santley have also been very successful. Mr. Paque's fine performances on the violoncello have been highly appreciated. The theatre has been crowded to the doors every night.

The annual concert at Leipzic, dedicated to the memory of Mendelssohn, took place on the anniversary of his birth-day, and was attended by a vast crowd, eager to do homage to the great musician. The first part of the programme consisted entirely of some of his principal instrumental compositions were listened to with the utmost enthusiasm.

In the present dearth of great tenors, no small sensation, it appears, has been created by the appearance of such a desideratum at Munich, in the person of Herr Nachbaur, who has appeared in the "Freischütz," and is described as being little less than a prodigy of vocal power, and of the purest style of singing.

Signor Badiali, once the most popular Italian baritone of his day, died last week at Bologna, at the age of sixty-six.

M. Wilhelm, the violoncello player, died on Sunday morning last, at the Cattle Hotel, Richmond, attracted a crowded and fashionable attendance. The performance of which piece was the last during his command of the instrument is extraordinary, and he is equally at home in every description of music—in the severe and classical works of Bach and Handel, as in the light and graceful compositions of the more modern school. On this occasion his programme was a happy combination of the two styles, and the whole of the concerted performances were received with the warmest applause.

Mr. Sims Reeves departed for Milan, to fulfil a four-months' engagement at the Scala.

The Monday Popular Concerts, which hold so conspicuous a place among the musical entertainments of the London season, are to be resumed in the last week of January.

Mrs. John Macfarren is giving her interesting entertainment, "Evenings at the Pianoforte," in the provinces. Her performance at Faversham, in Kent, on the 29th of November, was eminently successful. She was assisted by Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Emil Pitt; and her programme—an excellent selection from the works of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Thalberg, and other distinguished composers—gave great delight to the crowded audience who filled the spacious hall of the institute.

THE THEATRES.

The new drama at Sadler's Wells has attracted more attention than we had expected. Mr. Edward Stirling has certainly had difficulties in the way of constructing a good drama out of Miss Braddon's novel of "Lady Audley's Secret;" but he has not successfully overcome them. The development is intricated too much to merely dramatic purposes, and the interest is not sufficiently sustained. The rapidity of movement in the first part is unnatural, and the scenes in which Madame Catherine atrocious, yet Miss Bellair obtained some effects that might have been produced by a less violent style of acting. Altogether, much applause. Mr. Cowper as Plornpicat was very effective; and in the second act he becomes more than usually natural but suppressed affection which he feels for Marcia Denison—a character that is well sustained and publicly played by Miss Leigh. The comic underplot goes off admirably, the passages between Lieutenant Cashcove (Mr. R. H. Brookes), Dorothy Tringcod (Miss Minnie Byrne), and Adolphus Frederick Tringcod (Mr. Lionel Brough) abound with pathos and humour, and admirably noted by all parties. The scene in which Lemon Fane stimulates her brother to the murder of Arthur Holroyd (Mr. E. F. Edgar) might have been better written and acted. There are in it the elements of a great situation, and a tragic struggle, equal to that between Lady Macbeth and the tempted Thane; but Lemon's passion does not rise to the occasion. Altogether, the play goes well, and will fill the stage admirably until Christmas.

At the New Royalty a young lady, under the name of Miss Kendal, has appeared in the character of Julia, in "The Hunchback," Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice." She is more practised than the generality of juvenile actress. She has been supported by Mr. Ryder and Mr. H. Vandenhoff.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Prussian Guards: M. S. Prior to be Cornet, 5th Hussars, vice Hilding Master T. Miller to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

8th Hussars: Lieut. F. Quelch to be Adjutant, 14th; Quartermaster-Sergt. Kerr to be Quartermaster, 14th: Lieuts Sorg, Gray, Boyer, J. Harrod to be Riding Masters.

Royal Artillery: Staff Assist. Surg. G. A. Carridge to be Assistant Surgeon.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. Hon. A. Stanley to be Captain, vice Fraser, dead.

4th Foot: Ensign A. A. Cobb to be Lieutenant, vice E. L. Mowatt, to be Ensign, 11th: Ensigns G. V. Meredith and T. A. Rumble to be Lieutenants, vice Cudmore, dead: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Wilson to be Captain, vice F. M. H. Jones, to be Adjutant-Surgeon, vice Lieut. R. E. Stannard to be Captain, vice Wilson: Lieut. Hon. C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant: A. E. Smith to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. F. Bell, from 2nd Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lieut. R. E. Stannard: Lieut. J. W. Bankhead to be Adjutant, vice Wilson: Lieut. A. H. Boyd to be Lieutenant, vice Bankhead: Ensign J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Boyd: Lieut. and Adjutant J. W. Bankhead to be Lieutenant, C. H. Wilson, R.A., to be Captain, vice Bankhead: Staff Assist. Surg. A. Fraser, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bell: Assistant-Surgeon J. Bell, from 4th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fraser, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bell: Ensign R. A. C. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton: Ensign J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell: Ensign A. Tupper, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bell: Ensign A. C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Tupper, M.D.: Lieut. J. Bell to be Adjutant, vice Hamilton: Assistant-Surgeon J. Bell to be Surgeon, vice Bell.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. J. Busby to be Lieutenant, 4th: Lieut. W. Grimes to be Lieutenant, 4th, vice Busby.

Royal Canadian Rifles: Lieut. Hon. A. Stanley to be Captain, vice Fraser, dead.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. Bennett to be Captain: Ensign G. Nolan to be Lieutenant.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Sir Augustus Nevill, K.C.B., Admiral, to be Major-General.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Cotton, Bengal Engineers, Companion of the Bath, for highly meritorious services during the late operations of Sir Henry Durand in Bhotan.—Lieut. Arthur A. de Salis, 43rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

ERRATA.

Lieut.-Gen. C. E. B. Gordon, R. A., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. C. Hood to be Colonel.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Gill, 2nd Foot, to be Riding Master, vice Quartermaster whilst serving as superintendent of the Fire Brigade at Aldershott.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Col. Sconce Commandant H. Marriott to be Colonel-Commandant: Capt. J. A. Fremantle, R.N., to be Colonel Commandant: Capt. Hon. F. C. Dalrymple to be Lieutenant-Colonel: First Lieut. J. Galbraith to be Captain: Second Lieut. J. Hall to be First Lieutenant.

Commander J. J. Rudmose to be Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. H. W. Westermeyer, Mr. T. H. Jordan, and Mr. J. W. Smeet to be First-Class Assistant Engineers in the Royal Navy.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levee on Wednesday.

Colonel G. W. Wood, Royal Engineers, has been appointed by the Duke of Cambridge to command the Royal Engineers in Ireland, in succession to Colonel Sir A. Cotton, who has been appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers in Madras.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The competition to decide which small-bore rifles should be used in the second stage of the Queen's prize next year, at Wimbledon, came off lately at the Hythe range, and was won by Mr. Metford, of Hythe, three entries—namely, the Birmingham Small-arms Company, with the Whitworth, Mr. Henry, with the Enfield, and Mr. Metford, with a rifle taken last year to be generally esteemed. Mr. Rigby was disqualified from shooting, as he had entered his rifle after the appointed time. The competition was for the rifle specified, in that for the Queen's prize, to be used at Wimbledon next year. The day was won by the Whitworth, the mean radial deviation of the three shots fired with it being 1.5 inches, that of Mr. Metford's, 2.24, and Mr. Henry's, 2.11.

The first of a series of twelve competitions for the new gold champion badge of the West Middlesex Rifles, and for the silver champion badge of the Victoria Rifles, took place on Saturday last at the Acton Common, the gold badge was won by Private Gurney, Acton, and the silver badge by Private C. Hall, after shooting off a tie with Lieutenant Harrison. Private Gurney has now won three twelve months' champions of the corps for the encouragement of rifle-practice throughout the year, the contests for which are to be decided entirely in each month, the prizes to become the absolute property of the members who win the greatest number of times in the year.

A most exciting contest took place at the range of the North Middlesex Rifles, at Enfield, on Saturday last, on the 500 yds. range, between members of the corps, for the final possession of the beautiful challenge cup, which is valued at 100 guineas, and which has been won three times by Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis three members for the borough (Marylebone), have also been competing for the cup ever since it was first presented for once a month during a period of twelve months; no member to be allowed to compete who has not attended at least twelve times in all, and he should be finally competed for by the members who had been successful in the previous monthly competitions. The final competition last week, in front of Private J. Thornton (No. 1 company).

The prizes, which have been won by the members of the London Rifle Brigade in the course of their annual shooting competition were distributed last Saturday by Colonel Lord Elcho, M.P., at the Wormwood Scrubbs, under the command of the regiment. The Handel orchestra at the Crystal Palace was the scene of the distribution of the prizes to the winners in a prominent place in company with a fine set of silken colours presented to the Brigade by Lord Elcho, and which were carried by two of the Majors on each side of the dais. Two strong companies of marksmen and prize winners were formed in front of the platform, and the remainder of the corps, in their under arms, on the left. The prizes were distributed in the name of the head of the brigade played various selections in honour of the occasion. The company at the luncheon was then entertained by presenting five medals of the order cups with prizes for good attendance, and eighty marksmen received badges for their skill in shooting during the season. Previous to being shooting, the exposition of which was made much more difficult during the current year, owing to the new size of the targets and the increasing the number of hits necessary for qualification.

The battalion and officers' prizes of the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets were distributed, last Saturday, by Mrs. Beaton, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Beaton, M.P., commander of the battalion, at St. Mary's School-room, Whitechapel. The prizes, which consisted of a very handsome silver cup, presented by Mrs. Beaton, together with other articles of value, were tastefully arranged, and displayed on a table upon a raised dais. Much amusement was caused by one prize—that for steadiness—the election of the winner, therefore as intending Benedict, why, on coming up to receive it, he was greeted with loud cheers.

The annual inspection of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers took place, on Saturday last, in Lincoln's-inn-fields Park. The day was not through the musical exercises, went through some sharp skirmishing practice and other manœuvres, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Shore; and the blank firing, both as skirmishers and in line, deserved especial commendation. The inspection took place in the admirable way in which it was conducted. The final movement was an advance in line in review order, with fixed bayonets, and a charge at the double, when the whole battalion of Volunteers, Colonel Shore, adjutant, the battalion, and the band, proceeded to the Holborn-hill entrance of the park.

The Marchioness of Downshire presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the London Irish corps, last Saturday, at Burlington House, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The annual distribution of prizes to successful competitors in the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers took place, last week, in Westminster, in the presence of a large number of spectators, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, M.P., the commanding officer, presiding. Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes was followed by Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and other officers. Colonel Erskine briefly addressed the meeting on the formation of the corps.

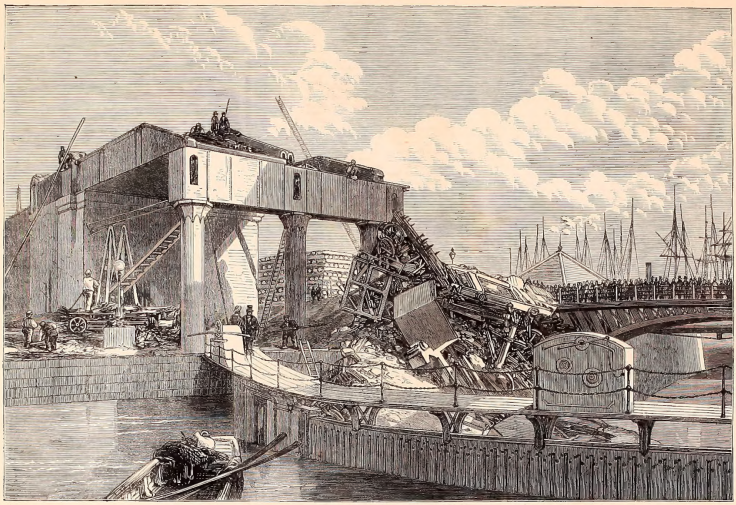
Last Saturday the annual distribution of prizes to the 5th Surrey took place in the drill-shed at the head-quarters of its regiment, Dial-place, Kennington-lane. There was a large attendance. The Hon. W. Ashley, the commander of the corps, presided, and distributed the prizes presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, M.P., and a number of the local gentry.

The members of the 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers held their annual field-day, on Tuesday week, in Blenheim Park. After proceeding by train to Hillingdon-heath station, the corps marched to the park and assembled in it, driving an invisible enemy before them. Having dislodged his outposts from their first position, they then advanced in line, and on the enemy making an encounter his main force, on the high ground in front of the palace—the spot where the battle of Blenheim was fought—the commanding officer, Major Hall, who was then formed in column and marched past the Lord Lieutenant, on the usual manner.

An important shooting-match took place last Saturday, on the ground of the 1st Dumbartonshire Volunteers, at Alder's Green, at which a contest between ten representatives of No. 9 company of the 1st Manchester, and ten of the Dumbartonshire, for a handsome silver cup, presented by the officers of the latter corps, was decided in favour of the Manchester battalion. No. 9 won the match by 52 marks over Heywood and 73 marks over Bonhill. The Manchester representatives were respectively 1, Sergeant Bell; 2 Heywood, 399; and Oldham, 388. This is the eighth match that has taken place between No. 9 company and the 1st Lanarkshire. The first was won by the latter company: the remainder were won by the former.

It is announced that the directors of the Star Insurance Company, with whom the life of Mr. Gordon, who has been hanged in Jamaica, was insured for £2000, have unanimously resolved to pay over the amount at once to his widow.

The court-martial or military investigation in the case of Count d'Aldenburg, for the manslaughter of Eugene Ott, has ended in a sentence of seven months' imprisonment, and the Prussian officer is condemned to retire modest reclusion in a federal fortress.



SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SWANSEA.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SWANSEA.

THE accident which happened, on Wednesday week, close to the Swansea terminus of the Vale of Neath Railway, was one of a very remarkable kind. It appears that the railway there passes over an iron drawbridge, constructed on the telescopic principle, across the lock of the North Dock; this bridge being made with a movable portion in the centre, which may be withdrawn or replaced at discretion, by the power of one of Sir W. Armstrong's hydraulic engines, so as to open the entrance to the dock for the passage of shipping. At six o'clock that morning, when the coal-trains were about to pass, as usual at that hour of the day, the bridge was left open. The line

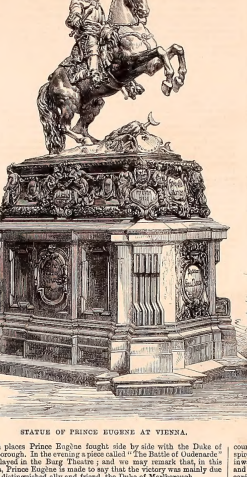


DESTRUCTION OF COMPTON HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET, LIVERPOOL, BY FIRE.—SEE PAGE 565.

is worked by the most simple and efficient code of signals that modern science and railway engineering could devise; yet, by some strange and inexcusable negligence upon the part of the signalman, on this occasion the signals were made to give information precisely the reverse of the truth. The bridge, we have stated, was open at the time, but the signalman, instead of telegraphing to this effect, gave the signal "line clear." The consequence, of course, was that the train of twenty-three coal-trucks rushed on, and, upon reaching the bridge, fell over into the lock below. The two men on the engine, the driver and stoker, were killed on the spot. The "red" or danger signal was seen by the guard, who was at the end of the train; and it is reasonable to suppose that the men on the engine must have seen it. The red light is inevitably shown when the bridge is open, as the result of the mechanical arrangements of the bridge, and is not in any way dependent upon the attention or inattention of the servants of the company. The bridge is not affected by the accident, and the traffic on the line was resumed in a few hours. John Howells, the signalman, was taken into custody, and will have to stand a trial for manslaughter. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Gulliver, of Swansea.

THE MONUMENT OF PRINCE EUGENE AT VIENNA.

THE inhabitants of the Austrian capital were gratified with a splendid festival on Oct. 18, when the Emperor and Empress presided at the inauguration of the bronze statue of Prince Eugène of Savoy, the famous military commander, who led the armies of the Empire, in alliance with the English under the Duke of Marlborough, during the war against Louis XIV. By ten o'clock in the morning of that day, the weather being fine, the temporary galleries or tribunes on the outer "Burg Platz" were completely filled, although it had been announced in the *Wiener Zeitung* that the ceremony of unveiling the statue would not begin till eleven. As the clock struck the hour mentioned hour the Emperor and Empress, who were accompanied by their two children and several Archdukes, entered the Imperial box, and almost at the same time a great number of officers of rank took possession of the open space in front of it. The galleries to the right and left of the Imperial box were occupied by the great dignitaries of the State, foreign Ministers, high employés, and other persons of note. A kind of "cockloft" at the back of the gallery on the right was set apart for the representatives of the press, and there they had the pleasure of standing, no seats having been provided for them, for two hours, or thereabouts. Behind the statue was posted the "Männer-gesangverein" (Society of Male Singers), who sang a Lied, by M. Weilen, which begins with the words, "Prince Eugène, the noble knight!" and ends with "Austria for ever, for ever!" While the curtains which surround the statue were being withdrawn, there was a great firing of guns and sounding of trumpets, and when the operation was completed "Te Deum" was sung by the choristers of the Court chapel. After the Archbishop of Vienna had consecrated the statue, the Emperor and his suite went to examine it. His Majesty is said to have expressed to M. von Fernkorn, the sculptor, his perfect satisfaction with it; but it is not considered so good as that of the late Archduke Charles, a companion statue erected in the Burg Platz some years ago. The figure of Prince Eugène, who was really a small, spare man, has been made too bulky and massive; and the horse's tail has been pronounced quite monstrous. The pedestal, on which are several inscriptions, is very elegant. Among them are the words Rochstädt (Bienheim), Malplaquet, and Oudenarde, at which places Prince Eugène fought side by side with the Duke of Marlborough. In the evening a piece called "The Battle of Oudenarde" was played in the Burg Theatre; and we may remark that, in this drama, Prince Eugène is made to say that the victory was mainly due to his distinguished ally and friend, the Duke of Marlborough.



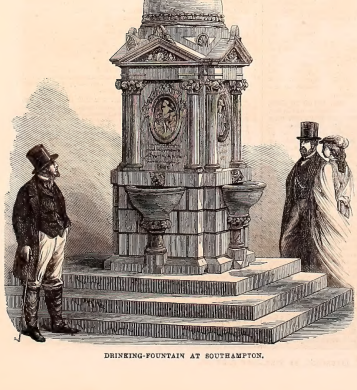
STATUE OF PRINCE EUGENE AT VIENNA.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE town of Southampton has been adorned by the erection of a handsome drinking-fountain and cattle-trough, the gift of Mr. Councillor Ransom, on the plot of common ground at the entrance to the Avenue. In this spot, which, before the introduction of railways, was the centre of a large amount of the road traffic proceeding to and from Southampton, formerly existed an ancient pond, known as the "Cross Pond," which both man and beast found a very convenient and refreshing bathing-place. Some years since the pond was filled up; and Mr. Ransom, who is in the habit of passing the place daily, seeing repeated evidences of the necessity of providing a similar convenience, conceived the idea of presenting to the town the beautiful fountain and trough shown in our Illustration. Mr. Poole, the architect, was instructed to prepare a design, which was laid before the Council some time since by Mr. Alderman Coles, upon whose application the Corporation unanimously granted permission for the erection of the fountain on that portion of the public lands pointed out by Mr. Ransom. The design having been approved of, the work was placed in the hands of Mr. Stevens, by whom it has been most satisfactorily carried out. The fountain, which is of Corinthian design, is raised on a concrete and brick foundation, approached by three graduated steps, and bordered by a handsome tesselated or mosaic tile pavement, the basement being channel-surfaced, with a weathered plinth and plain band. Each side is furnished with a moulded base supported by marble shafts with Portland stone caps and bases. The structure is capped by an enriched cupola dome, terminating with a richly-carved four-armed cross, indicative of "Cross Pond," or cross roads. On each face is an elliptic moulded and sunk medallion panel, with figure carvings in high relief, representing the four seasons, the festoons over which are carved with characteristic foliage, as are also the capitals. The supply of water, both at the fountain and troughs, will be constant and abundant. The structure has a very attractive appearance, and is a highly creditable specimen of artistic skill.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT BARBADOES.

THE erection at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, of the first drinking-fountain that has been sent hence to the West Indies was completed on the 2nd ult. Its design, by Mr. J. F. Bentley, architect, is cleverly treated in an adaptation of the Early English style of Gothic; and Mr. T. Earp has skilfully executed the structure, which is 24 ft. high, and mainly composed of Portland stone, the basin being of Derbyshire grey bird's-eye marble, the columns of Cornish green serpentine marble, and the spirelet of Whitehaven red stone, with a corona in Portland stone. On a bronze plate surrounding the water-jet is an exhortation from Bishop Ken's Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The spaces between the columns, the quatrefoil panels, and cornice are inlaid with Minton's and Maw's encaustic and glazed tiles, in harmoniously-varied colours; the bosses in the spandrils being of opaque green glass; and a delicately-carved string-course of diaper pattern runs beneath the weathering of an octagonal spirelet, the casts of the lower portion of which are slightly splayed inwards to enhance the effect of chiaroscuro. Water-plants, melon, and pineapples are conventionally represented in richly sculptured capitals and finials; allegorical figures, in alto-relievo, of the cardinal virtues ornament the cusped tympana in the canopy, having gilded back-grounds; and additional interest is given to the symbolism by familiar maxims (incised in Gothic lettering) from the Bible, as well as from the poets Shakspeare and Campbell. Thus, for Temperance (on front of the fountain), "Be sober-minded"—temperate in all things; for Prudence, "Look to the end"—weighing results; for Justice, "Do wrong to none;" for Fortitude, "To bear is to conquer." Within an incised band of decoration encompassing the base is stated that, "For the benefit of thirsty wayfarers, this drinking-fountain was presented to the city of Bridgetown, in the year 1864."



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT SOUTHAMPTON.



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT BARBADOES.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN IRELAND.

We have been favoured by Mr. George Morant, jun., of Shirley House, Carrickmacross, with the following letter :—"In a recent Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS reference was made to a treatise by Mr. N. Whitley, 'The Flint Implements from Drift not Authentic.' If the author would argue, as may be inferred, that all chipped flints, whether of the St. Acheul types or such as have been discovered in the cave of Brunigeal and elsewhere, are merely accidents of nature, I can give you what I venture to think good proof that he is wrong. There is, about five miles hence, a lake called Ballybeg, into the centre of the principal bog of which Langfield, and through which runs the River Glyde or Logan. This river has deepened the bed of Wilkin's mountain stream, and the sides of the lake were thereby exposed to a depth of several feet beyond the former water-level. The lake is situated like a horseshoe, and the central peninsula is a flat turf bog, with a greasy coating of some acres in extent, and which has never been brought into cultivation. It is thickly strewn both above and below the surface with the stumps and stems of large trees, the roots of which, and sometimes the trees themselves, lie in the lake—even at the lowest summer level. The boggy shores slope down to the water and are indented by its action into numerous small bays. Flint is not found naturally in this part of Ireland; nevertheless, in certain spots on the shores of this peninsula we have picked up and dug out of the bog several hundreds of flint and chert implements, comprising arrow-heads of highly-finished types, spearheads, scrapers, and other articles, together with two perfect celts or hatchets, several broken 'celts,' a few bones, a boar's tusk, and a glass bead. We have found the flints for the most part just beneath the sod; others deeper in the bog, and generally with a thin layer of stones and gravel above them. One hatchet was in the act of being cut, a lay with its sharp edge just appearing through the declivity of the boggy soil, water-washed at the wider level, and close to the remains of a large tree. The varieties of flint-flakes are numerous, the greater number being of the ordinary 'pressure' type. The lake are two well-developed 'crannoges,' or artificial islands, in one of which we have found some fine specimens of bronze pins. There are indications of other lake-dwellings, one of which is at the spot where the river debouches from the lake. This was the scene of several battles—one in early times between the Danes and the Irish, and again when Lord Gray and the forces of Elizabeth were victorious over the Irish under Tyrone. It would be impossible to persuade anyone who had found, as we have, these flint implements, whether lying on the surface of the boggy margin of the lake or in the bog itself undisturbed for who can say how many ages, that they were accidents of nature, and not worked and brought to the spots where we found them by the hand of man. Many of these flints exactly resemble those found at Brunigeal; nearly all are less rude than those from the drift at St. Acheul. How they got there is a question which I think may be solved in two ways. Red deer (their horns were found at all levels), bear, and wolf, whose bones were having been driven into this thickly-wooded peninsula, were slain with their weapons, and taken by the ancient Hibernians, Picts, fugitives from battle, seeking refuge in the dense forest or in the lake-dwellings, were struck down as they fled, and the flints and arrows whose well-wrought flint tips we have had the good fortune to recover from the shores of this interesting and mysterious lake, I have the pleasure to send you sketches of some of our 'finds.'"

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN IRELAND.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE turf aristocracy still continue their dreary labours; but little is to be chronicled from the commencement of the season, except large stakes amount to £260,767. This sum has been divided among nearly 400 owners; but a lottery has been very partial in her favours, as three of them draw no less than £59,445. Of the 816 winning horses, 228 are two-year-olds, 245 threes, 175 fours, 46 fives, and 53 aged. The number of horses that have won one hundred of the stakes, has been won by the stock of three sires—Stockwell, Monarque, and Newminster. Skimmer came back from Hanover, whither he departed in 1861, to Mr. Blenkiron's paddocks. Blair Athol, who, as a whole-coloured colt by Stockwell, will be one of the Eltham sale yearlings next June. Ecrivi, his dam, is twenty-two years old, and not in foal at present. Newminster left forty-two foals in England, and seventeen of them have been winners, the best of them Crisis, Chanter, and Zanbeel. "Little Black," as he was always called, will have a great chance at Eltham, when the four mares are located. Sir Lydston Newman intends, now that the Derby Stakes are no longer to be run for, to offer his yearlings for sale on Hampton-green, after her Majesty's yearlings are disposed of at Mr. Blenkiron's. Considerable is now in the Shefford-lane stud; those who desire Union Jack can have him for 1000 gs.; and Carnival is the name by which the late Mr. Merry's Hooton Park.

The racing season of 1866, which opens, first permitting, with the

new year at Manchester, is full of promise. There are already upwards of sixty weeks to the Chester Cup, and the Northampton week will be filled up by a Windsor spring meeting. Doncaster, Newmarket, and other properties have been secured, unfortunately clashes with Warwick; and Croxton Park, instead of following, will precede Northampton. There will be two handicap hurdle-races at Doncaster, and it seems that the public money at the two meetings will amount to nearly £3000. The further changes in "Saunders v. White" will be a warning to welchers that London juries have a very small amount of sympathy for them, and that, if they do not wish to travel back baskets and sockets to London, they and their loyal Administration pins should not venture inside a stand inclosure.

No less than £600 was added to the three days' sport at Croydon, and as the rent of the land was £180, and the wet weather a terrible drawback to attendance, the lessee could not have had a great time of it. L'Africain seemed none the worse for his 120-mile walk; but, owing to the tottering of a pole, he nearly fell in his first race. A blind drain, which had proved "a trap" for one brave already, sent him down in a heap next day in the middle of a field, and he strained himself so severely into the bargain, that it may be some time before he can walk back to Wales again. Of course his friends say, with an eye to Liverpool, that he was dead beat; and mutuals quote a trainer who was near the spot and considered that he was going like a winner when he fell. The ground will be changed next time, and the dreary third day abandoned. It is said that the referee in the "pounding" match recommends that the stakes should be lowered from £5000 to £1000 a-side. Sir Frederick Johnstone has a stable of nineteen horses to choose from, and Mr. Jackson six. If it does come off, it will be a very "do-or-die" affair, as two more defrauded men should go into a saddle.

The "Lays" of the Birmingham Show are the first occupants of a new hall, which has cost about £9000 in its erection. The growth of the show has been very great, as the entries in ninety-days in 1859, to 781 in the present year. Mr. Coven's Druid takes the blue-and-hound dog prize for the fourth year in succession; and Ashley, last year's first-prize dog, retires, as a class of sixteen greyhounds, by Major Robertson's Ocean. The Warwickshire and Mr. Oswald Mills win all the fox-hound prizes; Newman's Bill carries off all the otter-hound prizes; and fox-terriers are in great force, with abundance of Jock blood amongst them. In the English champion setter class two dogs are bracketed for first prize, a plan which might be oftener pursued with advantage. Among the pointers and setters Mr. Jackson's Dash is very great, as usual, and his Wyndham is in front of the female class. The Irish setters have been spanelled, and perhaps, on the whole, this was the best part of the exhibition. King Dick is, of course, head of the champion bull terrier class; and among the curiosities of the show are an Australian dingo and a little foreigner with "hair more resembling sticks of macaroni than any hair common to dogdom."

Lord Augustus W. F. Loftus, her Majesty's Minister at Munich, has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin, in succession to Lord Bodkin. Sir Henry Francis Howard, Minister to Hanover, Brunswick, and Oldenburg, has been appointed Minister at Munich. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke—last employed in Mexico—has been appointed to the mission at Hanover, and will be also accredited to Oldenburg and Brunswick.

THE LATE COTTON FAMINE.

THE final meeting of the Executive Central Relief Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday—Lord Derby presiding. The executive committee presented the following report to the general committee, and it was unanimously adopted :—

At the meeting of the general committee in March last a hope was expressed that the distress which existed during the summer months entirely to diminish the distribution of relief through the local committees. This anticipation the central executive committee regret to say has not been realised, and since the 19th of June last no grants have been made to the local committees that it will not be necessary to resume the distribution of relief; but, in the still existing distress of the cotton trade, it is thought more prudent to defer the consideration of the disposal of the balance remaining in the treasurer's hands. It is also the opinion of the executive committee that, if it contemplates the extraordinary crisis which has been passed through since 1862. There was then a sudden diminution of crime under circumstances when, from compulsory idleness and poverty, an increase might have been confidently looked for. Statistics have been collected by those who in the early part of the distress expressed their opinion that the distribution of relief through extensive organisation would lead to a permanent increase in the pauperism of the country. Twenty-eight unions prove that the last week in November, 1862, the number of paupers was 24,000. At the last week in November, 1865, the number was 24,000. The number of persons were in receipt of relief, returns have been obtained from 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, 130,268 ; 1864, 119,823 ; 1863, 48,307.

Your committee cannot refrain from expressing at this opportunity its highest sense of the credit due to the local committees for the results which it has been their duty to report. To the self-denial, energy, and judgment

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN NELTHORPE, BART.



Sir John Nelthorpe, eighth Baronet, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, who died on the 20th ult., at his seat, Scawby Hall, Lincolnshire, was the elder son of John Nelthorpe, Esq., of Formby, Lincolnshire, by his second wife, Miss Christiana Brown, and was the grandson of Sir John Nelthorpe, the sixth Baronet. He was born on the 27th of September, 1814, and succeeded to the honours and estates on the demise of his uncle, Sir Henry Nelthorpe, the seventh Baronet, on the 12th of May, 1849. He was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1842. He married, on the 24th of April, 1845, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Sir Charles Dalbiac Dalbiac, Bart., by whom (who survives him) he leaves no issue. As Sir John's only brother, Henry, an officer in the 10th Lancers, died unmarried, in 1840, and as there is no near male relative of the family, the Baronetcy has become extinct in 1866, and the old and honourable house of Nelthorpe of Scawby, which dates from Henry II., will become extinct, unless, indeed, there be still existing any male descendant of the younger sons of the ancient house of Nelthorpe, the second Baronet, one of whom, Richard Nelthorpe, was a goldsmith in London. Charlotte, the only daughter of the Baronet last named, married, in 1847, to the Rev. Robert Scott, M.A., Rector of Bletchley, Bucks.

BARON DUNSANDLE.

The Hon. Thomas Robert Dundas, fourth Baron Dunsdale, of the Russian empire, died at his seat, Camelot-place, Hythe, on the 21st ult. The Dundases are an old Herefordshire family. The first Baron Dunsdale, however, was an eminent physician, whose skill in inoculating for the smallpox was as well known throughout Europe that he was invited, in 1767, by Catherine II., Empress of Russia, to visit her dominions, and the operation on herself, the Czarowitch, and other members of the Imperial family. The invitation he accepted, though such was the risk supposed to attend the operation that the Russian nobles were last by command of the Empress, and a vessel of war was sent to bring him back in case of any fatal failure. When his success was established the Empress evinced her gratitude by treating her visitor with marked distinction, by appointing him Councillor of State and physician to her Majesty. He and his son were ennobled, and the latter, in which the reign reigning Sovereign in England, George III., conferred upon him the honour of the peerage, the



prefix of Honourable was granted at the request of the Empress. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron, the subject of this notice, was the eldest son of Robert, the third Baron, by his wife Fiscella, eldest daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., of Beverley, co. York. He was born on the 5th of August, 1798, and succeeded at Coulsdon in 1841, as second Baron, in 1849. Lucinda, eldest daughter of Henry Manning, Esq., of Wexford House, Dawn, and the issue were two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Robert Charles, born 1826, a Lieutenant 16th Lancers, married Jemima Anne, youngest daughter of Sir James Lamond, K.C.B., he died in 1858, leaving an issue. The Baron's second son, Henry Fraser, born 1828, was Cornet in the 11th Hussars, and died in 1857 from the effects of a fall received in the Crimea. The Baron's daughters were all married; they are Lucinda, married to George Darby Griffith, Esq., Major R.H. 9th Light Dragoons, who died in 1847; Jessie, married to the Rev. Henry Dawnes, Rector of Great Munden, who died in 1861, nephew of the Prime Minister the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval; and Fiscella Bicket, married to John Walter Tarleton, Esq., Captain R.N. C.B., who died in 1862. The Baron's brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Wilde, was created by Daniel Henry Dundas, Esq., Minister to the Argentine Republic, and Lady Lucinda Lascars. Baron Dunsdale was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Hertford and Lieut.-Col. of the Local Militia, and a magistrate also for Essex; and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1859. His two sons having died without issue in his lifetime, the title passes to his only brother, Charles John, now Hon. Baron Dunsdale, of Essendon-place, Herts, who was born on Feb. 12, 1801, and married, Nov. 12, 1826, Jemima, daughter of the late Joseph Hargrave, Esq., a Prebendary of Worcester, and has a son, Robert, born on July 4, 1828.

SIR RICHARD M. BROMLEY, K.C.B.

Sir Richard Mark Bromley, a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, who died on the 30th ult., after a lengthened illness, was son of the late Samuel Bromley, Esq., a captain in the Royal Navy, and a Commissioner of Lord Chancellor Bromley (temp. Queen Elizabeth). He was born in 1814, and entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1827, became a lieut. in 1829 and in that rank as a coastguard officer in command of a boat's crew and working of dockyard accounts. He was also accountant to the Surgeons' Commission during the famine in Ireland; and in 1847 was appointed secretary to the Audit Commissioners, and constantly acted on Special Committees for inquiring and reporting public accounts. Appointed in 1851 Secretary to the Board he was made a C.B. He became Accountant-General of the Navy in 1856, and administered that department during the Crimean War. In recognition of his valuable services he was made, in 1858, a Civil K.C.B. He retired from the office of Accountant on the 31st of March last, and on the 1st March of that year he was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, in succession to Sir Francis Beaufort, who had held the office since its foundation. He married, in 1845, Miss Moser, daughter of Robert Moser, Esq., a barrister-at-law, and leaves a family. He was buried in Kensal's dead-house and deservedly regretted.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PHILIPS, R.M.

Lieutenant-General John Alexander Philips, a very gallant and distinguished officer of the Royal Marines, who died on the 23rd ult., at his residence near Sandhurst, after a painful illness, entered at a very early age the Royal Navy, soon after his brother, Admiral Philips, had won the rank of Commodore. He was born in 1787, and was settled for many years at Montrose in Scotland. John Alexander, the subject of this notice, was at Middlepman on board the Belleisle, Captain Hargood, at the glorious Battle of Trafalgar. He then joined the Royal Marines, and served on board the flagship of three of the enemy's intrenched batteries and the siege of Santa Maura, in 1810, which capitulated to land forces under the command of Colonel Daniels. In 1811 Lieutenant Philips joined the first battalion, and served with it in Spain and in Aquitaine, and was present at the enemy's intrenched camp at Bayonne, in Virginia, and at the capture of Washington. He was subsequently detached to Canada, and acted under Commodore Sir James Yeo on Lake Ontario. In 1814 Lieutenant Philips was Lieutenant-General Phillips was Colonel commanding the Woolwich division of the Royal Marines. By his conduct in the Burmese campaign he won the warmest praise from his commanding officer, Colonel Sir Miles Nightingall, who was killed at the head of the Royal Marine Battalion, and only saved his life at the expense of a severe wound in the face of all the Burmese army, which, though disorganised, he continued his researches, and from Cairo explored Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece, and made the round the circuit of the Mediterranean. To 1849 the English Government, through the Foreign Office, had no geographical or statistical information of the countries of Central Africa. Colonel Chesney's scientific companion Dr. Richardson was accustomed to terrible fatigue. Both, since, traversed thousands of miles of the African continent, and the latter published within the six years' lieutenant wandering, much valuable information respecting the geography, natural history, political agency, and commercial capabilities of Central African. In 1857 appeared the result of his labours in a very popular work, entitled "Travels in North and Central Africa." The Athenæum also commenced publishing "A Collection of the Vocabularies of Central African Languages," a book which is stopped, in an incomplete state, by his death.

Letters from Belgrade speak of a collision between the Servians and Turkish troops as imminent, a war feeling only existing on the part of the Turks.

The Grand Duke of Baden, who is suffering from a peculiar brain disease, and has gone to Switzerland for change, is reported to be slowly recovering.

The next Treasury Committee appointed at Constantinople will have to consider, among other things, the best mode of utilising the flesh of worn-out horses, and also of increasing the consumption of mutton in the country.

The list of plans deposited at the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons was officially issued on Tuesday. There were, to the 30th ult., 420 plans deposited, and of that number 264 related to railways. The number of private bills will be increased, as copies will be filed without plans. Of the number already lodged, eighteen relate to railways from London to the suburbs. Last year the number of private bills was 305. On or before the 15th inst. all notices on sewers, bridges, and canals must be deposited; and by the end of the month all estimates, declarations, and lists of owners, lessees, and occupiers must be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.—The Private Bill Office of the House of Lords has given notice that copies of all private bills must be lodged in the Private Bill Office on or before the 17th inst., instead of the 23rd, as hitherto.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T. B., Stoke.—Problem 1033 cannot possibly be solved by 1. Q. to E 8q, 2. Kt. to Q B 5th (ch), &c.—Look at the position again and you will soon find out your mistake.

C. Oswald, Bridge.—It stands as one of various solution in *Bell's Life* move, beginning 1. Kt to Q 8th.

W. GEORGE, Dr. DAVIS, C. W., of Sudbury, Martin, MINOR, LONDON NEWS.—Received, with thanks.

J. W. Mallins.—If "R to R" is incapable of understanding why the Pawn on being advanced one square is entitled to move two, and why it cannot move two at first, he has certainly yet to learn the moves of the chessmen. He should at once procure an elementary treatise, and master those necessary matters, before attempting to solve another problem.

SENEX.—Many thanks. The blank shall have early attention.

NOVICE.—The "Chess Player's Manual" is published by Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1134 (sanctioned), R. K. J. Schmidt, Magol, Jas. Pentney, Rev. Matthew Bourke, Beccles, F. K. G., Dover, Eley, Gramyre, R. B., Henry Ruth, T. W. M., 1, of Dover; Van Beuth, Dunwich, Veritas, T. Q., of Hemsgarted, R. L. R., Bridge, Dr. Davis, C. W., of Sudbury, Martin, Minor, London News.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1135 (sanctioned), R. K. J. Schmidt, Magol, Jas. Pentney, J. W. Mayfield and Mrs. Pridley, Rev. C. Ord, B. C. L., M. P., Old Sam, Subscriber, W. R., Eta, J. S., Dreamer, Philo-Knight, Eley, Gramyre, Veritas, Devon Dunstan, T. Henry, Beccles, F. K. G., R. B., W. G., Cecil, Wilky, Toby Tyke, R.M.S., Dover, Van Beuth, Dunwich, Rev. Matthew Bourke, Beccles, Rev. C. Ord, Subscriber, Dreamer, Henry Ruth, Dr. Davis, C. W., of Sudbury, Martin, Minor, London News, Gray, Dr. Forell, Old Sall, Hermodr, Violet, W. W. of Oxford, Veritas, C. Stahl, Hemsgarted, R. L. R., Bridge, T. Q., Rev. Matthew Bourke, Beccles, F. K. G., R. B., Eta, Van Beuth, Dunwich, Veritas, Rev. C. Ord, B. C. L., M. P., A. Groppe, Castle, Felix, R. S. G., of Kingston; J. D., Kilkenny, M'Orath, R. S. W., Jodie, A.M., Nereus, Dr. Forell, Old Sall, Hermodr, R. L. R., of Hemsgarted, Violet, W. W., of Oxford, Veritas.

*** BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The letters of Mr. R. H. Wormald, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Morphy, Mr. Löwenthal, Mr. Horwitz, and Mr. Kling, have been duly received. We hope next week to find room for them. In the mean time, we commend to all those who are interested in the Association the letter of Mr. Wormald, which will be found in our columns—in the present favourable position of the association, which appears in the December number of the *Chess World*.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1135.

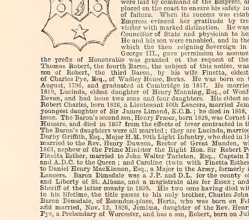
BLACK.	WHITE.
1. B to K 8 sq	1. P to K 4th (discovering ch), and
2. Q to Q 2nd	mates accordingly.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th	Q R to K 8th	3. Kt to Q 4th	Kt moves
	(best)	4. B to Q R 4th	
2. B to K 3rd	Kt takes B	5. B mates	

PROBLEM No. 1137.

By Mr. W. COATES.

BLACK.



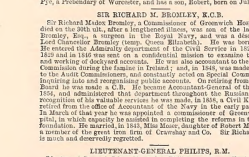
WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

The following very elegant little game was played by Messrs. Neumann, De Riviere, and R. Rebedell, against Messrs. V. Knorre, O. Cordel, and A. Gerlach.—(Remove).

WHITE (R. and Rebedell).	BLACK (V. and Gerlach).	WHITE (O. and Cordel).	BLACK (V. and Knorre).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(It is somewhat remarkable that, with a position so open as this, Black has yet to make an attack. White are also open to have this rule. We doubt, however, if they could improve upon the following.)	
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	12. Kt takes B	B to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd	(Black are capturing material, as usual, to the detriment of their position.)	
5. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	14. P to Q 6th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd	15. P takes P	Q takes P
7. P to Q 6th	P to Q 4th	16. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
8. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 5th	(Overlooking Black's clever reply. It be has taken the Pawn following a possible continuation—)	
9. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	17. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
10. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 3rd
11. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	(If it K takes Kt, then follow B. Q to K 4th, Kt to K 2nd, B to K 3rd, and Black win.)	
12. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	19. Kt to K B 6th	Kt to K B 3rd
13. P to K 6th	P to K 4th	20. Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt
14. B to K 5th	Kt to K B 5th	21. Kt to K B 6th (dis. ch.)	K to K B 3rd, and Black win.
15. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	22.	
16. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 5th	23. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
17. Q to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	24. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
18. Kt to Q 5th (dis. ch)		and Black win.	



THE PROBLEM TOURNEY OF LE PALAMÈDE FRANCAIS.—A scandal of a very painful nature has arisen on the above composition is just perturbing the chess mind of Paris. Having heard but one side on the subject—that of Messrs. Jaenisch, Harrwitz and his supporters in *Le Palamède*—we must abstain from expressing any opinion upon the grave charges brought against the Committee of Award. It is to be hoped that the Council will submit that the statements in *Le Sphinx*, supported as they are by well-known names, will receive from them a full, fair, and impartial investigation, and speedy and penetrating investigation.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—A new chess association is in process of establishment in the eastern counties which gives good promise of success. The objects of the society are to foster and make knowledge and appreciation of the game by affording the members opportunities of friendly encounter with each other, and occasionally by the distinguished players from London and elsewhere, and of encountering the clubs of other towns. The annual subscription is fixed at the moderate sum of 10s. 6d.

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to 264½ to 265½ to 266½ to 267½ to 268½ to 269½ to 270½ to 271½ to 272½ to 273½ to 274½ to 275½ to 276½ to 277½ to 278½ to 279½ to 280½ to 281½ to 282½ to 283½ to 284½ to 285½ to 286½ to 287½ to 288½ to 289½ to 290½ to 291½ to 292½ to 293½ to 294½ to 295½ to 296½ to 297½ to 298½ to 299½ to 300½ to 301½ to 302½ to 303½ to 304½ to 305½ to 306½ to 307½ to 308½ to 309½ to 310½ to 311½ to 312½ to 313½ to 314½ to 315½ to 316½ to 317½ to 318½ to 319½ to 320½ to 321½ to 322½ to 323½ to 324½ to 325½ to 326½ to 327½ to 328½ to 329½ to 330½ to 331½ to 332½ to 333½ to 334½ to 335½ to 336½ to 337½ to 338½ to 339½ to 340½ to 341½ to 342½ to 343½ to 344½ to 345½ to 346½ to 347½ to 348½ to 349½ to 350½ to 351½ to 352½ to 353½ to 354½ to 355½ to 356½ to 357½ to 358½ to 359½ to 360½ to 361½ to 362½ to 363½ to 364½ to 365½ to 366½ to 367½ to 368½ to 369½ to 370½ to 371½ to 372½ to 373½ to 374½ to 375½ to 376½ to 377½ to 378½ to 379½ to 380½ to 381½ to 382½ to 383½ to 384½ to 385½ to 386½ to 387½ to 388½ to 389½ to 390½ to 391½ to 392½ to 393½ to 394½ to 395½ to 396½ to 397½ to 398½ to 399½ to 400½ to 401½ to 402½ to 403½ to 404½ to 405½ to 406½ to 407½ to 408½ to 409½ to 410½ to 411½ to 412½ to 413½ to 414½ to 415½ to 416½ to 417½ to 418½ to 419½ to 420½ to 421½ to 422½ to 423½ to 424½ to 425½ to 426½ to 427½ to 428½ to 429½ to 430½ to 431½ to 432½ to 433½ to 434½ to 435½ to 436½ to 437½ to 438½ to 439½ to 440½ to 441½ to 442½ to 443½ to 444½ to 445½ to 446½ to 447½ to 448½ to 449½ to 450½ to 451½ to 452½ to 453½ to 454½ to 455½ to 456½ to 457½ to 458½ to 459½ to 460½ to 461½ to 462½ to 463½ to 464½ to 465½ to 466½ to 467½ to 468½ to 469½ to 470½ to 471½ to 472½ to 473½ to 474½ to 475½ to 476½ to 477½ to 478½ to 479½ to 480½ to 481½ to 482½ to 483½ to 484½ to 485½ to 486½ to 487½ to 488½ to 489½ to 490½ to 491½ to 492½ to 493½ to 494½ to 495½ to 496½ to 497½ to 498½ to 499½ to 500½ to 501½ to 502½ to 503½ to 504½ to 505½ to 506½ to 507½ to 508½ to 509½ to 510½ to 511½ to 512½ to 513½ to 514½ to 515½ to 516½ to 517½ to 518½ to 519½ to 520½ to 521½ to 522½ to 523½ to 524½ to 525½ to 526½ to 527½ to 528½ to 529½ to 530½ to 531½ to 532½ to 533½ to 534½ to 535½ to 536½ to 537½ to 538½ to 539½ to 540½ to 541½ to 542½ to 543½ to 544½ to 545½ to 546½ to 547½ to 548½ to 549½ to 550½ to 551½ to 552½ to 553½ to 554½ to 555½ to 556½ to 557½ to 558½ to 559½ to 560½ to 561½ to 562½ to 563½ to 564½ to 565½ to 566½ to 567½ to 568½ to 569½ to 570½ to 571½ to 572½ to 573½ to 574½ to 575½ to 576½ to 577½ to 578½ to 579½ to 580½ to 581½ to 582½ to 583½ to 584½ to 585½ to 586½ to 587½ to 588½ to 589½ to 590½ to 591½ to 592½ to 593½ to 594½ to 595½ to 596½ to 597½ to 598½ to 599½ to 600½ to 601½ to 602½ to 603½ to 604½ to 605½ to 606½ to 607½ to 608½ to 609½ to 610½ to 611½ to 612½ to 613½ to 614½ to 615½ to 616½ to 617½ to 618½ to 619½ to 620½ to 621½ to 622½ to 623½ to 624½ to 625½ to 626½ to 627½ to 628½ to 629½ to 630½ to 631½ to 632½ to 633½ to 634½ to 635½ to 636½ to 637½ to 638½ 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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1347.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

DEATH OF LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

THE Nestor of European Monarchs is no more! Leopold, King of the Belgians, died on Sunday last, at his palace of Laeken, His fame of life, which had flickered for some days, cannot be said to have gone out either unexpectedly or prematurely, and yet the announcement of the event excited, far and wide, a sensation nearly resembling a shock. The world parts with King Leopold as an old, familiar, and honoured friend, whose name and presence have been conspicuous in almost every scene of historical interest witnessed by this generation, and it cannot fully realise even yet his final exit from the stage of earthly being. The occurrence which successive warnings, each more emphatic than the last, had prepared everyone to anticipate, took all at last by surprise—as, indeed, such things generally do; and the first impulse stirred by the news of his decease was a kind of wonder, as though some strange thing had happened. This feeling would, no doubt, be more vivid in the Courts of Europe than on her Exchanges, for there are few of the Royal houses that have not lost in the departed Sovereign a relative either by blood or marriage; and it chanced that in him, more than in any contemporary Monarch, centred the threads which connect together the reigning families of Europe.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, was no ordinary man, nor has his life of between threescore and fourscore years been one of an ordinary type. The youngest of a large family reared by a petty German Duke in the troublous days of the first French Revolution, the Consulate, and the Empire, it was the lot of Prince Saxe-Coburg to be watching over the last illness of his father when Bonaparte seized and stripped his ducal territory. Driven from his birthplace, he entered into the military service of Russia, which, however, the imperious will of Napoleon subsequently brought to bear upon the Czar, obliged him to quit, and for the two or three years following he remained in obscurity. Fortune, which tested him with singular severity in the outset of his career without breaking his manly spirit, afterwards lavished her favours



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

upon him without corrupting it. He once more served in the Russian army, entered Paris with the Allied Sovereigns, accompanied them to England, where he attracted the affection of Princess Charlotte, became her husband amid the rejoicings of the British people, and, under the title of Duke of Kendal, settled down in quiet, virtuous, and blissful domesticity at Claremont. The happiness which gilded his married life, and the brilliancy with which it lighted up his prospects, proved, however, but too evanescent. The Princess was snatched from his embrace by death, and Leopold suddenly found himself a widower, bereft of wife, of babe, and of the position to which he seemed to have been destined. Thenceforth, until his acceptance of the Belgian throne, he lived in sorrow and retirement, but not without endearing himself to the people of England by his private virtues and his unostentatious exercise of public duties.

The revolution at Brussels, in September, 1830, separated the two peoples who, since the peace at Vienna, had submitted to the sway of the King of the Netherlands. Prince Leopold, who had previously declined the Crown of Greece, gladly bowed to the invitation of the Belgians that he would become their Constitutional King. He reigned over them for nearly five and thirty years. During that long period he had his troubles and his perils, as no doubt, he expected to have: but such was the wisdom of his rule that from first to last the admiration and attachment of his subjects steadily increased. He won their confidence by his single and disinterested pursuit of their advantage, in all things the friend of liberal progress, but took precedence of his own, not merely in his professions, but in his practice. Better than most men he understood the art of governing a high-spirited nation, for he ruled them by allowing them to rule themselves. An important element in their political contests, a sagacious counsellor, an affable, genial, kindly Monarch, he commanded their respect while he elicited their affection, and as well by his personal qualifications as by his prudent policy he secured the allegiance, while he promoted the interests, of his subjects.

But Leopold was something more than King of the Belgians. He held a pre-eminent dignity among the Sovereigns of Europe, allied with the family of England by a double tie; and by that of Russia by his sister's marriage, with that of Austria by the marriage of his eldest son, with the Emperor of Mexico by that of his daughter, and with the house of Orleans by his second wife, he counted a band of connexions which increased for and, having been honoured and trusted by all, it was his good fortune to be able to serve them in their mutual relations by his influence and delicate mediation. They willingly made him the arbiter of their minor differences, trusted him with their secrets, sought the assistance of his counsel, and recognised the prestige of his character and position. His success in the government of a State with clear and comprehensive vision, his calm and logical habit of mind, his disinterestedness of motive, his vast political information, and his long experience gave peculiar weight to his opinions, and tended to bring his influence to bear upon a far greater than he could have acquired by numerous battalions. In this regard he has left behind him no successor. His unique supremacy has passed away with him, and there is no survivor of the period with the fallen mantle of which the new Europe is indebted to him for his pacific influence, and for the gentle but effectual restraints it imposed upon restless ambition, it is reserved for posterity to learn. The present generation can only vaguely estimate the force of that moral power which he exerted, and may deem itself highly favoured if it have not to measure its strength and its extent by the change which the extinction of it will occasion.

Yet Mr. Leopold will not be ranked among the great men of the age. There was in him none of the innate force of genius. He gave birth to no grand conceptions. His intellect was rather shrewd than powerful, and he was more distinguished for averting good work by failing to originate it. His moral qualities did more than his intellectual to obtain and secure for him the confidence of Europe. Nor, perhaps, would these have raised him to the position he occupied but for that felicitous combination of circumstances which gave him a kind of patriarchal connection with so many reigning houses. The credit, however, is due to him, and it is of no mean order, that his merits never to the full height the summit of his elevation, and that he repaid by suitable conduct every advance of his position. In his case, the old adage which asserts the blindness of fortune appeared inapplicable: for in almost, and not without success, to justify by his personal bearing the happy chances which, one by one, extended the area, and added to the weight of his influence in the several Courts of Europe.

The death of this able and amiable Monarch will, doubtless, be painfully felt by our beloved Queen. To a considerable extent, of course, she must have been prepared for the event, since the advanced age of King Leopold, and the serious illnesses which, within the last few years, have shaken his vigorous constitution, precluded all reasonable hope of the protraction of his life beyond a few more years at furthest. Yet the bereavement which her Majesty is in this instance called upon to sustain, even though not without its mitigating features, has for her an aspect of special sadness. It cannot but reopen the wounds, hardly yet healed, which the loss of her mother and her Royal consort inflicted on her heart, and it will carry her back in thought and feeling to scenes of sorrow which, it was hoped, time had deprived of their most vivid colours and of their most distressing distinctness. We earnestly hope, however, that it will not affect the gracious intention of our Sovereign to restore her queenly presence to her people. She has become familiar with grief and sometimes its later billows dispel the depression caused by those which preceded it, perhaps by bringing the mind more completely within sight of the consolations which are appropriate to its trials. Her Majesty's subjects will deeply sympathise with her in this renewed breach in her circle of relationship. They will regret her loss as well for her sake as for the sake of high international interests; and if their Monarch should find her spirits equal to the resolution which has been announced in her name, their thankful hearts will be doubly gratified, and as much on her own as on their account they will proffer her, if possible, a welcome of enhanced cordiality.

INTERNATIONAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOW AT THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE International Fruit and Vegetable Show opened at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Saturday. As might be expected at this season of the year, the exhibitors assisted principally of apples and pears. There were, however, some fine pine-apples and grapes contributed by the nurserymen of the metropolis. The following medals were awarded:—The gold medal of the society for the best collection of fruit and vegetables produced in the garden of a Sovereign—awarded to Mr. Thomas Ingram, gardener to the Queen, Windsor. The gold medal of the society for the best collection of fruit and vegetables grown by any botanic or horticultural society in any part of the world—to the Horticultural Society of Copenhagen. The gold medal of the society for the best and most complete representative collection of fruit and vegetables from any of the colonies—to the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia. First Banksian gold medal for the best and most complete representative collection from the Presidencies of India—to collection from Presidency of Madras. The first gold Knightian medal of the society to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of first-class certificates—to Mr. Lewis Solomon, Covent-garden. There was a large assemblage of visitors, who appeared to enjoy the excellent music played by the band of the Royal Horse Guards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS,

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 14.

SINCE the first issue of the bulletins announcing the dangerous state of health of the King of the Belgians, the news of his death has been watched for with a degree of anxiety almost amounting to fear so much the fashion a few years ago to look upon this event as the certain signal for the disintegration of the Belgian kingdom, that people read the telegrams this morning as if Monday had come with the liveliest interest. The words "the city is tranquil" had, however, the effect of reassuring the public, and a considerable reaction in the direction on the part of the Belgian people; and a kind and cordial message sent by the Emperor of the French to the Queen of the Belgians, showed that there is at any rate no immediate danger from without. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant left Vichy at 10 o'clock this morning, at Compiègne; the Prince and Princess Holzendalern at once took their places in the train. The Duke of Brabant appears to be quite lonely for a few hours, and crossed over to England to pay a visit of condolence to Queen Victoria. The French Court has gone into mourning for three weeks, and the Paris world will do the same, of course, put back for a time.

The French Government has given the agreed six months' notice of their intention to determine the existing extradition treaty between France and England. The object in view in giving so long a notice is that the formalities required by the British law are so numerous and complex that during the interval the Government will have time to negle French criminal has been surrendered to the authorities by reason of the irregularities.

A new preacher has sprung up in Paris, on whom the mantle of the celebrated Lacordaire seems to have fallen. He is a Père Dominique Hyacinthe, a Carmelite friar, who draws crowded audiences to Notre Dame and interferes to listen to his discourses, generally upon moral themes, which he delivers in a style of elegance, and sometimes eloquence, that impresses equally the dispassionate as well as the more impulsive section of his audience. He is a man of personal appearance, whose eccentricities should extend beyond his pulpit whenever he preaches.

We learn from the Federal General Schofield has been for some little time past, and, as a matter of course, the French newspapers were not slow to find out the cause of it, and to give a wide range in connection with some important diplomatic mission. First it was the Mexican question; then it was the Chilian difficulty; next a commercial treaty; and finally the Monroe doctrine. But now that all doubts upon the subject, one of the most indefatigable of Parisian gossips has discovered that General Schofield and the Emperor's brother would have acted under similar circumstances, boldly called upon the General to explain the reasons which led him to depart of his visit to France. The General civilly informed his interrogator that he came over to France to see the fine arts, especially the fine arts which had a powerful and melodious voice and striking, if not always graceful action, he alluded to the General as the Grand Duke

ratification, on the part of the local Legislature, of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

General Grant has set out upon a Southern tour of inspection. It is reported that he will visit the Rio Grande.

Twelve hundred negroes have left Charleston to return to the employment of their former masters on Sea Island.

A collision had, we are told, occurred at Grenada, in Mississippi, between the soldiery and some armed negroes who were discovered concealing a large quantity of arms.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The death of Burgevine, who it is now stated was drowned while in irons, is likely to give trouble to the Chinese Government. Piracy was greatly increased, but a successful attack of the junk-boats on the pirates near Amoy is likely to check the nuisance.

It is satisfactory to learn from Japan that the other murderers of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird have been discovered and executed. The foreign Ministers have come to an expedition to open foreign trade at some not a place, the name of which has been forgotten.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

There are at length hopeful signs of a settlement of the dispute between the Legislative bodies at Melbourne, a conference between the Legislative Council and the Assembly having been agreed to, and the terms of an agreement drawn out. The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Oct. 24. The Governor, in his speech, said that the revenue would report for the year a deficit, but hoped to pull the back lands of the colony, in order to promote immigration.

The news from New Zealand is unsatisfactory. The natives are determined to carry on the war; they laughed at the Governor's peace proclamation, and have written to the messenger bearing copies of it. They had also committed other atrocities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

William Davey died, on Sunday week, at the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Asylum, Wood-green, in his ninetieth year.

Mr. Thomas Baring was on Wednesday unanimously elected a director of the Bank of England in place of Lord Revelstoke, deceased.

The annual distribution of medallions, medals, certificates of free education, and prizes to the students of the Royal Naval (Keyham) School of Art, took place, on Tuesday, at the school buildings, Hillfort-road.

The annual report of the Art-Union of London, with a list of members, has been issued, and bears witness to the continued prosperity and extended operations of the institution.

A society was formed, on Tuesday evening, at the Russell Literary and Scientific Institution, Great Coram-street. The attendance was large, and the union embraces a number of persons connected with the press.

The metropolitan main drainage system is complete, with the exception of the short link of low-level sewer which is to run under the Thames Embankment and the Embankment Railway.

On Thursday week the Toxophilite Society held its anniversary dinner in the Lower Hall, Regent's Park. Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Bart., C.B., was in the chair.

By the will of Mr. George Cox, of Coleshill-street, Belgrave-square, the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, receives £500, free of duty.

At a soirée given to the fellows of the Medical Society of London, on Tuesday evening, Dr. Alexander Morison, the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson Brewn, the president for the year, there was a large attendance of the most distinguished members of the medical profession and science.

The members of the Royal London Yacht Club held their annual dinner on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms. A very large number of the members and friends assembled, and the chair was filled by Admiral Rodolph Lake Lake-Lake.

The distribution of prizes to the London candidates for Oxford Local Examinations took place on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The hall was filled by the friends of the successful and unsuccessful candidates. The distribution was made by the Dean of Westminster, who congratulated the boys on the success which every year attended the London district, and it is numerous.

A densely-crowded meeting, under the auspices of the National Reform League, was held in St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday evening. A number of those who were present had dined together at the Holborn, and there held another meeting. In the hall Mr. Edmund Beales, the president of the league, occupied the chair, and delivered a long address. He was followed by fourteen or fifteen others, all of whom addressed the meeting, and resolutions and a memorial, to, according to the report, be forwarded to the Queen, were unanimously carried.

The Working Men's College, in Great Ormond-street, having more than doubled in number since its commencement, is greatly in want of a large lecture-room and other accommodation, and it is hoped that a handsome memorial to the late lamented founder may be the result. It is intended to place in the working class an enduring one over the fireside. The college has never before appealed to public support. Its present Royal Ground-street, governs private efforts, including the gift of £500 by the Principal, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, exceeded in public munificence any of such an appeal, and now it may fairly be regarded as a public institution the value of which is tried and known. There is no room for theological and other collections of the college, there is no room for Mr. Ruskin's classes, and to hold for the general meetings. Ten thousand pounds is wanted, and £2000 for a new building adapted for the purpose. Contributions may be sent to the "Working Men College Account," at the London and County Bank (Oxford-street branch).

A meeting of the Jurisprudence Department of the Social Science Association took place on Monday night, at their rooms in the Adelphi—Lord Brampton in the chair. A paper on "Trade Combinations" was read by Mr. H. J. Leppoc, of Manchester. He urged that the existing courts and procedure of litigation were inadequate to meet questions of business—1. The judges were not experienced in commercial matters and were liable to be misled by the evidence of witnesses. 2. Trade disputes were, in fact, not so much matters of litigation as of arbitration. Litigation was excessive. As a partial remedy for these evils, he urged that the members of the different Chambers of Commerce throughout the kingdom should unite in establishing courts of arbitration for deciding upon all commercial disputes, the decisions of which should be final from the courts of the several chambers. A discussion took place, in which Mr. Dennison, Q.C.; Mr. F. Hill; Dr. Furlonger; Mr. Hastings, Q.C.; Mr. Bigham, Q.C., and others took part. Lord Brougham said he felt the great difficulty which attended the question of the restriction of interference by the courts in commercial disputes.

The returns of 2162 children (1074 boys and 1088 girls) were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1889-98, the average number registered in London was 2160, and 2162 in the last week. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1453. It was the forty-sixth week of the year, and the average number of deaths in that week in the 10 years, with a correction for increase of population, was 1468. No case of cholera was registered in London during the week, and the disease was not fatal in any of the seventeen districts in which the total number of deaths was under the average. Eighty-five deaths were returned as caused by typhus, typhoid, and enteric fever, which were also under the average. There were sixty-three deaths from scarlatina. Four deaths by carriage accidents were registered in the week, and the average number of the present year 215 persons of various ages have been killed by horse conveyances in the streets of London. Fifty-seven deaths were registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday the births registered in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were as follows:—In London—births 2162, deaths 1453; in Edinburgh—births 316, deaths 190; in Glasgow—births 518, deaths 390; and in Dublin—births 173, deaths 134. The annual rate of mortality per 1000 persons living in London was 18·9; in Edinburgh, 21·8; in Glasgow, 23·4; in Dublin, 20·1; in Birmingham, 19·8; in Bristol, 18·1; in Leeds, 18·6; in Sheffield, 18·1; in Hull, 19·6; in Liverpool, 31·1; in Manchester, 30·0; in Salford, 30·8; in Portsmouth, 17·0; in Leicester, 16·0; in Bristol, 18·1; and in Norwich, 19·8.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment, last Saturday, in the case of Hamilton *v.* Graham, which was an appeal by the latter, who was charged with obtaining fees for his office to which he was not entitled. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that the case was very complicated, explained that Mr. Graham had misunderstood the terms of the recent Act, and supposed that it gave him what in fact it did not. He must, therefore, pay over what he had retained.

William Slattery, with whom Mr. Rex, of Rotspell-street, Lambeth, had such a desperate struggle for his life a few days ago, was taken before the South-west Police Court on Monday. Mr. Rex was also in attendance, and detailed the circumstances of the attempted murder and the struggle for possession of the revolver. Slattery was fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, as it has already been told. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

Another action for damages, arising out of the Brighton railway accident, was tried in the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, before Baron Pollock. The case was tried before Mr. Moss Jeffries, a member of the firm of Messrs. Defries, *jury at glove manufacturers*. The jury awarded him £1000 damages.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family according to the latest arrangements, will leave Windsor Castle early in the coming week for Osborne, where the Court will pass Christmas. The Queen's sojourn in the Isle of Wight will not exceed many weeks, after which her Majesty will return to Windsor Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, left Balmoral in a carriage and four. Countess Gleichen and Major-General and Lady Emily Seymour had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Yesterday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Christian, drove Mary Lascelles, deer-stalking, in a pony and four. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, drove in the grounds of the castle. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the infantry barracks at Windsor. Earl and Countess Granville entertained at dinner the honour of meeting their Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and rode in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in a pony and four. The Royal demesne. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Byng, took a drive. Earl and Countess Granville left the castle for London.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hohenlohe attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. Kingsley, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated. Subsequently the Queen received, with profound sorrow, the announcement of the loss which her Majesty and the Royal Family have sustained in the death of the King of the Belgians, the Queen's last surviving uncle and the last of his generation of the Royal House of Coburg. The death of the venerable and beloved Monarch, although not unexpected, is keenly felt by her Majesty and by the people of the Belgians. He was an affectionate relative and a most sagacious adviser, and when from childhood the Queen has recognised him as a friend. The deep interest in her Majesty's welfare was unceasing, and his memory will be ever revered by the Queen and her family. The King was always a wise counsellor of the Prince Consort, to whom his Majesty was warmly attached.

On Monday, it being indispensably necessary for the despatch of public business, the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Granville, Earl Cadogan, Lord Knutsford, and Mr. A. J. Balfour. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. Mr. Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council in Waiting, and attended her Majesty.

On Wednesday Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, went to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, and visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Count de Bastiani, with the castle for the Christmas season.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Helena, has visited the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore, for the purpose of inspecting the two Roman tombs recently discovered upon Mr. Alice's farm at Old Windsor. They have now been restored, at much expense, by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The preparations for the bridal trousseau of Princess Helena are in course of progress. Her Majesty's gift to the bride-elect remains, as yet, not yet been announced.

The following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, attached to the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, to be Equerry in Ordinary to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Count de Bastiani, with the castle for the Christmas season.

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The following appointments were issued through the Lord Chamberlain for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday, the 14th inst., for his late Majesty King Leopold of the Belgians:—Ladies and gentlemen in dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or jet. Gentlemen in uniform are to wear dress coats, or wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change into mourning on Thursday, the 14th inst., the ladies to wear black dresses with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The Queen and Royal Family will go into mourning. And on Thursday, the 28th of January next, the Court to go out of mourning.

The following is the Deputy Earl Marshal's order for a general mourning for the late King of the Belgians:—Her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice that, upon the melancholy occasion of the death of the late King of the Belgians, the Most Excellent Prince, uncle to her Majesty the Queen, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning. The Court will go into mourning, the 14th inst. The Queen does not require that the officers of the Army shall wear any other mourning than such as may be ordered on occasion of the death of Field Marshal his late Majesty the King of the Belgians than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms. The Master-General of the Ordnance and the officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Suffield and the guests staying at Sandringham, left Norwich, on Tuesday week, for the grouse on the Suffield side of the estate. The "bag" numbered 1079 head of game of various kinds. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lady Suffield and the ladies visiting at the house, joined the Prince and party during the day. The Prince was in command of the Norfolk regiment at which the band of the East Norfolk Militia played. Later in the evening a ball was given, at which a distinguished company assembled.

On Thursday week the Prince joined the meet of Lord Hastings' pack of harriers at Elsham Hall. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied and Lord Suffield and party, rode to the "meet." Lady Suffield and numerous ladies drove to the meet in carriages. The field numbered 300 horsemen. A large assemblage was also present in carriages. The Antiquarian, Lord Hastings, the Prince's host, was seen drawn blank, and the run fell incessantly throughout the day. At halfpast three o'clock the Prince and party left the meet for the house. This was the first "blank" the Prince had had during the season. In the evening there was a dinner party at the house, at which about sixty members of the aristocracy were present.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Lord Suffield and party, joined the meet of Lord Hastings' harriers at the house of the estate. The "bag" numbered nearly a thousand head, making a total of 1079 head of game killed by the Prince's party.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Cholmondeley and Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, left Gunton Park en route for Sandringham. It had been previously arranged that the Prince and Princess should visit Lord and Lady Suffield at Elsham Hall and partake of luncheon with them. Their Royal Highnesses, however, on receiving the extreme danger of the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness immediately decided upon proceeding to Sandringham, for postponing the visit. The Prince and Princess, upon leaving Gunton Park, were received by Lord and Lady Suffield at the Hall of Dunmore, Viscount Hamilton, the Hon. and Mrs. F. Stonor, and the Hon. Harbord Harbord. The party proceeded in a drag and two open carriages and four to Elsham Hall, where Lord and Lady Suffield upon the box of the drag. At the village of Hunworth, and Alby, and at Aylsham, the Prince and Princess were received by a number of the gentry of their Royal Highnesses. At Reepham horses were changed at the King's Head Hotel for Lord and Lady Suffield, and travelled by a special train to Dereham, where a halt was made for the Prince's servants to join the train. The journey was continued thence to Wolferton, whence the Prince and Princess drove to Sandringham House.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. G. R. Mason officiated. The Princess received intelligence of the death of the King of the Belgians. The union jack upon the tower of the church was lowered half-mast. The Prince and Princess observe the utmost privacy, and no visitors are staying in the house in consequence of the melancholy event. The death of the King has caused the postponement of several visits which his Royal Highness had arranged to pay to noblemen in the neighbourhood.

The Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at Marlborough House on Wednesday evening from Sandringham House. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his brother, Prince Arthur, left town yesterday (Friday) morning, by the South-Eastern mail express, from the Charing-cross railway station, en route for Brussels, to attend the obsequies of the late King of the Belgians. His Royal Highness is expected to return to England on Tuesday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

King Louis I., King of Portugal, who is known in connect, the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, and attended by a limited suite, arrived at Folkestone from Boulogne, at 4 P.M. on Monday last, by special train from the Albert Edward steam-packet, Captain Jenkins, South-Eastern Railway service. On the arrival of the boat at the pier, the Portuguese and Brazilian Ministers went on board to pay their respects and to escort their Majesties on shore. Captain Bacon superintended the landing. The King and Queen were received at the pier by Mr. J. F. Knight, traffic manager of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and Mr. S. Martin, secretary. These Majesties were received by Mr. Knight to the refreshment-room. At seven o'clock the King and Queen left the South-Eastern Railway, travelling in a state saloon by a special train upon the South-Eastern Railway. The train was under the charge of Mr. J. P. Knight, M.I.C.E. Mr. Tenton and Mr. Walker also travelled with the train, taking with them a portable telegraph instrument, for communication along the line, if required. A large number of persons assembled, who warmly greeted their Majesties. The King and Queen arrived at Victoria at seven o'clock, and proceeded, in one of Queen Victoria's carriages, to Claridge's Hotel, where they passed the night.

On Thursday the King and Queen went to Claremont and paid their respects to Queen Marie Amelie and the ex-Royal family of France.

Yesterday (Friday) morning their Majesties left the London and Railway station by the special tidal train of the South-Eastern Railway for Dover-Admiralty Pier, at 10.30 A.M. Their Majesties will embark at Folkestone on board the South-Eastern Railway Company's special steamer Albert Edward for Boulogne.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE,

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Count de Paris, arrived at the Grosvenor Hotel, on Thursday evening, from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses, who, with their suites, left town yesterday (Friday) morning by the South-Eastern mail express, en route for Brussels, to attend the funeral of their kinsman, the late King of the Belgians.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Count de Bastiani, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday, upon his return to the Continent. His Serene Highness travelled to London and proceeded thence, upon the South-Eastern Railway, by the twenty-minutes-past-twelve train, from Charing-cross station to Dover, arriving thither at a quarter past three P.M. He was met and received by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, attached the Prince to Dover, and afterwards received the Prince. His Serene Highness was received at Admiralty Pier, by Captain Bruce, R.N., the Admiralty Superintendent; Sir Luke Smithett, and Mr. W. Cook, the Dover Harbour Superintendent. He was on board the Government paddle-yacht Victoria and Albert, and crossed the Channel to Calais, en route to Berlin.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset and Captain Purvis, were expected to arrive at their residence at St. James's Palace yesterday (Friday) from Cambridge.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Hatzfeldt left the Prussian Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Monday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Rosslyn at their seat, Thornham Hall, Suffolk.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, at Penshurst Place, Kent.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador returned to Chandos House, Cavendish-square, on Saturday last, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury at Savernake Forest, Hants.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands has arrived at Rome, her physicians having recommended her to winter in the sheltered valley, on account of the remarkable mildness of its climate.

Mr. W. B. Young, of Florence, has given £100 to the funds of University College Hospital.

From Rome we learn that the Pontifical grenadiers have captured several land chiefs.

A telegram from Teheran, dated Nov. 14, reports that the choice of the Persian Ministry has engaged the attention of the Shah's Government because of the incidence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Turkey has contracted a new loan of £6,000,000. The contract has been made with the Credit Mobilier of Paris, and will be issued at the rate of 90. Constantinople, Smyrna, and Paris stock-jobbers.

King Louis I. of Bavaria, travelling under the name of Count de Sponheim, expired on the 29th ult. at the Chateau des Mollisons-Cannes, where apartments have been secured for him for the season.

A series of the most complete field-day evolutions, representing a siege fight, in which the whole of the cavalry, mounted, and the artillery, horse and field, of the Aldershot Division, engaged, took place, at Bentel-heath, near Pirbright, in the presence of Major-General Wauchope, C.B., commanding the Brigade of Guards.

Cambridge House, so well known as the town house of Lord Palmerston, and, more recently, as that which many continental princes have been circulated, has been let to the Naval and Military Club, which at present has premises in Piccadilly. The rental is understood to be £1200 a-year—an increase of £1000 per annum.

A permanent post-office has been set up between the Boers and the central telegraph office at Berlin. Between the two there have been placed two stations, at a distance of 10 miles each, and by means of fly or of them telegraphic despatches deposited at the Boers are carried to the nearest station, and from there are sent on to their address. A reverse takes place from our minute to a minute and a half.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students at the Royal Academy of Arts took place on Saturday last. The gold medal for the best historical picture was awarded to Mr. Cuthbert Rossiter; the gold medal for the best composition in sculpture to Mr. Percival Hall, the gold medal for the best painting from the antique to Mr. Frederick Cayley Robinson, and the gold medal for the best painting from the life to Mr. Hall. The first premium ever awarded by the council to a lady was that year gained by Miss Edith Corbet Fellowes. Other prizes were made for the encouragement of the school of painting.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs of London, left the Mansion House to the Guildhall, and thence to the Bridewell Hospital, where he presided at a meeting convened by the governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, a meeting which takes place once a year in the presence of the civic authorities. The meeting was for the purpose of considering a report of the Corporation, and affords maintenance and instruction, either to their children in life, or to their memories after death, of both sexes, the offspring of the London Orphan Asylum, and was accompanied by Mr. Cockerell, the chairman, and other members of the committee.

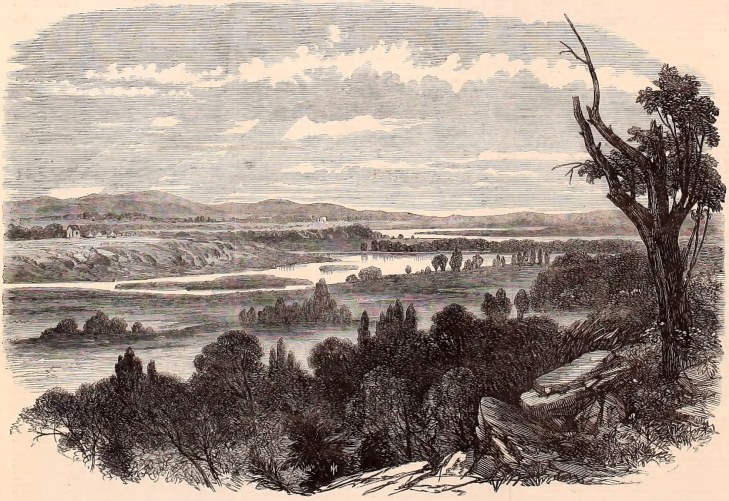
A meeting of clergy and laity was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria-street, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the propriety of supporting a society having for its object a revival of lay orders in the Church of England. It is proposed that the society shall consist of members of the Anglican Church, and that it shall be governed by a president and council and other officers. It is urged by the promoters of the new society that the time appears to have arrived for the formal recognition by the Church of lay agents or assistants to the clergy, or ministers, inasmuch as there are many laymen who would be willing to serve as lay deacons, to help the clergy in their parochial work with their pastors, provided that they were not obliged to a perpetual performance of the duties of the diaconate, but were to such daily labours as are instructed to baptize catechise, and preach. Many communicants, it is stated, of various religious bodies, have offered their support to the proposed society, and several of these are willing at once to take upon themselves the duties of lay deacons.



BOTANY BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES, WITH BOTANY HEADS IN THE DISTANCE.

BOTANY BAY AND COOK'S RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE beautiful winding river named after the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, flows into the upper or western extremity of Botany Bay. Across this sheet of water, at a distance of six miles from Sydney, a dam has been constructed, the road over which leads to Illawarra, with its lovely tropical scenery, and the fertile districts of Kiania and Shoalhaven. On the banks of Cook's River the artist meets with many romantic scenes, one of which is shown in our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Samuel Elyard. In some places the river passes through low and thickly-wooded groves, whilst in others the banks are bold and rocky. Here and there is a pleasant villa,



COOK'S RIVER DAM, BOTANY BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

with its orchard, arrayed at times with blossoms of exquisite hues. The river may be traced to its source a few miles inland. The dam, which forms the subject of one of Mr. Elyard's sketches, is about eight miles from Botany Heads. The view presented in our first Engraving is a continuation of the other, and shows the Heads of Botany Bay, with the waters of Cook's River winding into that bay.

THE PROPOSED ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, AT STANGATE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

Our Illustration shows the design of Mr. Henry Currey, architect to the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, for the proposed range of buildings at Stangate, on the Lambeth side of the Thames, but above Westminster Bridge. The ground which has been obtained for the site, including a portion of the south-side Thames embankment, to be constructed by Mr. Thomas Webster for the Metropolitan Board of Works, extends no less than 1760 ft. in length, from the gardens of Lambeth Palace to the abutments of Westminster Bridge. The boundary of the ground in Palace New-road and Crosier-street is very irregular; but the depth of the ground in the centre, where the head-quarters of the hospital, the staff of resident medical officers, and the operating theatres are located in the building with the entrance-hall, is 285 ft., and the depth at the Westminster Bridge end is 220 ft., whilst it is much less at the opposite end. The several blocks of building, it will be seen, are placed at a distance of 125 ft. from each other, the centre court having a width of 300 ft. Corridors run the whole length of the hospital on the ground and one-pair stories, and connect the several blocks. These corridors are lighted by large windows on both sides; and, in the event of its being deemed necessary to isolate any particular block, it can be done by putting screens across the corridors and removing the sashes from the windows. These corridors are not carried higher than the one-pair story, but the flat roof over forms a means of communication to the several blocks on the two-pair story. The blocks are placed at right angles to the corridor, from which a passage leads direct to the wards, and on one side of which is the staircase.

The wards are designed to be 28 ft. in width by 120 ft. in length, and 15 ft. in height, and will accommodate twenty-eight beds, giving a cubic capacity for each patient of 1800 ft. The beds are placed at distances of 8 ft. from centre to centre, and the windows are arranged alternately with the beds, at a level, to enable a patient to look out of them. Small wards for two beds, immediately contiguous to, but not communicating with, the general wards, are provided in each block for the reception of special cases, which it may be deemed desirable to separate from the other patients. These wards will have a cubic capacity of 1800 ft. per bed, or of 3600 ft. when used for a single patient. On the other side of the passage are placed the sisters' room, the bales of the staircases are occupied by large lifts and ventilating-shafts. The closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms attached to each ward are projected from the main building, and are cut off from the ward by intercepting lobbies, with windows on both sides.

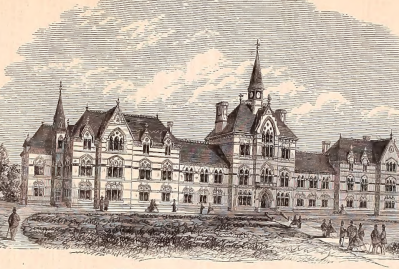
The main hospital may be said to commence on the first floor, and consists of three tiers of wards, there being four smaller wards provided on the ground floor for the reception of accidents. The accommodation will be sufficient altogether for 588 patients. All applicants for relief at the hospital will enter at the covered porch in Palace New-road, near to Crosier-street.

The general entrance to the hospital is placed in the centre, and will be approached from Palace New-road. The entrance-hall is capacious, forming the substructure of the chapel. The steward's, or superintendent's offices are placed immediately in front of the entrance-hall.

On the right of the entrance-hall is placed the principal staircase, which leads direct to the corridor on the first floor, and communicates with the resident medical officers' apartments, which consist of sixteen rooms, including a common-room for the use of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital. Two operating theatres are provided, of ample dimensions, to admit of a large attendance of pupils, with private rooms adjoining. The dispensary and surgery are in the main corridor; the laboratory and store-rooms are below. The kitchen is in the ground floor of the first block of buildings to the right of the centre, and the matrons' and nurses' apartments in the first block to the left.

The administration department, including the board-rooms, committee-rooms, and treasurer's offices, will be lodged in the block of buildings at the Westminster Bridge end, approached from the bridge. The houses of some resident officers will be in Palace New-road. The chapel, in the centre of the building, is designed to give 300 sittings. The museums, school buildings, and lecture-theatres are proposed to be placed at the southern end of the whole range.

The building is to have fireproof floors throughout, formed with wrought and rolled iron joists and concrete. The floors will be of oak, and the wall-surfaces finished with Keene's or Parian cement. The terrace towards the river is proposed to be kept 4 ft. above the public footway. This, with the height of the parapet (3 ft. 6 in.), will prevent overlooking. The whole building, or rather pile of buildings, will probably be faced with stone, and the cost is estimated at £360,000.



THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, CROYDON.

THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, CROYDON.

One of our Engravings represents the building at Russell-hill, Croydon, now approaching its completion, erected for the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, on behalf of which an effective appeal was made by Mr. Leaf, the chairman at the dinner which took place on Tuesday week at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., being likewise among the guests and speakers on that occasion. Mr. Leaf, who is treasurer to this useful institution, remarked that he was induced to accept that office by the fact that the originators of it, the young men themselves, showed their sincerity and earnestness in the cause by subscribing amongst themselves the sum of £3000, as a pledge of their determination to carry it through. He was also further induced by the fact that the constitution of the school was based upon the broadest principles of Christian benevolence, its benefits being limited to no sect or denomination, but open to all creeds. It was little more than eleven years since these schools were first founded, and many there were who anticipated their failure, but happily there were others who, relying on the success of sound and liberal principles and the earnestness of the promoters, determined to surmount all difficulties, not the least of which was the providing



PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS OF ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL AT STANGATE, LAMBETH, ABOVE WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

of a suitable building in which to conduct the schools. Their progress had been most successful and most encouraging, more than 150 children had been already received into the schools; and at present there were ninety-five on the books, being twenty more than at any former period. All who had testified their interest by their presence that evening would, he was sure, be gratified by the measure of success already attained, and would look forward to the opening of the schools on Burnell-hill as the most interesting period in the history of the institution. He had made it his business to visit the work himself from time to time, and he thought they would all have reason to be satisfied. As to the cost, they had the assurance of the builder that it would not materially exceed the estimate; but those who had dabbled in bricks and mortar would rather wait till the end of the year before praise was awarded to the architect, which, it was hoped, he would then be justly entitled to. He was sure that which the building was to be paid for and completely finished, he thought he might rely upon those who were Anglicans to give a willing, liberal, and hearty support to an institution so eminently calculated to conduce to the well-being of the people—a most generous effort was all that was required to complete the work that had been begun, and encouraged so far. He felt assured that they would not only feel it their interest, but their proud duty and pleasure to carry it to a successful issue, and he called upon them to make this effort now. As men of business they knew the value of what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He therefore commended this noble institution to their generosity, believing that they would liberally contribute to maintain the orphans of that class with whom they were most intimately connected, and by whose ability, industry, and fidelity their affairs had been conducted.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at China Lodge, Forest-hill, the wife of F. J. Angier, of the London and China Telegraph, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Dundalk House, Ireland, the wife of Captain Henry Marshall, 18th Royal Lancers, of a son.

On Sept. 14, at Stanley, Falkland Islands, the wife of the Hon. William Rawdon Fytze of a son.

On Aug. 31, at Rock Cliff, Monmouth, the wife of Captain George Campbell Ross, of Daughters.

On Oct. 28, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of Robert Barclay, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Bedford-square, the wife of Dr. R. H. Brandt, Esq., of Hong-Kong, Plenipotentiary, R.S., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., the wife of Thomas Johnstone Wilson, Esq., of Straguhan House, Dumfries, N.B., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Stone-cot Hill, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Henry B. Stone, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 3, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh, the wife of John B. Brown-Sheffield, of Findrette and Huntly Hall, Aberdeenshire, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Woeburn House, Bucks, the wife of Alfred Gibby, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Brighton, by the Rev. G. Scarisbrick, Minister of St. John's, Woolwich, assisted by the Rev. J. Arnott, M.A., of Morriston, Swansea, Harry Mainwaring Symonds, Esq., H.M. Military Store Staff, to Louisa Ellen, daughter of the late George Hutridge, Esq., No. cards.

On the 31st inst., at Christ Church, Saffron Hill, by the Rev. Russell, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. T. Ridyard, Curate in charge of Christ Church, John Lewis Roy, Esq., late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, to Elizabeth Wilcocks, eldest niece of Mr. and Mrs. Horsbrin, at The Grescent, Brighton.

On the 14th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Joseph W. Ayre, Charles O. F. Cator, Esq., of 8, Byron-terrace, son of Lady Lucinda Cator, to Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Baker, Bart., of 4, Hyde Park-square.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., in Deuia, South Australia, the infant son of Robert Rankin, Esq., of that city.

On the 5th inst., at St. Asaph, Flintshire, Sarah Brooks, aged 76, relict of John Saunders, Esq., of Cleve Hill, Weston, near Bath.

On the 6th inst., at Bedford-square, Elizabeth Hodgson, Ernest Stuart, infant son of James M'Henry, Esq.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23.

SUNDAY, Dec. 17.—Third Sunday in Advent. Death of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, 1724; and of Bolivar, liberator of South America, 1830.

MONDAY, 18.—Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579. Sun rises, 8.8; sets, 3.53. Length of day, 7h. 45m. Moon's changes: New moon, 4h. 51m. a.m., Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.

TUESDAY, 19.—Fierce Battle of Dreux (Montmorency defeated the Huguenots, under Condé), 1562. Died, 1851, Duke of M. W. Taunton, Independence, 1851.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. First General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1560. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected President of the French Republic, 1848.

THURSDAY, 21.—St. Thomas the Apostle. Battle of Fernechai (the Sikhs defeated by Gough on this and the next day), 1845. Sun rises, 8.9; sets, 3.53. Winter quarter begins.

FRIDAY, 22.—Alexandria taken by the Caliph Omar, 640. Ismail stormed by Suwarrow, with immense slaughter, 1790.

SATURDAY, 23.—St. Victoria, virgin and martyr. Annunation of Henri de Lorraine, the Great Duke of Guise, 1588. Antwerp taken by the French, 1832.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5 m. 5 h. 35 m.	6 m. 6 h. 5 m.	6 m. 6 h. 35 m.	7 m. 7 h. 5 m.	7 m. 7 h. 35 m.	8 m. 8 h. 5 m.	8 m. 8 h. 35 m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY READ OF THERMOMETER.					WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	General Direction.	Miles.	Hours.	Inch.
	Inches.	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches.	Inch.
6	29·760	49·2	47·0	·92	E.	208	ESE. SSE.	·007
7	29·521	39·5	49·1	·93	10	49·3	51·9	SSW. WSW.	256	·020
8	29·243	46·5	44·3	·81	10	49·3	51·9	W.	227	·000
9	29·156	49·9	48·5	·76	10	42·0	46·9	E.	70	·020
10	29·437	44·1	41·2	·71	10	38·2	45·7	E.	110	·000
11	29·647	41·1	37·4	·71	9	39·7	45·7	NE. NNE. N.	141	·000
12	29·610	40·2	39·1	·76	9	39·7	45·7	NE.	141	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·760	29·521	29·243	29·156	29·437	29·647	29·610
Temperature of Air	49·9°	47·7°	46·5°	49·2°	44·1°	41·1°	40·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	47·0°	46·1°	44·3°	48·5°	42·7°	39·4°	39·1°
Direction of Wind	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	E.	E.	N.E.	N.E.

PICTURE-FRAMES for the TRADE.—BIRCHWOOD, Manufacturer, Gill Frame, Glass, and Back, 3s. by the dozen, 9s. 6d. 9-in. Frame, Glass, and Back, 1s. each. Portrait Frames, Oval and Square, Glass and Back, 6d. each. Sconce and Bracket, all Gold, 21s. each. Every Article, and 20 St. Martin's-lane. Established 1803.

WAVERLEY PEN.—"Writes with the ease and facility of a quill."—Vide Standard. Sold by all Stationers, or sent for 14 stamps.—MACNIVEN and CAMERON, No. 97, Newgate-street, London, E.C.; 23, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

GASELIERS in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze. Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
F. M. WILLIAMS and CO., Manufacturers, Grand Depôt, 31, High Holborn, W.C.

DENCUALITY.—PORTRAITS, 12 for 2s. 6d., within 14 days. Send a Carte-de-visite and stamps. EXACT COPIES returned, with original. Order, MOUNTED and FINISHED.—NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 55, Bedford-row, London.—W. ANDERSON, Manager.

MONEY ADVANCED, at 5 per cent, without unnecessary publicity or delay, on freehold, reversionary, or Company property, and on personal security, from all parts of town or country.—Mr. MORRIS, 11, Bouverie-buildings, Fleet-st.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. BUNN and FALCONER. Every Evening, during the week, at Seven, PUTS MORNING PERFORMANCES, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, Thursday, 28; Friday, 29; and Saturday, 30; and every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, during the month of January, 1866, at Seven, a MORNING PERFORMANCE, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled LITTLE KING PUTTER; or, Harlequin Hop o' my Thumb and the Ogre and Walking Cap. The gorgeously-beautiful discharge of the decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of Scenic Surprises and Transformation Wonders on account of the Christmas Holidays. The Grand Ballet of Nations, arranged and produced entirely by Mr. Oscar Byrne. Every scene entirely new. The Costumes by Mr. Thomas, unrivalled exclusively for the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The general action of the Pantomime by Mr. Harry Boleno. The Music by Mr. Frederick Clay. Harlequin, Mr. Harry Boleno; Clown, Mr. Charles Thompson; Pantaloon, Mr. Harry Payne; Columbine, Miss Emily Soldene; Miss E. Farnsbee, Miss Clara Morgan, Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. Barsby, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Bland, Mr. Elliot Galer, Master Percy Roselle, Miss Rosina Wright, and the whole of the Company. Preceded by a Comedietta, entitled A Double Conquest. Harry Dalton and Mr. C. Millward. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d. Dress Circle, 7s. First Circle, 5s. Upper Circle, 3s. 6d. Pit, 2s. Lower Boxes, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven. Tickets and places to be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.—Every Evening, at Seven, the Comedy of MR. NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY. Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond.—MONDAY and Tuesday, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, MR. NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY.—Saturday, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, next week, MR. and MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, for the last time, will appear in his Entertainment entitled AT HOME. Followed by the Farce entitled MR. NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY.—Thursday, Mr. Charles Mathews's Last Night but One.—Box Office open from Ten to Five. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; First Circle, 5s.; Upper Circle, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven. Tickets and places to be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Kean. Every Evening, at Seven, the Play of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Mr. Charles Kean. LAST TIME BUT ONE. TO-MORROW (Saturday) and MONDAY, Dec. 18, LAST NIGHTS. To conclude with the Farce of MASTER CLARKE. Mr. Charles Kean. Tuesday, Dec. 19, and during the Week, Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN. Mr. Charles Kean. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Dress Circle, 7s. First Circle, 5s. Upper Circle, 3s. 6d. Pit, 2s. Lower Boxes, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On SATURDAY, DEC. 23, will be produced a New Drama with local and topical features, entitled THE LIFE OF LONDON. Written by Mr. Tom Taylor. Scenery by Mr. Beverley. New Scenery by Mr. T. Grieve. For the purpose of stage representation some slight alterations have been made in Pierce Egan's "Life in London," but the thinking of the piece throughout is faithful to the text of Sir Walter Scott.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Kean.—Every Evening, at Seven, the Play of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Mr. Charles Kean. LAST TIME BUT ONE. TO-MORROW (Saturday) and MONDAY, Dec. 18, LAST NIGHTS. To conclude with the Farce of MASTER CLARKE. Mr. Charles Kean. Tuesday, Dec. 19, and during the Week, Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN. Mr. Charles Kean. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Dress Circle, 7s. First Circle, 5s. Upper Circle, 3s. 6d. Pit, 2s. Lower Boxes, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Every Evening, at Seven, the Drama of FRANCIS—No. 7.1. Tools. At Eight, HIS VAN WINKLE; or, The Story of Penny Pickle. Mr. Webster, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Fawcett. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Dress Circle, 7s. First Circle, 5s. Upper Circle, 3s. 6d. Pit, 2s. Lower Boxes, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Shepherd. The Opening of the New Surrey Theatre, Dec. 18, under the management of Mr. Shepherd, with a Grand Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY QUEEN; or, Harlequin and the Seven Sisters of the Rainbow. Harlequin, Mr. Shepherd; Clown, Mr. Conquest; Pantaloon, Mr. Rogers; Columbine, Miss Rosa Leo. Preceded by a Comedy, entitled A Sack of Potatoes. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Dress Circle, 7s. First Circle, 5s. Upper Circle, 3s. 6d. Pit, 2s. Lower Boxes, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK (Specially Attractive), Every Evening, Concerts of Vocal and Instrumental Music, by Mr. Manns and Full Orchestra. Grand Display of Fireworks, by Messrs. Brock, at 9 o'clock. Ascent, Anne Gosman, the Wizard of the North, Frederic Macaire, Grand Organ, Palace Band, Handel Festival Choir, Gymnastic Exercises, Illuminated scenic Fountains, Crystal Palace Library, Museum, Picture Gallery, with many recent additions to the extensive collection of modern Paintings, Sculpture, Models, &c. Open from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; on Saturdays, 2s. 6d.; season-tickets, the Handel Festival and other Attractions of the Crystal Palace. One Sailing Trip Every Week from Hungerford Bridge to Crystal Palace and back, Wednesday, at Half-past One. Fare for the Trip, including Admission to the Palace, 2s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—Unusual Combination of Specialties and Attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—GREAT PREPARATIONS.—Christmas Holiday Announcements Everyday.—More fun than ever.—Admission, 1s.; on Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—CHRISTMAS WEEK.—Twice daily.

GRAND TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Twice daily.

CHRISTMAS TREAT for JUVENILES.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Twice daily.

TWENTY THOUSAND SPECTATORS and FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Twice daily. Commencing on Boxing Day.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their Popular Entertainment, A PECULIAR FAMILY; after which, Dec. 18, and every Evening during the week, MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Last Week but One on the LARGE EGYPTIAN HALL, in their New Comic Entertainment, RIPPLES on the RIVER, by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, Every Evening (except Wednesday and Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday at Three. "The Prince of the Revellers." Every Night (except Saturday), and on Saturdays at Three, the Entertainment entitled MY MOTHER-IN-LAW'S MAID. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Manager, Mr. Frederick Bennett.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS."—Mr. Thurton will appear at the QUEEN DOG and MINE THE BACK DOOR, at the COBURG EXCHANGE, Edward-street, Hackney-road, To-MORROW Afternoon, in the Morning, Downstairs Lodge, Woodbridge, Suffolk.—Manager, Mr. J. Merthy.

GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE ALLEGHANIANS, the Original Christy Minstrels of the ARE, and Acrobatic Gymnasts, EXCLUSIVE and SOLE PROPRIETORS. The troupe was organised in 1846. They will give their Entertainment EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and on Wednesday and Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Manager, Mr. Frederick Bennett. Secretary, Mr. Stalls, 3s., which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall. Business Manager, Mr. J. Merthy. Acting Manager, Mr. Frederick Bennett.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight.—The only original and unrivalled Entertainment of MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, entitled PRIVATE BOXES, and their popular Entertainment, entitled A PECULIAR FAMILY. Mr. John Parry will appear in his Musical Entertainment, entitled MUSICAL CHAIRS, and his Musical Sketch, entitled MY WIFE'S LODGERS. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Keith and Prowse's, 48, Cheapside; and Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street. Business Manager, Mr. Frederick Bennett. Acting Manager, Mr. Arthur Lewis. Secretary, Mr. Hall, Piccadilly, and on account will they appear at any subsequent hall.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the Christmas Holidays, commencing BOXING DAY, the ALLEGHANIANS will perform Every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places to be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre from Ten till Five. Tickets and Places may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall. Manager, Mr. Frederick Bennett.

SODARE.—271st REPRESENTATION.—THEATRE of MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—MARVELS in MAGIC and VENTRILOQUISM. Every Evening, at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday at Three, Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, Mr. George Cooke, and Mr. Cecil Lewis, in their Entertainment, illustrated by the mysterious Illusions of THE SPHINX, and by the celebrated Indian Basket Feat; as early as Tuesday next, Dec. 19, Wednesday, Every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday at Three, Stalls, at Mitchell's, Old Bond-street, and Box-office, Egyptian Hall. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Manager, Mr. John Nevil Maskelyne.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS and Mr. FAY, having returned from Paris, where they have performed before the Emperor and Empress, the FIVE PUBLIC SEANCES, at the BANQUET-HOUSE ROOMS, on MONDAY, DEC. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, at Eight o'clock precisely. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Back Seats, 2s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Admission at Eight. Private Seances to be made to Mr. E. Cox, 11, Northumberland-street, W.C.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street.—New Addition—a Full-length Portrait Model taken from Life, of CHARLOTTE WISEMAN. Open from Eleven till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten p.m. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten, Half price.—EDGAR SHEPPARD.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk.—R. HARTLEY, Sec.

MRS. CAMERON'S FIRST EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS, OPEN until the End of THIS MONTH, at the GALLERY, 3, Pall-mall East.—Entrance free.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. MICHAEL COSTA. THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, the Thirty-fourth Annual Christmas Performance of THE MESSIAH. Vocalists, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The Band and Chorus, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of, as usual, 500 performers.
Tickets—Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area or Gallery, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s. Should be secured at once.

EXETER HALL.—DEC. 20.—THE MESSIAH.—Christmas Day performance by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, and Chorus 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Weiss. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 2s. Every Ticket admits to the Grand Rehearsal on Saturday next, Dec. 23. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to fill vacancies in the Choir should attend this Rehearsal.

EXETER HALL.—The NEW TENOR in "THE MESSIAH" NEXT WEDNESDAY.
Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—SECOND PERFORMANCE.
"He exceeded a reasonable expectation, and was enormously called upon to repeat: 'If with all your hearts' and 'Thou shalt break them.' Mr. Weiss is a tenor singer of the first class."—Vide Times, Dec. 14. "Mr. Weiss, the new tenor, fully justified the expectations that were formed of him. His voice is of fine quality, and his style unaffected and genuine. 'If with all your hearts' and 'Thou shalt break them' were given with a degree of finish and expression that left little to be desired, and there were sung with such truly fine taste as to win the vehement applause of the great audience."—Vide Morning Post, Dec. 14. "Mr. Weiss, the new tenor, possesses a voice of fine quality, and sings with much taste and expression. He was encored for 'If with all your hearts.' He secured one of the most hearty re-demands ever heard within the walls of Exeter Hall for 'Thou shalt break them.' Mr. Weiss's voice is a tenor of fine quality, and his style unaffected and genuine."—Vide Daily Telegraph.—Conductor, Mr. Willcox. Had a great success."—Illustrated London News. "A tenor singer of the first class."—Vide Times. "Mr. Weiss, the new tenor, possesses a voice of the highest degree of excellence, and sings with much taste and expression. He was called upon to repeat Handel, if not in musical history generally. Mr. Weiss gave evidence of a thorough knowledge of the principles of vocalisation, and accomplishment which, with proper training, will make him a first-rate tenor."—Illustrated London News. "A tenor singer of the first class."—Vide Times. "Mr. Weiss, the new tenor, fully justified the expectations that were formed of him. His voice is of fine quality, and his style unaffected and genuine. 'If with all your hearts' and 'Thou shalt break them' were given with a degree of finish and expression that left little to be desired, and there were sung with such truly fine taste as to win the vehement applause of the great audience."—Vide Morning Post, Dec. 14. "Mr. Weiss, the new tenor, possesses a voice of fine quality, and sings with much taste and expression. He was encored for 'If with all your hearts.' He secured one of the most hearty re-demands ever heard within the walls of Exeter Hall for 'Thou shalt break them.' Mr. Weiss's voice is a tenor of fine quality, and his style unaffected and genuine."—Vide Daily Telegraph.—Conductor, Mr. Willcox. Had a great success."—Illustrated London News. "A tenor singer of the first class."—Vide Times. "Mr. Weiss, the new tenor, possesses a voice of the highest degree of excellence, and sings with much taste and expression. He was called upon to repeat Handel, if not in musical history generally. Mr. Weiss gave evidence of a thorough knowledge of the principles of vocalisation, and accomplishment which, with proper training, will make him a first-rate tenor."—Illustrated London News. "A tenor singer of the first class."—Vide Times. Conductor, Mr. Charles Salaman. Mr. Weiss's Second Appearance this Season at Exeter Hall

THE ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, near London.—Mr. ALLEN APPLICATIONS respecting NEW PUPILS must now be made to the Principal, the Rev. RICHARD, Hanwell College, Middlesex.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.
LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS.
CHRISTMAS LECTURES adapted to a JUVENILE AUDITORY.
Prof. TYNDALL, F.R.S.—On Lectures, "On Sound," on Dec. 26, 28, 30, 1865; Jan. 2, 4, 6, 1866.
BOTANIC LECTURE, 1866.
Prof. TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Two Lectures, "On Heat," on Tuesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 23 to Feb. 22.
Prof. FRANKLAND, F.R.S.—Eight Lectures, "On the Non-Metallic Elements," on Saturdays, Jan. 27 to March 17.
Prof. H. WARINGTON SMYTH, A.M., F.R.S.—Six Lectures, "On the Way to Observe in Nine Acts," on Saturdays, Jan. 20 to Feb. 24.
Rev. G. HENSLOW.—Four Lectures "On Structural and Systematic Botany, considered with reference to the Principles of Natural Selection," on Mondays, Jan. 29 to Feb. 19.
The Friday Evening Meetings will begin on Jan. 19. The Discourses before Easter will probably be delivered by Prof. TYNDALL, Mr. G. W. HUNT, Prof. STANLEY, Mr. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, Prof. ODLING, Dr. FRANKLAND, Dr. HOFFMANN, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Mr. Justice PLANCHÉ, and Captain DOUGLAS GALTON.
To the Friday Evening Meetings members and their friends only are admitted.
ALFRED RICHARDS, Secretary.
Prof. FRANKLAND, F.R.S.—Four Lectures, "On the Non-Metallic Elements," on Tuesdays and Thursdays, April 10 to April 19.
Sir RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural History Collections.—Six Lectures, "On Natural Selection," on Saturdays, April 14, 21, and 28.
Prof. TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Two Lectures, "On Light," on Thursdays, April 26 and May 3.
Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures, "On the Methods and Results of Ethnology," on Tuesdays and Thursdays, May 1 to May 24.
Prof. ARCHER HIND, M.A.—Six Lectures, "On the Application of Physical Geography and Geology to the Fine Arts," on Tuesday, May 1 to June 5.
An Extra Meeting will probably be given by Prof. ROLLESTON, "On Human Remains," on Wednesday, April 11. Monday, April 30; and Wednesday, April 25.
The Rev. H. H. MILMAN, Librarian and Secretary.—The Library will be Closed from Dec. 20, to Jan. 2, inclusive. Alexander Herschel, Esq., Henry Drummond, Prof. Archer Hind, Prof. Odling, and Prof. Frankland.
The Library will be open for admission to all those Courses of Lectures to Two Guineas. To a single Course of Lectures, One Guinea or Half a Guinea, according to the length of the course.
The Guinea academical membership members are requested to apply to the Secretary.
Non-members can be proposed at any meeting by Members. When proposed they are admitted to all the lectures, to the Friday evening meetings, and to the library and reading-room; and their families are admitted to the lectures at a reduced charge.
Payments—First year, Two Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a year; or a composition fee of Twenty Guineas.
Prospectuses when prepared may be had in the hall. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.
December, 1865.

LAY or SUB-DIACONATE.—The time appearing to have arrived for the formal recognition by the Bishops of the Order of Lay Agents as auxiliaries to the ordained Ministry, and it being believed that there are many Laymen who would gladly enter the Order if they knew that there was a fair prospect of their being ordained—provided that they were not themselves in a position to desire it—the Committee of the duties to be interested to form—a body of Laity and Clergy have joined this public invitation, recommending applications to any members of the Union of Bodies of every rank, nobleman, gentlemen, men in professions, trades, and trade, or may be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Hoffmann, Secretary, 1, Old Bond-street, London, W.; to the Rev. Archdeacon Cooper, who has been authorised to receive them; or to the Rev. Edward Monro, Vicar of Gorton Mary Brook, 7, Godliman-street, Doctors-commons, London, E.C.
The Committee, in making this appeal to the Laity, feel that, in order to their utmost performance, the interest this advertisement will be sufficient to call forth a large number of offering supposed to exist, and so forming a judgment as to the duty and expediency of taking further proceedings.

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BURGLARY IN MANCHESTER.
Gentlemen,—I am instructed by Sir E. Antrobus, the Chairman of the Conservative Committee, to inform you that your Patent Strong Rebutter lids (supplied by you about two months since) to the doors of the Carlton Club, in this city, have this day been the most resolutely resisted attempts of burglarious entry. Had it not been for these lids the thieves must have been at work for many hours, as they left several broken instruments behind them. The lids were forced open at the top, but the bolts were not shot back, so as to open the door, which would be heavy and spoiled all the locks, and, after repeated efforts, they only succeeded in doing so after upwards of four hours additional work on Monday, when the valuable contents of the lids were found perfectly secure.
I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
HENRY THOS. MILNER and SON, Florists to the Queen. To Mr. ROBERT SCHERF, Glazing Director.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—Public Notice.—Report of the Royal Commission.—The DISINFECTING POWDER referred to is M'DOUGALL'S, sold in Packets of 1 lb., 2 lb., 5 lb., and 20 lb. each. The Chemical Works, Norfolk-street, Strand. M'Dougall's Patent Disinfecting Soap. For full particulars apply to Alex. M'Dougall, 95, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C. Agents wanted. Sold by Barclay, 11, London-bridge; Sanders and Sons, Glasgow; Mr. M'Leod, 19, Sloane-street; or Dublin, Mr. Alexander, Mary's Abbey.

A. FORBER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

HAIR JEWELLERY for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Gold Lockets for Hair, from 9s.; Hair Rings, from 6s. 6d.; Hair Albums, from 21s. each. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free by Post. A. FORBER, 2, Hanover-street, W.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Corporate and Official Seals, Diplomas, Presentation Addresses, Engraved Dies, Illuminated Addresses for Presentations, Book-plates, Visiting Cards.—PUGH BROTHERS, London.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.—Arms painted and emblazoned, and engraved on seals, &c.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

MONOGRAMS designed and engraved on dies, seals, &c., in the Heraldic Office, Lincoln's-inn.—Sketch, 2s. 6d.—Crests engraved on rings, dies, and seals.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

NEW GAMES for CHRISTMAS, consisting of Holborn-hill, Cavalry Charge, Polo, Tournament, and Lancers, with Cross Country Steeple-chasing Games, and can only be had of FARLING and SOTTO, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

CROQUET (indoor), at PARKINS and GOTTO'S.—For the Drawing-room, or equal, from 21s. Portable and superior Croquet Lawns for sale or hire and popular indoor Games. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—Parkins and Gotto, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

BILLIARD and BAGATELLE TABLES, all Sizes, at very moderate Prices. Miniature Billiard Tables of the best make. Price-list post-free. Economy and every requisite for billiard-playing obtained at PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

BRADY'S NEW "YOWEL" WASHING MACHINES. A remarkable success. Approved by gentlemen. Awarded seven Prize Medals this year (the only medals at Dublin and Glasgow International Exhibitions). The letters of unqualified approval received from purchasers daily (many with orders) prove that BRADY'S NEW "YOWEL" is the highly satisfying article, which is offered here at one-third the ordinary cost. Carriage free per rail.
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THE
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
TO BE ISSUED NEXT SATURDAY, DEC. 23,
WILL CONSIST OF
A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION,
ENTITLED
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,
FROM A PAINTING BY CHARLES LUCY,
AND
FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

ENGRAVINGS.

Special Heading for the Number and other Designs. Drawn by H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.
Uncle Everard's Comic Song. By C. ROBINSON.
Origin of the Wassail Bowl. By J. GODWIN.
All Prizes and No Blanks! By A. B. HOUGHTON.
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur. (Two Pages.) By J. GILBERT.
The Private View. By J. A. FITZGERALD.
The Bachelor's Christmas Dinner. By J. T. LUCAS.
Under the Mistletoe. By A. HUNT.
Three Illustrations of Papa's Story. By C. ROBINSON.
Outdoor Relief. By G. D. GODARD.
Christmas Amusements—The Tournament. By A. HUNT.
AND A NUMBER OF NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

Mr. Griscellwaite's Christmas Dinner. By MARY HOWITT.
A Christmas Holiday Lesson. By MARK LEMON.
Papa's Story. By GEORGE MACDONALD.
Birds in Winter. By THOMAS MILLER.
The Mistletoe (Poetry). By GEORGE MACDONALD.
A Page of Christmas Nonsense.
Christmas at the Court of King Arthur.
The Children in the Wood.
The Saxon Wassail.
The Private View.
Uncle John with the Young Folk. &c.

A NEW CHRISTMAS WALTZ,
Written expressly for this Journal by DANIEL GODFREY,
Bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, Author of the "Guards," the "Mabel," and the "Hilda" Waltzes.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, consisting of Two Sheets and a Half of Illustrations and the Coloured Engraving, One Shilling: Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, Twopence extra.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be received before clock-work on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line—swerging ten words—the charge will be Three Shillings.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1865.

It seems almost unnecessary to congratulate the country upon the fact that moderation has again triumphed. No reasonable person could suppose that her Majesty's Government would be either tempted or terrified into taking, with reference to the Jamaica rebellion, any other course than one which would be approved by every humane and, therefore, unprejudiced mind. A number of angry meetings and acres of furious writing, the result of honest but uninformed sentiment, if the Premier has indorsed the sentence, "Wait and hear." An order in the *Gazette* announcing the appointment of an official extraordinary, who is at once to proceed to Jamaica, and, armed with the full authority of the Home Government, is to institute a complete investigation into the history, incidents, and circumstances of the rebellion, into the mode in which it has been crushed, and into the question whether the repressive measures have or have not been in excess of necessity. Such a decision on the part of the Government was, of course, that to which common-sense pointed when the first appalling details reached England; but the frenzied character of the reclamations which have been addressed to the authorities and the public may have contributed to give to this practical and obvious course a commonplace and disappointing character. After being favoured with pictures of vastly painful interest in which the tender of words are depicted in the attitude of martyrdom, wilds her Majesty's representative, her soldiers, and the white population are shown as savage huntsmen cheering on the Maroon hounds to carnage, it is doubtless chilling, not to say in the nature of anti-climax, that the next tableau in the series should represent nothing more imposing than a council board, presided over by a gentleman of calm and impassive bearing, whose business it is to elicit from witnesses, toned down by the solemnities and penalties of an oath, a truthful and detailed story of the tragedy of Jamaica.

The single question which will have been asked by rational people, who have no system to maintain, no theories to vindicate, but who are anxious that the honour and humanity of Englishmen shall be shown to have been untarnished, relates to the selection of the individual charged with the investigation. Happily, there was within call, if not actually at hand, on of the very best men—perhaps the best man—for such a service. Sir Henry Storks goes out to Jamaica. This gentleman would appear to have a special faculty, especially cultivated, for inquiring into and adjusting difficult and disputed questions. At the Cape, in Mauritius, and in the East this gift has been called into exercise, and Sir Henry Storks has in each case returned with the honours due to a wise umpire; but the country will be glad to understand that Sir Henry is no mere arbiter of contents, a well-meaning arbitrator ready to allow any amount of faults on both sides provided both sides will unite in forgiving the past and complimenting the urbanity of the referee. Sir Henry Storks is known to be a judicial mind, and has no idea of compromises which involve a surrender of truth. Armed with powers, he will use those powers, and those who endeavour to impose upon him traditional prejudices or revolutionary fanaticism will alike find themselves baffled by his judicial mind. The scornful colonist and the ranting sealot will equally be heard without favour or affection, and small mercy will be shown to the absurdities of either. Sir Henry Storks's commission, if we read it aright, is based upon the assumption that Jamaica is a dependency of the British Crown, and that the great duty of a British Governor is to see that the authority of the Sovereign suffers no infraction in the territory committed to his charge. His second duty is to administer that territory with due regard to the balanced interests of all her Majesty's subjects resident therein. For English officers are likely to fall in the fulfilment of the first of these conditions, the degree in which the full measure of the second may be attained depends upon ability and upon temperament. Sir Henry Storks is now on board a commission. We have no doubt, will be composed of cool-headed and unprejudiced gentlemen, will have to ascertain whether there is any truth in the allegation that Governor Eyre has failed in his duty in either particular.

Earl Russell and Mr. Cardwell, certainly speaking the sentiments of Englishmen, have rebuked the discreditable attempts to prejudge Governor Eyre; and, in full conformity with the instinct that dictated the rebuke, have resolved that the investigation shall be more searching and complete than it could have been had Governor Eyre retained his dignified functions during the inquiry. That he may be enabled to confront his accusers, he will repair to Sir Henry Storks the office of Governor until the evidence shall have been taken and the opinion of the Home Government shall have been signified; and if Governor Eyre should find a handle for the party at home to demand a Parliamentary debate, that ceremonial will also be performed while Sir Henry Storks acts as Captain-General of Jamaica. For all who have any regard for equity, the case is now closed until a new stage in the proceedings shall be reported from Jamaica.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

St. Andrew's Church, Croft-lane, Higher Blackley, was consecrated on Wednesday, by the Bishop of Manchester. The site was given by the Earl of Wilton.

On Wednesday week the new schools in the parish of Billingley, Suffers Moor, were opened. The cost of the site, &c., was £1,000. The building is in the Early English style, and the design is by Mr. Ernest Shaw.

The reports from Bishopstowe of the Bishop of Exeter's health are favourable; his Lordship is much improved. His Lordship has sent a cheque for £100 to the Rev. Mr. Bullock, Rio, in Patagonia, where the Christian and heroic conduct of the life-boat crew of that place during the recent storm.

The memorial church of St. Mary, Shackleford, recently built by a gentleman connected with the parish, and the rector of Godalming, from the design of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on Thursday, in the presence of a large congregation. The site is picturesque, and the church itself a noble structure in the transition Early English style.

On the 24th ult. the parish church of Evenley, Northamptonshire, was re-consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough, after having been completely rebuilt, at the cost of nearly £4000, by the Hon. Mrs. Pierrepont, as a memorial of her late husband, Hon. H. T. Pierrepont. The plans were prepared by Mr. Woodyer, the style being Early English in its later development; and the work was completed in June, 1865, at a cost of £4000. It is a very beautiful village church.

The parish church of Church and church accommodation in Yorkshire was laid before an influential meeting in Leeds on Thursday week by the Bishop of Ripon. The population of the new districts included in the last twenty-seven years, the needs of the still increasing populations have not been met, and the Bishop of Ripon appealed to the wealthy residents with very inadequate. Subscriptions in aid of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society were announced to the extent, amounting to more than £1000.

The reopening of St. Andrew's Church, Weybread, Suffolk, took place on Dec. 5. The church, having undergone complete restoration, both within and without, under the direction of Mr. R. M. Phipson. The repairs of the fabric and the new roof have been defrayed at the sole expense by the parishioners with the utmost readiness and unanimity, and the fittings of the interior have been given by various members of the congregation by Mr. Bovington, the builder, were the offering of the Vicar, the Rev. F. A. H. Fitzgerald, and his family, and the font by friends.

The Rev. Edward Goobegan, M.A., Incumbent of Bardsea, Lancashire, has built at the entrance of the churchyard of the church, to hold by him for upwards of fourteen years, an address by parishioners of Hawkshead and other friends, together with a silver vase and plate for the holy communion; also, a silver tea-urn, silver salver, and ladle; and, from the children of the Hollobed School, a purse containing upwards of £20. The Rev. G. Venables, formerly Vicar of St. Paul's, Chatham, now Incumbent of Christ Church, Southend, was, on Saturday last, presented with an address and a purse containing twenty-five guineas, by the parishioners.

THE SCHOOLS AND PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Cambridge has conferred an honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Samuel Baker, one of the explorers of the Nile Valley.

The 424th anniversary of the foundation and endowment of Rion College was celebrated on Saturday last at Guildford. The school, at which a banquet was given by the Rev. the Provost and Fellows in the ancient college-hall, sat six Governors, viz., Lord Midleton, Lord Onslow, Mr. Mount Ely Godfrey, Mr. Goodford, Provost, presided. After the dinner the company assembled at the Provost's residence, when the ladies resident at the college joined the party, which included some one hundred guests.

On Monday the Bishop of Oxford distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Diocesan Training College, Culham, near Abingdon, in presence of a numerous body of visitors. The company were entertained to luncheon, which was laid out in the hall, the Bishop of Oxford presiding.

Tuesday was the 182nd anniversary of the death of Thomas Sutton, the founder of Charterhouse, and was celebrated in the usual manner. Mr. William Henry Pember delivered the Latin oration, which was received with much applause.—Two tablets in memory of the late distinguished ornaments of Charterhouse School, William Makepeace Thackeray and John Leech, were, on Monday, placed side by side in the corridor leading to the chapel, and were erected in the square of Carthusians.

"AN IMPERIAL SHOOTING-PARTY AT COMPIÈGNE."

AMONG the favourite routine amusements of the French Court during its autumn sojourn at Compiègne the shooting-parties in the preserves of Buissonet, Berne, and "la Faisanderie" may certainly be classed. At these meetings the Emperor, and those of his guests who take part in the sport, are all attired in what may be styled fancy costume. The other day, for instance, he wore a violet velvet shooting coat and breeches, with boots and leather leggings; while the Prince de Metternich was dressed in a suit of grey, and the Prince de Moskowa in a costume of brown velvet. The preserves, which are generally lopped to the uniform height of between 2 ft. and 3 ft., are intersected by a series of footpaths called *lopons*, each about a yard wide, with the exception of that reserved for the Emperor, which is double this width. These paths, which are beautifully kept, have their surface covered with a coating of fine gravel. A company of the Empress's dragoons has generally confided to it the task of keeping the ground and of performing the office of beaters, in which they are assisted by the forest-guards, under the direction of M. de Dampierre, sub-inspector of the Forest of Compiègne.

The provision-waggons, with all the requisites for breakfast for the day, are generally the first arrivals on the ground; next come the attendants in charge of the guns or fowling-pieces; afterwards the master gunsmith, accompanied by eight non-commissioned officers, whose duty it is to load the guns used by the Emperor and to examine every gun fired off by him before it is reloaded; following these, comes Dr. Desforgeraus, *médecin de la vénerie*, who is required to be always present on these occasions, in case of accidents.

At ten o'clock a flourish of trumpets announces the approach of the Imperial char-à-banc, from which in a few minutes the Emperor and his favourite dog Nero, who invariably accompanies his master on these expeditions, are seen to descend. The other members of the party arrive in quick succession, and take up their respective positions in the particular "layou" assigned them. Baron Lauge, Lieutenant of the Imperial shooting-parties, now hands a loaded gun to the Emperor, which is the signal for the trumpets to sound again, summoning everyone to hold himself in readiness. The first shot, as a matter of course, belongs of courtesy to the Emperor, but no sooner has this been fired than report after report follows in quick succession, and when once the discharge has become general, and roll after roll of musketry is heard resounding through the forest, it seems as though it of an English sportsman stand on end, and which, allowing for the time occupied at breakfast, usually last for something like a couple of hours and a half—no less than 2000 head of game, including, of course, not merely pheasants, but partridges, hares, rabbits, and even kids, for all is game that comes to the net on these occasions, have been brought down by eight expert guns.



"A SHOOTING PARTY AT COMPIÈGNE," FROM A PICTURE BY M. JANET LANGE.

M. Janet Lange's admirable picture, from which we give an Engraving on another page, furnishes a faithful representation of one of there *chasses à tir*, when the Emperor is firing the opening shot. By far the greater number of the individuals represented in this clever picture are actual portraits. M. Janet Lange is a well-known French artist, who will be remembered by English connoisseurs for a very spirited work contributed by him to the Paris Exhibition of 1855—namely, "Nero Contending for the Prize in the Chariot-races at Rome." Since then he has painted several important works, notably an episode of the Battle of Koughil, in the Crimean campaign, for which he received a medal; two pictures relating to the late war in Italy, both of which are in the possession of the Emperor; a picture of the Emperor visiting the sufferers by the Lyons inundations; another of an incident in the recent Mexican war; and, lastly, the subject we have engraved of "An Imperial Shooting-party in the Pheasantry at Compiègne." This Engraving, we should state, has been made from an excellent photograph by M. Richbourg, of Paris.

LEOPOLD, THE FIRST KING OF THE BELGIANS.

LEOPOLD GEORGE CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, seventh child of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and of the Duchess Auguste Caroline Sophia de Reuss-Ebersdorff, was born, in the city of Coburg, the 16th of December, 1790.

Since the Battle of Muhlberg, in 1547, the Ernestine branch of the illustrious house of Saxe had been severely persecuted; but the hour of reparation approached. By degrees its worthy representatives recovered a considerable portion of their ancient heritage, and the future King of the Belgians, the godson of the Emperor Leopold II., infused a new vigour into its dynasty.

Even at the age of fifteen years the Prince was possessed of the most various and extended information. Besides the ancient languages of Greece and Rome, he spoke and wrote English, French, Italian, and German with the greatest fluency. He was also well acquainted with the literature of Europe, and was far advanced in the study of history, geography, music, and drawing, as well as of mathematics and the military arts. But it was especially in the matured his knowledge, tempered his character, and rendered himself capable of initiating worthily that magnificent mission for which God had destined him. At the period when the French arms carried the war into the Prussian territory, and had achieved the victories in the double battle of Jena and Auerstadt, the invasion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg had, as it were, the effect of completing the military education of the young Prince by the rude teachings of misfortune. Retained, at the age of seventeen years, by the side of his sick father, in the citadel of Saalfeld, he longed for the power of taking an active share in the war. Filial piety and the will of a dying father, however, confined him to the spot. The Duke Francis having expired, Dec. 9, 1806, the sorrow of the Prince was greatly aggravated by the contemplation of the ruin of his country's independence.

At length the Peace of Tilsit, on the 7th of July, 1807, restored to Duke Ernest, the elder brother of Prince Leopold, the patrimonial estates, and, in the year 1808, when the Duke visited Russia, Leopold was charged with all the cares of the government of the duchy. Having



THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS, LEOPOLD OF SAXE-COBURG.

worthily fulfilled those important functions, he entered into the Russian army, where his talents and abilities obtained for him rapid promotion, and, at length, the position of General of a brigade of Cuirassiers. In this capacity he accompanied the Czar Alexander, in September, 1808, to Erfurt; the object of the visit being to obtain from the Emperor Napoleon confirmation of the engagements contracted by him at Tilsit. The ardent aspirations of the Czar after Constantinople alarmed his then powerful ally, who did not like to yield up to him that which he called the throne of the empire of the world. The commercial interests of Russia, threatened by a system of Continental blockade, tended materially to alter the relations of the two great Potentates. Napoleon demanded that the Princes of Saxe-Coburg should leave the services of Austria and Russia. Prince Leopold, indignant at this attempt to dictate a course of conduct to him, at first peremptorily refused to obey this injunction, and went to Paris for the special purpose of protesting, in the presence of the French Emperor, against this Imperial demand. At length, seeing that his continuance in the Russian service would seriously endanger the sovereignty of his brother, he reluctantly resigned his position in the Russian army. Leopold sought to forget the pain which this step occasioned him, and to make up for the inaction to which he was now doomed by a course of travel. He visited Switzerland, Italy, and many other parts of Europe, taking care during the whole time to make himself personally acquainted with the political bearings of each country, their military and financial resources. The whole of Germany having risen to the cries of independence and liberty, the Prince resumed the command of his brigade of cuirassiers in the Russian army. At Lutzen Gersdorf, Walhden, Etzdorf, Limbach, Bautzen, and Wurchen the young General performed many daring deeds, and covered himself with glory. Always occupying the post of honour, whether at the head of the advanced guard or covering the retreat of the allied army, he had ever shown himself both the sagacious General and the gallant soldier. In an engagement of five consecutive hours he saved the corps-d'armée of the Prince of Wirtemberg at Peterswald, and with sword in hand opened for himself a bloody passage through a division of French infantry.

The 30th of August, 1813, at Kulm, Prince Leopold participated gloriously in the defeat of the intrepid General Vandamme, who was made prisoner, with Generals Haxo, Guyot, 6000 men, and the whole of the artillery of that corps-d'armée. The orders of Marie Theresa and St. George, the Black Eagle and St. Andrew were conferred upon him for his brilliant conduct in those terrible combats.

During a temporary armistice between the belligerents the illustrious young General assumed the office of negotiator. The tender attachment which the Czar Alexander felt for him, his eminent military services, his precocious talents and enlightened mind secured to him a high influence in those réunions where diplomacy appeared still to seek for a pacific solution. Austria having united herself to the coalition, Paris became the main object of the allied armies.

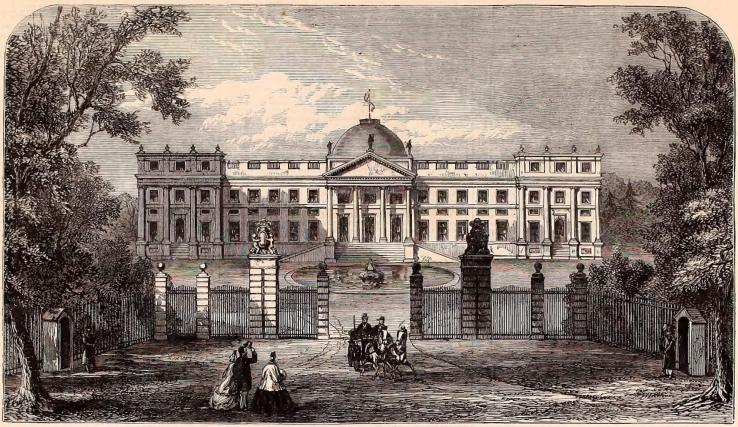
On the 16th of October commenced the famous Battle of Leipsic, Leopold was charged with a most dangerous post—namely, to cover

the Russian batteries, which were vigorously cannonaded by the French army. During the day they fearfully depleted the Russian perfected prodigies of valour. He subsequently formed part of the advanced guard which entered Erfurt; and on the 30th of January, 1814, he was sent to reinforce Blucher, and entered into France, where the war had penetrated. On the 1st of February he joined the grand army of the Allies, which had hirvanicked at Bar-sur-Aube, and took part in the battle of Brienne. The allied army having effected a junction at Arcis-sur-Aube, another great battle took place in that neighbourhood on the 20th of March. During the conflict, which was a fearful one, the town of Arcis, where Napoleon was intrenched, was almost entirely destroyed. Leopold, with the Prussian artillery and cannon, succeeded in protecting the communication between the troops left in the town and the Prince of Wirtemberg's army. The French retired upon Vetry, and on the 6th the allied army marched for Paris. On the 25th the advanced guard attacked the Duke of Raguse at Fere-Champenoise. Leopold engaged the left flank of the enemy, threw it into disorder, and took five pieces of cannon. The Prussian general attached the French rear-guard, which was instantly surrendered as a prisoner of war. The last engagement of this campaign took place under the very walls of Paris. The city was a capitulation, and on the 31st of March the allied army entered Paris, where they were received by the inhabitants with demonstrations of welcome and respect, the feelings of the citizens towards Napoleon being expressed by numerous emigrant princes and aristocrats.

After a short stay in Paris the allied Sovereigns, who had been assembled, crossed over to England, accompanied by Prince Leopold, who was then twenty-three years of age. His fine, manly figure, the numerous brilliant decorations which covered his breast, and his many graceful accomplishments, won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was received at the Court of St. James's with the highest distinction. At this period all eyes were turned towards Princess Charlotte, the only daughter and child of the Prince of Wales, heiress to the throne of England. With much beauty of person, she possessed a highly cultivated mind and a heart overflowing with virtue. Although a crowd of suitors was then contending for the hand of the British Princess, attracted by her personal charms and the situation

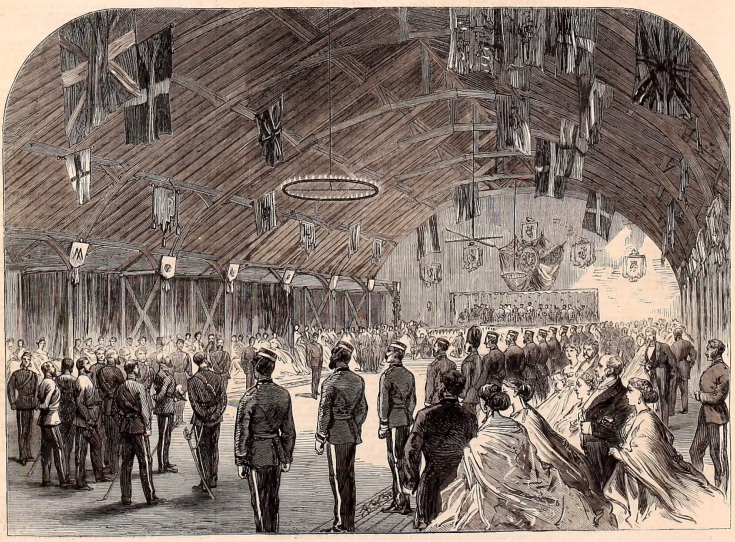
its pastures won at Paris; but it was fully a third less than the bristles of Mr. Cox, one of which was lent and the other fed by Sir Bruce Cole of Sutherland. The biggest of them girthed 8 ft. 6½ in.; and the other, which was eventually the grey-winner in line, in the former was purchased for £51 a year ago by Sir A. P. G. Cumming, from Mr. Harris, the celebrated Forres feeder, and was only commanded after all. The Duke's was bred by Dr. Gilchrist, of Marnoch; and certainly for depth we have never seen him excelled, although there is a certain leanness forward, which his opponents did not fail to make the most of. His is certainly the new, and Mr. Eastwood's first-prize Highland heifer the old, style.

Mr. M'Combie's six-years'-poll chatter was broken at last, but by such a great one of Mr. Longmore's (now Lord Fife's) calf (with Colonel Furnant bought), that he was second on his judges' list for the cups—no slight honour for Scotland. In the polled female class, Mr. M'Combie had a walk over with his ten-year-old cow, Mayflower, the first-prize Highland Society's two-year-old, and the first and third of the first-prize Highland heifers. Accordingly, they became and then put the two against each other. Accordingly, they became and then put the two against each other. Accordingly, they were elected to stand respectively upon the West End and Strand pens, and as each time stood their ground, the stewards requested Mr. Martine Sherborne-Angus and Mr. Allan Pollok, on Saturday, to say in which of the two they considered the best built, but found it took another first with a very neat and good Shorthorn heifer calf, which Mr. Martine's excellent heifer and Orchess, the first-prize two-year-old former, the cup, with Fame standing on tipsie, passed to Colonel Furnant's heifer calf, which



THE PALACE OF LAEKEN, BRUSSELS, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE KING LEOPOLD.

a gentle curve, and then by the sheer straight descent of the Boulevarde Botanique. Crossing the Rue Royale, with its vistas of St. Jacques and Sainte Marie at each end, this boulevard has to the left some of the finest houses in Brussels; and to the right the gardens, with their statues, fountains, geometric "plats," shady shrubberies (frequented in spring by nightingales), and the glass conservatories to which it owes its name. To the right also, further down, is the handsome Station du Nord, well-known to all English travellers; and the road finds its level at length in the Basse Ville. A short way through this brings us to a railway. We hear the melancholy horn, which serves in Belgium instead of the English bell, when a train is arriving. We cross the railway, and we are in the walk planted with four rows of fine limes, known as the Allée Verte. One avenue is devoted to carriages and equestrians, the other to pedestrians. A canal beside these extends its silent highway, on which are gaudy barges, drawn along, not by horses, but by men, women, and children, harnessed in Indian file, and perhaps some light boats rowed by Belgian youths, very lightly clothed, and emulous of English aquatic skill. Leaving this shady alley, a paved road and steep ascent leads us, through a straggling village, to the summit of a hill, where, in the midst of a well-timbered park, is the palace shown in our Engraving—Laeken, the residence of the King of the Belgians. This building, one of great architectural pretensions, was erected in 1782, under the Austrian Archduke Albert, and ran great risk of utter demolition during the vicissitudes that marked the last years of the eighteenth century. To preserve it from destruction Napoleon bought the estate in 1803



INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 1ST MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

MR. S. W. BAKER'S EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

and, restoring and embellishing it, placed it at the disposal of Josephine. It was here that Napoleon conceived the idea, which he afterwards so disastrously realised, of the invasion of Russia. In 1815 it became the property of the Crown of the Netherlands; and since then the Dutch King William, and Leopold, King of the Belgians, have considerably enlarged it. The church of Laeken, an illustration of which was published by us some time ago, dates from 1200; but having been restored in the barbarous style of the seventeenth century, retains little of its original proportions. The cemetery is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, its size and order, and for the renowned statues of Malibran, executed by Geefs, and placed over the tomb of the songstress. Shrined in a small temple, where the light is admissible only by the small apertures through which the visitor looks, the face with its upturned rapt expression, the clasped hands on the bosom, the heaven-aspiring *élancement* of the whole figure, are exquisite; the dazzling purity of the marble throws into relief by the surrounding gloom impart to it an almost unearthly beauty. Close by, and in strange contrast with its white stone and delicate tracery to the blackened and bare walls of the old church, rises the new one, now in course of erection, which was intended by King Leopold as the resting-place of the beloved and lamented Queen Marie Louise. The architecture is Gothic—not, perhaps, of the severest character; but the elaboration, at once delicate and rich, of the ornamental details, particularly noticeable in an exquisite rose window; the solidity and massiveness of the whole, and the pious profusion with which money and pains have been lavished to render the spot and the church worthy of the memory it should preserve, cannot fail to win our praise. A fine, straight road, planted with trees, forming an avenue, is being constructed from the city to the church. The relations between the members of the Royal family resident at Brussels and their venerable parent at Laeken were most cordial and intimate; so that this route was often enlivened with the passage of their equipages to and fro. In our Engraving the Duchess of Brabant, now Queen of the Belgians, is seen driving the toy-phaeton which, with its pair of little ponies no larger than Newfoundland dogs, was lately presented to her by her brother, the Archduke Stephen.

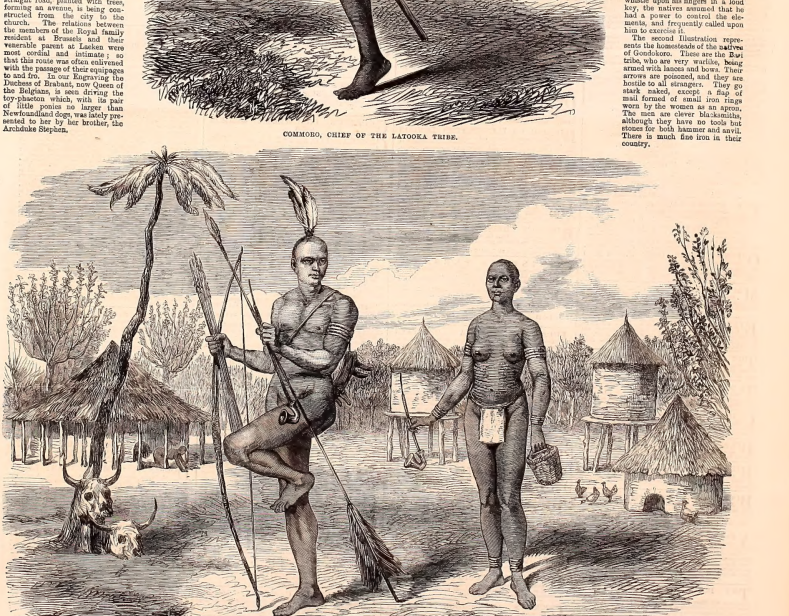


COMMORO, CHIEF OF THE LATOOKA TRIBE.

MR. BAKER'S EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

A SORROW of Mr. S. W. Baker's journey up the country of the White Nile, and his discovery of the Lake Nyanza in 1863, was given, with a portrait of that gentleman, and an illustration of native African life, from one of his sketches, in our Paper of the 2nd inst. We have now engraved two more illustrations of the same kind; one being taken from Gondokoro, and the other from the Latooka country, about a hundred miles eastward of that place. The people inhabiting the Latooka country are the most powerful tribe Mr. Baker has found in Africa; and their Monarch, in the illustrious warrior, Commoro, whose likeness is here delineated by Mr. Baker's pencil. Their country, situated in latitude about 4deg. 24 min. north, is a very fine one, producing ample supplies of grain and supporting large herds. The men are large and thinly populated, and the inhabitants are a warlike but friendly race, who go naked, and whose chief distinction is their hair, which they train into a kind of natural helmet. The bodies of those of the tribe who are killed in fight are not buried; but those who die naturally are buried in front of the house in which they have dwelt, and at the expiration of a fortnight the bodies are exhumed, the flesh removed, and the bones put in earthen pots, which are placed at the entrance of the towns. Like all the tribes of the White Nile, the Latookas seem entirely devoid of any idea of a Supreme Being. Indeed, the only difference between them and the beasts is that they can cook and light a fire. There are forests abounding with elephants. The chief was an old man, who was held to possess the power of producing or restraining rain by a magic whistle; but one day, Mr. Baker happening to whistle upon his fingers in a loud key, the natives assumed that he had a power to control the elements, and frequently called upon him to exercise it.

The second Illustration represents the homesteads of the natives of Gondokoro. These are the Bari tribe, who are very warlike, being armed with lances and bows. Their arrows are poisoned, and they are hostile to all strangers. They go stark naked, except a flap of mail formed of small iron rings worn by the women as an apron. The men are clever blacksmiths, although they have no tools but stones for both hammer and anvil. There is much fine iron in their country.



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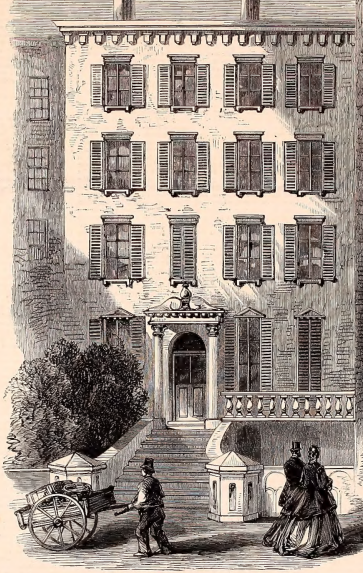
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HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FENIANS AT NEW YORK.

OUR New York Correspondent writes as follows, under date of the 20th of November :—

I send you a sketch of the new Club House, or, as it is termed, "Head-quarters," lately established here by the Fenian Brotherhood. The locality chosen by them is a central and very fashionable one, their large and commodious mansion being situated on the north side of Union-square, next door to the Everett House Hotel. Formerly it belonged to a celebrated "clairist" known as "Dr." Moffat, who made a large fortune by the manufacture of "Phœnix Bitters"—a potion with which, under the present tenure of the building in question, a suggestive coincidence seems to be connected. The leading spirit of the Fenians is no longer termed the "Head Centre," but is now President, and the constitution of the brotherhood is based upon that of the United States. Within a week or two there has been some little excitement on the Canada border arising out of an expected Fenian "raid," and proper precautions have been taken by the Canadian authorities to regulate any attempts that might be made upon the banks by parties of stragglers such as the termination of the civil war here has thrown "upon the loose." It is quite probable that the real object of the Fenian organisation is to centralise Irish influence in this country. Already a common subject of complaint among Americans is that America is "too much governed by the Irish," and, should the efforts now in motion to make Fenianism take root here prove successful, the revival of the Native American, or "Know-nothing" party will probably be the consequent result.



THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AT NEW YORK.

THE PONTEFRACT AND GOOLE LIFE-BOAT.

THE new life-boat which has been provided by a public subscription in the towns of Pontefract and Goole, Yorkshire, to be stationed, under the auspices of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, at the Black Middens, Tynemouth, was named by Lady Houghton, and launched in the waters of the Aire and Calder Navigation at Ferrybridge, Knottingley, on Wednesday week. The Mayor and Corporation of Pontefract, at noon that day, with some of the principal inhabitants of the town, assembled in front of the Townhall, where the procession which was to accompany the life-boat to Ferrybridge was formed. First, there was a banner bearing the arms of Pontefract; secondly, a banner appropriately inscribed, "God, our refuge in distress, this our offering deign to bless;" thirdly, a banner announcing that "England expects every man to do his duty." These were followed by the united bands of the West York Rifle Militia and the Pontefract Volunteer Corps; the crew who were to man the boat (consisting of a dozen smart fellows from Knottingley in cork jackets, and picturesquely adorned with ribbons; the rifle corps, the borough police, the Mayor, and the Rev. Dr. Bisset, the Vicar designate; the Rev. Sir T. Blomefield, the Rev. S. W. Newbald, the Town Clerk, many of the Town Council, borough magistrates, and others; the procession bore a flag (which was carried by the boat itself, were decorated with banners and ribbons), was manned. The hymn "For those at sea" was here sung by the parish church choir, and the life-boat then took up its position immediately in front of the Corporation. In this order the procession again passed through the town, on its way to Ferrybridge. Nearly all the people turned out to see what was certainly a novel sight for an inland town, and large numbers accompanied the procession to Ferrybridge. There was but little to attract attention along the route; the day, though cloudy, continued fair until after the launching, and the monotony of the journey was relieved occasionally by the music of the bands.

The procession having arrived at Ferrybridge, the launch took place near the bridge, where a large assembly had congregated, and were joined by Lord and Lady Houghton, who were accompanied by Lord and Lady Cathcart, the Right Hon. J. Parker, Mr. Shaw, Mr. T. D. Bland and party, the Rev. E. D. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and others. They were received most cordially; and, all the preliminaries having been settled, the Mayor ascended the platform and briefly stated the object of the meeting; he then formally presented the life-boat, in the name of the town, to Captain Ward, R.N., the official representative of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. Lord Houghton, in the name of the other local subscribers, joined in the act of presentation, and made some appropriate remarks upon the utility and beneficence of the Life-boat Institution. Captain Ward, Inspector of life-boats to the institution, who had accepted to superintend its operations, said that he received the gift with thanks, and assured the donors that the institution felt great gratification in receiving such presents from inland towns, and that such marks of sympathy operated as a great encouragement to the brave fellows who manned the life-boats. Lord Cathcart then briefly addressed the meeting; after which the Rev. Dr. Bisset read a psalm and a prayer, and pronounced a benediction on the boat; and Lady Houghton then, in a gracefully-worded address, named the boat "The Pomfret and Goole." The blocks being knocked aside, the vessel glided easily, rapidly, and gracefully into the water, amid the cheers of the thousands of assembled spectators and the firing of cannon. Several short trips were then made by the boat to show her capabilities, and, having been taken to the crane, she was turned over to test her self-righting properties. Lord and Lady Houghton, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation and the committee, afterwards partook of refreshment in the marquee, where the health of Lady Houghton was drunk, and likewise that of Mr. A. Hale, of Linden House, Pontefract, to whose exertions the success of this undertaking is to be chiefly ascribed.

The life-boat was taken to Goole the same evening, and was publicly exhibited there on Friday; when Mr. William Potter, Mr. John Wells, and Mrs. Wells took a leading part in the proceedings, which seem to have excited as much interest as at Pontefract. There was a procession, which was in every respect a success. We regret, however, that we have not space to go into the details of the proceedings at Goole. We may add that the Pontefract and Goole life-boat is 32 ft. long and 7 ft. 4 in. wide, and rows ten oars, double banked. She was built of solid mahogany by Messrs. Forrestt, of Limehouse, and is now stationed near the Black Middens Rocks, at the mouth of the Tyne, where, in conjunction with the Constance life-boat, we have no doubt, she will be the means of rendering most important service to shipwrecked crews.

THE CENTRAL WALES RAILWAY.

THE opening of the Central Wales Railway from Knighton to Llandrindod, in Radnorshire, in October last, with the approaching completion of the extension line from Llandrindod to Llandovery, bringing the midland counties of England into more direct communication with the mineral districts of South Wales, and making the pleasure-watering-places and the picturesque scenery of South Wales more accessible than they have hitherto been, is an event of general importance to the whole country. This new line of communication between Shropshire and South Wales has been constructed in three parts; the first section is the Knighton Railway, with the north junction connecting a small portion of Radnorshire and Hereford line at the Craven Arms; the second section is the Central Wales, running through Radnorshire from Knighton to Llandrindod, a distance of about twenty miles; and the third section is the Central Wales Extension, from Llandrindod to with the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, which will be opened for traffic on the 1st of January next. The Central Wales Railway, which is a single line, has been constructed by Messrs. Jackson and Co., of Derby, and the Central Wales Extension by Messrs. Lucas and Aird, of Westminster, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Robertson, C.E., of Westminster, the engineer of the whole line. The contractors have had to encounter many difficulties, owing to the mountainous character of the country, and the severity of the weather during the past winter. The line is worked by the London and North-Western Railway Company, and the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company, and the Cambrian Railway Company, and the Mid-Wales Railway Company, and the Mid-Wales Railway Company, and the Mid-Wales

Llandovery, a distance of twenty-six miles. The Knighton line has been open for two or three years past; the second section has now been opened; and on the third section the works are progressing rapidly, by which Llandovery will be reached. From Llandovery the Vale of Towy line opens up communication with Llandilo, and with the busy town of Llanelly on the South Wales line; but the promoters of the rival design to carry a short line from Llandilo to Carmarthen, thus avoiding the detour via Llanelly, Kidwelly, and Llangunnor. The importance of thus shortening the distance, in a through line between the railway and Milford Haven, is apparent from the fact that at present at the Central Wales scheme beyond Llandovery will be obtained with less expense than Llangammarch on the Mid-Wales Railway, which is the nearest direct access to South, and open up the Senny Bridge, Trecastle, and other districts of Brecknockshire, whose future has very great advantages. Radnorshire, too, will participate in the benefit of communication with South, as a junction will be formed with the Mid-Wales and Central Wales lines at or near Builth. With these lines completed and Rodrey the Central Wales Company promises to obtain a large amount of traffic and to be very useful to the public, especially to the Welsh Slavers should have a port of large American trade.

The contractors, Messrs. Battersby and Co., have had to perform from some heavy works in deep cuttings and high embankments. Starting from Knighton, the line skirts round the base of the Hill Cop valley route, which it follows to Knucklas, where it is carried over by a bow string 70 ft. high, and consisting of lattice girders of 150 ft. span each. This structure, which is massive and imposing, has at each approach made a handsome castellated column, and commands a good view of the hilly village of Knucklas, lying in the valley beneath. It has been built entirely of local stone. The second on this part of the line is very ground, with the Castle Hill (a very prominent object in the Craig-y-nos Castle (known as the pleasant resort of pienic parties. After passing the viaduct, the line has a heavy cutting in the face of a hill, and then the valley so looks back on the inner side of the segment of the circle gains a beautiful view of the lofty structure which it has passed. The next great work is the Llwynocch tunnel, 700 yards in length, cut through a ridge rock; and the next important work of interest to Eyrcomer, a traversed, then the Lugg valley is entered, succeeded by the Glyn Cwm Valley, crossed by the Cyllyllwyd Viaduct, through Nantymelan and Dolau, and along the flat, passing the Red Lion, Rhaeadr, a half-mile tunnel to the Llandrindod Station, which is 600 yards in length. From this point the line goes on, passing Cefn Llys and Cwmlas, until it reaches Llandrindod.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

COURTESIES to a persalent notion, there is really a tolerably high hill in the county of Essex, on the south side of which the parliament of Maldon is perched. Owing to its commanding position, no doubt, this town for many years been the chosen spot from which the political mesenrie have been accustomed to cry aloud to the surrounding country to listen to the voice of the more sincient creed, and how practicable it is to be their people. Hence the Conservative and Liberals of Essex alternately cry to testify to the principles they espouse, and to acquaint their tactics against each other. As we have often had occasion to observe, the circumstance of a Member having returned the one liberal member for the county obviously gives a certain predominance to the views of that party in the progress in the place, and there was a considerable amount of gratification among the usual gathering about town having got the end of the wedge into the hitherto impassable Tory fortress, when the Liberal Member appeared in the fortunes of the last election the Conservatives managed to oust the Liberal member, and to put Mr. Philip Earle in as the champion of the ineffable Mr. Peacocke. Doubtless this was many autumnal meeting; whereas the Conservatives have come in force, especially as they have been singing small about their loss as they can with their rather small voices. Of course Mr. Du Cane was present on these chief points, and he is one of the most pronounced orations, bringing out in perfection all the Sawmay-Montgomery "dodges" for which he is so famous. The new Tory numbership was necessarily exhibited, and Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne, M.P. for Wycombe, Mr. Peacocke, as usual, strutted and fretted his hall hour; Mr. Selwin was modest and unassuming; and the point of view Lord Eustace Cecil gave "his impression" of the prospects of his party; and Captain Jervis, R.N., who was evidently the uncomfortable mood, was mainly remarkable for a prophecy of an early dissolution of the present parliament, which is based on the fact that most follow the passing of a Reform Bill. The characteristic of the meeting was decidedly defiant; if the Reform Bill was necessary it was to be taken as representative men we are on the eve of a great party struggle. The meeting has been blown from the hill of Maldon, and that is terribly significant.

It may be easily understood that in the column the rights or wrongs of the vexed Jamaica question are not likely to be discussed, or the merits and demerits of the controversy which is carried on between a few friends of Governor Eyre and the philanthropists of the aboriginal name who is the main spokesman on the part of the body which opposes him. Nor is it to be philanthropic purposes to be alluded to, for the purpose of introducing a brief notice of the forthcoming of the meeting of Englishmen and their sentiments of any color, or rather to judge, this subject. According to the avowed testimony of Mr. Buxton, nothing is more invigorating to his political system than a visit to Brighton. One well remembers the story of the man, who, with all the appearance of being of Schiller's Diver upon his, he stated that he had just emerged from the sea at Brighton, and the gentleman was naturally pleased that the honourable gentleman had had a good liberty; and by his manner and gesture they understood how he had disported himself in it. There is no question that the oratory of the honourable member is in excellent keeping with the marine features of the borough which he represents. Epic and lyric are not his peculiar character; but, on perusing his speech at the recent meeting, one could almost get a clear idea with regard to its delivery in manner. There came over one an inevitable sense of identity with that famous amateur who was in the habit of "drawing" before the Court of Theseus, and whom, in a state of translation, he was pleased to unwisely. Here was a translation of one of the ardent wishes of that eminent performer: here was "a part to tear a cat in." Probably, the character of the hero also, was within the orbit of the senior member's wishes; but, as certainty, that was appropriate to the junior representative, who has studied and played the part for some time, and has mastered the business of it. Let it be understood that he is about to rear in the most esteemed fashion; and, as one contemplates on the scene in the mind's eye unfortunately one adopts, as a matter of course, the alarmed apprehension of the Athenian clown—"Should us 'uoich him monstrous well as to the roaring?" Should us have to receive the effect which will be caused when one of the newest members of the House proclaims in that unconvincing language which he so subtly used at Brighton, that, unless he is personally and personally satisfied with the conduct of Ministers on the Jamaica question, he will incontinently withdraw his confidence from them. It is to be hoped that by some pneumatic agency those terrible words will be conveyed through the labial corridors of the palace of Westminster, to the ears of Lord Russell in the Lords, as he sits making his usual efforts not to sleep during the earnest state of affairs. Conceive the agony to imagine Mr. Gladstone shrinking, cowering and collapsing, beneath this crushing declaration! Mr. Gladstone, indeed, has committed so many difficulties to contend with in establishing his claim to leadership, and if this fresh demunciation be launched at him early in his new career, who shall say what will be the withering consequences? The theme is too ghastly to be pursued.

The political fortunes of the Peels have been rather in the descendant of late. Poor Mr. Frederick has succumbed to a series of sorrows and misfortunes which seem to have driven him from public life, at a time when he might well have been supposed to have reached the highest office to which his ambition could have pointed; while Sir Robert, that "same mighty man," has ceded the Secretaryship for Ireland, and has been relegated to the back benches, whence, however, it is quite probable he will be heard anon: There has, however, been returned to the new Parliament another of the family, Arthur, the youngest of old Sir Robert's sons. It is he who ensured Coventry a while ago, and who has now won the borough of Warwick for the Liberal interest from Mr. Greene, a local Conservative, who has represented it in the place. Searching for reasons why Mr. Arthur Peel should cross from Staffordshire into Warwickshire to look for a seat, one discovers that by marriage he is allied to a family of somewhat famous name in the latter county, and so would come with some grace before a constituency there. He has been assisting at a celebration in one of the contested elections, the heats which have been so epidemic of late, and placation, at least, something may be expected; speaking his speech with a good deal of point, and indicating that he had gained from the House not a little parliamentary polish, with a certain modest assurance. As political friend, though having no family connection with him, Mr. Arthur Peel who is essentially a Kentish man and sits for the Kentish borough of Sandwich, where the Cinque Ports Warwickshire are by virtue of a residence the pleasant town of Lessington. To be sure, he would make a speech, and that is all that need be said.

FINE ARTS.

THE National Portrait Gallery, Great George-street, Westminster, has just acquired a most interesting purchase five portraits of rare and curious interest. The gift is a half-length portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in all her stiffness and splendour, almost grotesque bravery of richly-jewelled stomacher and head-dress, with the Crown of England and sceptre, and the Garter ring and holding a flower in one hand. This portrait, though of little artistic merit, is valuable for its historical accuracy, is valuable for the internal evidence it presents of minute fidelity to the features as well as costume. If not by Mark Gurrard, it must be closely the portrait by that painter at Hampton Court; and as the Craig-y-nos Castle picture is the most prominent of the three, must be one of the latest portraits for which she sat. The features are modified in their delicate shadow, they have not the regular story that the Queen forbade any shadow being introduced in her portraits, except which was impossible in the representation of her extant commands to Sir Nicholas Hilliard, the miniature painter. The arrangement of the hair, the pearls and jewels, the ruff, completed in Elizabeth's reign, and for whom the portrait was painted, has presented this interesting picture is one that a souvenir of the ancient importance of the society may be satisfactorily traced. The gift of the Queen is a half-length portrait of the famous Countess, known as "Bess of Hardwick," second wife of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the builder of Hardwick Hall, had Mary Queen of Scots committed to his custody. She is dressed in black, and has a long string of pearls hanging from her neck; her face is symmetrical, but with little feminine charm; the expression of her face is calculating. Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, who was very rich, was led by his extravagance into considerable difficulties, and was forced to let bitter prejudice of his daughters by a former wife; and now, Elizabeth, Lady Hatton, and Lady Cecil, he finished her conquests by marrying the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Countess of Lennox, and Lady Cecil. The portrait is a fine one up her character, she was women of a masculine understanding and temper, proud, furious, and of a violent temper. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money-lender, and a speculator in lands, a farmer and timber. She lived to a great old age, and died, in 1607, immensely rich. The fifth portrait is that of Sir Thomas Hoby, which was purchased of Mr. Graves. Another portrait, a small, full-length, half-length portrait, and three heads, engraved in the work of 1813 in a long strip of panel, represents George II. when very young; and, on the reverse, Queen Caroline. The portrait represents the Prince having had a special aversion to sitting in the early part of his reign, and Caroline was obliged to command his sister when the print of Hogarth's "March to Finchley" was shown him—"Amongst," says Horace Walpole, "the rest, the young King stands with his hand on the Royal crown and arrayed in the robes of the Roman Emperors, which he assumes and upright, but unfortunate, Whig leader somewhat younger than in the picture, and with a countenance more open and manly than Bedford. There is much of Lely's manner in the painting; but the careful modelling of the character of the features and expression, and the absence of bravura in the little drapery shown, gives the picture a quiet—if by comparatively very meretricious painter—among his most manly and best works. The head is in the same position as in Bestair bust-portrait (by Lely unmistakably) of Henry German, Earl of St. Albans, in the Royal Collection. Queen Caroline is also represented ultimately married to Henrietta Maria, or not, the less, perhaps, that it had old Lely painted for Charles I. Queen Henrietta Queen of Charles I. the better. His features, which are blunt and anything but handsome, have a certain dignity and intellectual expression. He looks a sort of ugly male Nell Gwynn.

A meeting of the council and a movement is on foot to erect a monument to the late Lord Palmerston in Guildhall.

The second Annual Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, is announced to open on Monday, Feb. 7. Works intended for exhibition must be sent in on the 8th or 9th of January.

The experimental half-length portrait of her Majesty in the Queen's Robing Room, for which the name objection exists, and which has also appeared. The proposed series of portraits of English Kings and Queens for the Victoria Gallery, commenced in the Robing Room Palace, and which were to have been executed by the late Mr. Dyce, would in addition to the portraits of Sovereigns, include the Princes beneath, illustrative of the Arthurian romances, and may therefore well be opened. The late Mr. Dyce was commissioned to paint the portrait of Prince Arthur, and had made considerable progress with it when he was cut short in his career. The ceiling, is a great expense, and is otherwise one progressing more satisfactorily than when we last saw it, the colouring seeming to be of a richer hue than formerly, and the treatment, as well as Mr. Maclise's last great picture "The Death of Nelson," will surely attract the attention of visitors to the Royal Gallery as well as public on Saturdays after, at latest, the opening of Parliament.

We regret to hear that Sir Charles Eastlake remains at Pisa, with hardly any hope being entertained of his recovery. He has appointed Mr. Layard to act for him as Director of the National Gallery.

An important picture by Vittore Carpaccio, a distinguished master of the early Venetian school, containing lifesize figures of the Virgin and Child, two saints, and the Doge Leonardo Loredano, who was a descendant of the Doge, for the National Gallery, for the sum of £3400

Mr. Gambart has published a large and very beautiful engraving principally by Mr. Jeens, after Mr. Frith's picture of the marriage of Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, January, 1858. Opinions will always differ as to individual portraits in paintings of this class; but Mr. Philip's great work, on its exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1860, very harmoniously combined portraits to be artistically one of the most admirable pictures of state ceremonial ever painted in this country. The engraver, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, who executed the capital plate of Mr. Frith's "Derby Day") has reproduced all the best qualities of Mr. Philip's picture within the scope of his art. The artistic arrangement of the figures, the choice of the point of view, and even the beautiful colour of the original—as far as may be in what is technically called the "colour" of the engraver—are all preserved.

A Cincinnati jury has awarded a negro of that city 800 dols. damages for having been ejected from a street car in pursuance of a general rule of the Corporation.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS.

The Works of the Ettrick Shepherd, revised, at the instance of the Author's family, by the Rev. Thomas Thomson. (Blackie and Son.) Those whose estimate of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is derived from an acquaintance with the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and whose private opinion it is that the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" are necessarily reading for one who is not warned by the subtle influence of nationality, will be at a loss to account for the high estimation in which those enthusiastic admirers call the poet of Burns. But whether his "shepherd" were or were not due to the "ettrickman," whether James Hogg were really a great genius or only a self-complacent and conceited man of mediocre abilities will be a self-complacent and conceited man of mediocre abilities but of transcendent presumption, simplicity or of egotistical vanity, and whether what he wrote is verse and prose deserving to live for ever, it is late in the day to consider. The "shepherd" has, no doubt, obtained for himself a certain niche in the Temple of Fame, and his works are in high esteem, especially amongst a certain class of Scotchmen. In England and amongst Englishmen he is not much read, and his writings are little known; but his admirers are not likely to have a chance of seeing him to better advantage than in the handsome volumes in the form of two fine volumes, finely illustrated. The volumes are emminently adapted for given of gifts; and a one volume contain the poems and the other the prose, each is complete in itself, and may be obtained separately. Hogg's, the volume containing the poems has the recommendation of containing the "Queen's Wake" complete.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By Lewis Carroll. (Macmillan and Co.) This is a very elegant gift-book of fancy-work and of a very high order for the amusement and even instruction of children. Externally and internally it is a book for the nursery, in which children receive if they do not expect all manner of gifts, amongst which books are not the least conspicuous. The present volume contains forty-two illustrations due to the practised pencil of John Tenniel, and that fact alone is a high and deserved recommendation.

Tales from Dreamland, by the Author of "Seven Little Sisters," and *Stories Finished, Fragments Restored, Wanderings in Fairy Lands, and Devotional*, edited and selected by J. E. Carpenter. (Longmans.) Also selected by Mary Russell Mitford; *Petsnet Henry*, by the Author of "The Little Drummer;" *Wanderings for the Cherubim Year*; *The Christian Year and Future Book*; *The Book of Nursery Tales*; *The Boys of Every Where*; *Bible and Missionary Stories*, illustrated; or *the Adventures of a Prince*, by the Author of "The Little Drummer," *Little Edye's Journal*, with illustrations by S. M. P., and *Stories* by Oscar Fletcher; *In and Out of School*, illustrated with Twenty-seven Original Designs by Harrison Weir, and *Stories from the Bible*, by "The *Popular Alphabet-book*, with Thirty-six Pages of Coloured Illustrations from Designs by Kronheim, *Gospel and His Brothers* (Frederick Warne and Co.) The titles of the books sufficiently explain for the most part the nature of the books themselves: they are intended as gift-books for children and inform children. Highly-coloured engravings are a remarkable feature in nearly all of them; and the children will be pleased with the pictures, and interested, or even alarm, at the liberal outlay of hints which, in the case of Joseph and his brethren, appears to have been required by the story about the coat of many colours. Some of the books must be excepted from the recommendation of suitability for the nursery, and yet sober volumes entitled respectively "The Guardian Angel's Book," "Wanderings for the Cherubim Year," and "Watchwords for the Christian Year" are suitable for old men and women, middle-aged men and children, and who have sufficient education to read the Psalms in which they are bidden to "raise the Lord."

What the Moon Saw, and other Tales, by Hans C. Anderson, translated by H. W. Dulcken. (Routledge and Co.) Illustrated by A. W. Bayes, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel; *Elsie Montgomery's Childhood*, by the Author of "Mabel Vaughan," "Wide, Wide World," "Queechy," "Speculation," &c.; *The Standard Dooley Book*; *The Two Schools*; *Girls, and other Tales*; *Lucy Ellerton*; *Stories about Dogs*; *Stories of "My Brother's Keeper*, &c.; *The Boy Pilgrims*: by Anne Bowman; *Little Edye's Journal*, by the Author of "Arthur Arlton;" *Uncle Solon-Chair and Sir Wilfred's Seven Nights*, by Mdme. de Chatelain; *Aunt Bessy*, by the author of "Aunt Ethel;" *The Island of the Rainbow, a fairy tale*, and *Stories from the Bible*, by Mrs. Henry Bliss; and "Mrs. Blake," "Hildred the Daughter," &c.; *Ernie Elton, the Young Navy*, by Harrison Ainsworth; George Routledge and Sons). The name of Hans C. Anderson is an earnest and beseeching voice, and with pleasure will be received by children both of incomplete and of full growth; the author of "Queechy" (though it be more than a little like "Barbara") and of contemptious transmutation "Symsky") is certain to command some attention. The "Standard Dooley Book," a selection of exquisite poems, from the works of the best English writers, is full of beauties, with which the children should become intimately familiar; and the other books, of which the titles have been given, have all more or less claim to the notice of caterers for children. There is good store of engravings, coloured and uncoloured, of fun and frolic, worthily and of Scriptural doctrine.

The Fairy Tales of Science, by John Cargill Brough; *Fatherland*; or, *How the Beds Lived at Greenlawn*, by George Manville Fenn; *The Australian Babes in the Wood*, by the author of "Lost in the Bush;" *What Became of Tommy*, by Emilia Marryat Norris: *Peck's Land*, or, *Scenes from Juvenile Conversation*, by the Rev. Thomas and Jane Hood, their Son and Daughter, &c. (Griffith and Farran.) The first of these books is a book at, indeed, unpretentious; but both in spirit and in execution it is of considerable merit, and the latter one more scientific and more laden with hard words than the young idea conceive it should be, but to take off the edge of that sour fact, it has sixteen novel illustrations by Alfred Concanen as well as prettier pictures of C. H. Bennett. "Fatherland" is a very pretty little book, in which are described some of the delights of country life and well to observe the birds doing: it is nicely illustrated by F. W. Keyl. "The Australian Babes in the Wood" is a true story (in fact) of two children who, incredible as it may seem, "wandered the dreary heath, without a morsel of bread to eat for three days and a night, and were (save over) to quench their thirst," during a period of "some long days and cold" (page 109). The book is "illustrated" by Hugh Cameron, A.R.S.A., J. M'Whirter, G. Hay, J. Lawson, &c., and engraved by R. Paterson." "What Became of Tommy" has been carefully stated; but it must suffice to say that he ultimately found himself "in clover," and that his history is embellished by illustrations bearing witness to the skill of Gilbert and Dalziel. "Peck's Land," a collection of 'Childish Articles' written for the 'rising generation,' which is dedicated to Mrs. Gilpin, of the second volume of the "Memorials of Thomas Hood," lately published;" it is illustrated—sometimes very humorously—by Henry J. Boddy.

The Lighthouse, by R. M. Ballantyne; *John Hotherton*, by the author of "Ellen Rhodes;" *The Royal Wells Open Door*, by the author of "The Wide, Wide World." (James Nisbet and Co.) The first of these books describes the great fight between man and the sea, and is enlivened by many illustrations. The second is a particularly pretty book and has an excellent moral, which may be guessed from certain words of the preface, to the following effect:—The aim of this story is not commendatory nor fictive. It is, in the strictest form, *truth*. The Bible narrative is a skeleton. We wish, by the aid of collateral facts, to clothe the skeleton in its living flesh and blood, so as to set forth the Bible incidents and course of history, with its train of actors, so as to see them in the circumstances and colouring the light and shade of their actual existence.

Jingles and Jokes for Little Folks. By Tom Hood. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) Whether one can pronounce the jingles and rhymes of this nice little book, there cannot be any other opinion than that it is a very pretty present for little folks, by reason of its elegant outfit and its illustrative embroidery, furnished by C. H. Bennett, W. Brunton, Paul Gray, and T. Morten.

The Complete Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with a Memoir by William Spalding, A.M.; *Poems by Thomas Chatterton*, with a Memoir by Frederick Martin. (Charles Griffin and Co.) These books both call for a longer notice than can be conveniently given to them; their contents are what everybody should be acquainted with, and the manner in which each is presented to the public by the publisher is an honour to the authors' memories and can scarcely fail to please the

authors' faithful adherents and newly-enlisted followers. The "Chatterton" is decorated with some exquisite illustrations, and the "Goldsmith" does not lack illustrative embellishment.

A Lesser Annie; or, The Wounded Lamb, by a Clergyman: *The Children's Pride*, edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. (Willing Macintosh and Co.). The strength of these two volumes lies, to a considerable extent, in the illustrations, which are numerous and striking; if they cannot be pronounced more than ordinarily good. There is, however, to be found in them that which is worth reading and taking to heart.

Stories and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Procter. (Bell and Daldy.) This noble-looking book has not only the recommendation of its intrinsic merits, but has yet no mean claim to be set down as a genial preface by Mr. Charles Dickens, and of illustrations furnished from the designs of such admirable artists as W. P. Frith, R.A., J. R. Herbert, R.A., Palmer, J. Tenniel, George H. Thomas, Lecrew Frohlich, W. H. Millais, G. Du Maurier, F. Walker, W. Fisher, H. Thomas, J. Mahoney, J. M. Carrick, M. E. Edwards, and T. Morten. Those who are acquainted with a certain short drawing-room ballad will not be slow to hail Procter wrote in a strain worthy of her father, who was known to fame as "Barry Cornwall."

Attention is also requested for the following works:—A one-volume edition of *St. Olave's*, by the author of "Janita's Cross" (Hurst and Blackett); *Poems*, by Frances Anne Kemble (E. Moxon and Co.)—an elegant volume of elegant verse; *Diamond Dust*, by Eliza Cook; *Last and Found*, by J. Crawford Wilson; *Bible Pictures*, by the Rev. the author of "Our Eternal Homes;" *Parish's, or Divine Poesy*, illustrations by Theodore and Monkes, by A. Bennett (T. Fisher Unwin); *Little Children's Friend* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday); *Poems of Purpose, or Sketches in Verse*, by the Rev. Canon Hemingway (Church Missionary and Co.; London: James Nisbett);—which is remarkable, if for no other reason, for the fact that it is the product of a man who, since he has reduced almost to blindness, and who, nevertheless, dictates to her son what she would have written; *Sermons Preached in Country Churches*, by E. B. Denston; *Australia, with the History of its Colonization*, by Charles Leigh, for the use of schools (published by Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), the first being, of course, of a scientific and, to a certain extent, elementary character; the second being historical and geographical; and the third belonging to the "goody style of fiction not unsuitable for children.

A History of the Commonwealth of Florence: from the Earliest Independence of the Republic to the Extinction of Liberty in 1531. By T. Adolphus Trollope. Vols. III. and IV. (Chapman and Hall.) We noticed the previous instalment or publication of this valuable work, at the time of the sexcentenary festival of Dante at Florence. In these days, when the recent republication of Mr. Trollope's History in that city has again recalled our attention to Florentine history, we may congratulate Mr. Trollope on the completion of his task. The latter portion of his narrative he has had to deal with the long conspiracy of the Medici and many subsequent events of which the effect of these fellow-citizens, during a period of rather more than one hundred years, from the death, in 1429, of Giovanni de' Medici—the plain, unassuming merchant and banker who was the first to acquire influence—to that of it, as well as the prudence of his councils and his unassuming demeanour, but for much of the respect and deference with which he claims that the inheritors of his name—Cosmo, his son, and Lorenzo, his great-grandson—were enabled, by the most unscrupulous and cruel means of corruption, to make themselves, in fact, the absolute despots of the State. The narrative of this history is occasionally, though interrupted by popular revolutions, into an avowed monarchical sovereignty. Of these, indeed, take place, after the death and exile of Lorenzo, in 1527, by the army which the Emperor Charles V., in pursuance of its agreement with Pope Clement VII., had placed at the disposal of the House of Medici for their nefarious purpose. But, with the exception of two short intervals, when the latter of the fatal family were driven out by the will of the nation, soon to find their way back reopened by the factions and intrigues of the citizens of Florence, the Medici, as hereditary Grand Princes in all but the name, may be dated from the middle of the fifteenth century: since Cosmo himself, during his lifetime, as "the Country," had but imitated the example of Augustus Cæsar in pretending to maintain the ancient republican forms, while really controlling the entire government of the Commonwealth. The elegant but very superficial English biographer of Lorenzo de' Medici, in the last century over this period of Italian history, which Mr. Trollope, with a ruder but honester hand, remorselessly strips of its disguise and shows to the world as it was, has not even the merit of having written that modern Europe has experienced and survived. The mournful misconception of Lorenzo the Magnificent as a model of wisdom, cruelty, and treachery, and the perfidious craft with which he debauched and enslaved his native city, are matters of history. Mr. Trollope's judgment, by his ostentatious patronage of the fine arts or by the favour he showed to a set of pensioned scholars and poets, is beyond to flatter him in the most classical style. We remark, indeed, with much satisfaction the honesty of condemnation with which Mr. Trollope in thus rubbing off the delusive gilding laid on by Roscoe, and in exposing the true character of the Florentine tyrants as well as the principles of the Florentine people, who only lost their freedom when they no longer deserved to keep it. The whole story is, of course, very humiliating, and even disgusting, as we are forced more inclined to rely upon the forms and institutions of political self-government, although in Florence from very early times the only effective security for the liberties of a people, in the absence of public and private morality, was found in the right of insurrection, exercised on a subsist. This tecnon, which is enforced by Mr. Trollope in his frequent references to the wise and sagacious counsels of Machiavelli, unanimity is general, as well as of the ambitious chiefs and leaders of faction, who were more or less servants of the Medici, and who were the result of a perusal of his book. Even in that part of it which relates to the brief dictatorship of the Puritan friar Savonarola, and his efforts to establish the practical supremacy of Christian principles and to inculcate the sacred virtues of primitive Christianity, we are impressed with the melancholy fact that it was not even possibly come of such an experiment among a people who coveted an unjust dominion over their neighbours, and who worshipped the Black Virgin of Impruneta. The story of Savonarola, which forms the most striking and dramatic narrative of the gradual destruction of the Florentine Commonwealth. Some of Mr. Trollope's former published statements, as to the character of Catherine Sforza and Filippo Strozzi, have partially occupied the ground covered by the remainder of his history, which includes the story of the re-establishment of the Medici at Florence by the intervention of Pope Julius II., in 1512, and of the second expulsion of Giovanni de' Medici and Remo Baglioni, the subsequent Pontificates of Giovanni de' Medici as Leo X., and Giulio de' Medici as Clement VII., ending in the last suppression by the Imperial arms. Among the incidents of that heroic defence, which almost redeems the degradation of the history of the Florentine people, yet which could not save them from their subjugation to the overwhelming armies of the Empire, we may mention the first the Medici, then the Hapsburg-Lorraine, we may still discern the grand figure of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, the painter, the poet, and the sculptor of princely sepulchres, but as a military engineer and patriot soldier, directing the citizens how to fortify their walls, and to keep out the detested enemy of their freedom. With this noble recollection, which fully closes the history of the Commonwealth of Florence, we may now congratulate the beautiful city on its promotion to be the capital of a free and united Italy.

Travels in Indo-China, Cambodia, and Laos, &c. By the late M. Henri Mouhot. (John Murray.) Science has its victories no less than war; and, alas! science has its victims no less than war. There is "the pestilence that stalketh in the noon-day" and the fever that lurks invisible in the jungle. These, with their attendant or antecedent ills—hunger, and thirst, and cold, and heat, and weariness—lie in wait for the scientific traveller and cut him off in the flower of his days. Englishmen have good reason to know this, and Henry Mouhot was in almost everything but birth an Englishman. His wife was English, and his darling passion, on which his native France looked coldly, not with fostering smiles in more sympathetic England. He yearned for and gained distinction as a naturalist. He was a Frenchman who was born where he was born, for Montbliard is the birthplace of Cuvier and Lamarck. To the regular records of this journal the name of Henri Mouhot will be familiar: for in the Number for Aug. 2, 1862, there appeared a portrait of the traveller, together with a notice of some of his discoveries and scientific services. On the present occasion, therefore, there remains only for us to express satisfaction at the publication of these interesting volumes, in which all that can be known that the public should know about the dead and his labours has been carefully collected by his brother from private letters, journals, and other documents. The value of the collection made, during travels in Siam, Cambodia, Laos, and Lone by the late M. Mouhot, is announced by competent authority to be great; the autobiographical part of the narrative is interesting and the private letters full of info[illegible] and the appended translations of Chinese tables, the Cambodian vocabulary, and the notes on the geology, the botany, the ornithology, and learning of the naturalist, whose name, although he was stricken down at the early age of thirty-five years and the seven of science will not allow to perish. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the illustrations with which the work is enriched—some of them are not only numerous and graphic, but some are exquisitely graceful, many are really noble, and all a charm to very readable pages.

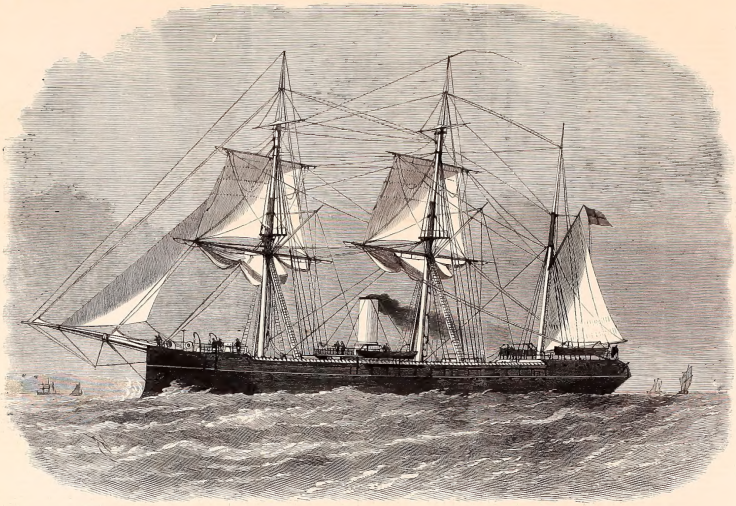
The Gates of Paradise, and Other Poems. By Lucy Gordon. (W. H. Allen and Co.) The author of "Rex et Regina" is a lady who is not only a poet, but a poetess. By Leo Hartley Grindon. (E. Pitman.) The author of this book has presented the private and public aspects of some of the most familiar facts of natural history and science in a form which, we are assured, has been successfully adopted and teacher of botanic science; and reverul of his former publications, "The Manchester Museum," "Life: its Nature, its Varieties, and Phenomena," have gained the notice of a wider circle of readers, while the latter volume has won the praise of philosophic inquiry and observation, as tending to explain the great problem of life. The present work is, in addition to this, a considerable branch of physical science. As for "The Little Things of Nature," it is just such a book as the meditative and pure-hearted country gentleman will delight to read, and from which he will receive pleasure and delight, in the quiet hours of Sunday evening, or at any other season of serenity and repose. It describes, in a pleasing manner, the nourishment of plants, the habits of insects, the distribution of land and water, the formation of rocks, the laws of the economy of chemical decomposition and recomposition of all the particles of matter, by which the earth is kept in a state of purity and health. A thoughtful discourse, always leading the mind "to look through nature up to nature's God."

Aleph: A Poem. By G. Washington Moon. (Hatchard and Co.) A noble volume, as far as subject, covers, paper, print, and certain commendable qualities in the verse, is this work. Considerable learning required more of that sublime spirit which inspired Isaiah and other great masters of the lyre than the author of "Aleph" appears to have written in castes, and has chosen a modification or amplification of the Spenserian stanza for the metrical medium of his poem, is, in our opinion, by no means an improvement. The author seems to be better at home in the "Ode to Science," which is the best of the poetical pieces.

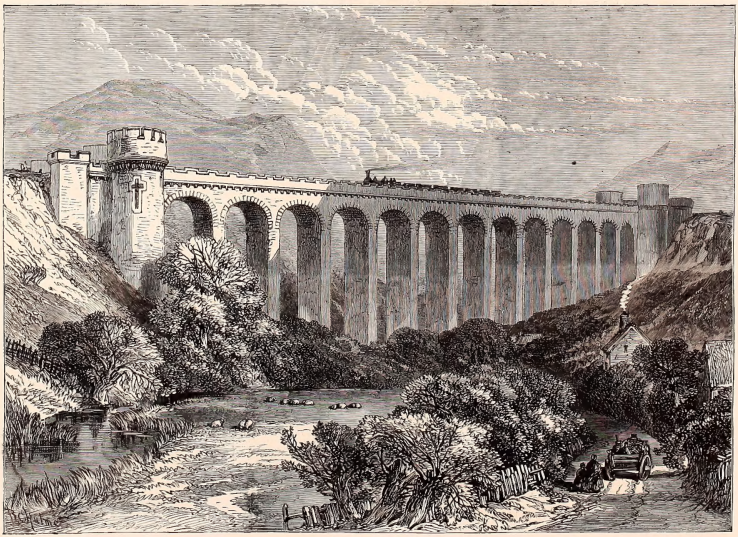
Alchemist the Karol, and other Tales, from Eastern Sources. By Charles Wells. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is the student of King's College, London, some few years ago, devoted himself, with extraordinary diligence and success, to the study of the Arabic and Persian languages, and probably to those practical uses in the diplomatic and consular service which were officially commended by his Majesty's Government. Mr. Wells is a Fellow of Trinity in his public schools and Universities at the period of the Crimean War. His translations, which are from Arabic sources, are not of very choice Turkish, which obtained the high approval of Professor Fraser, Mr. Wells's tutor. The "Alchemist" is a romantic narrative entitled to judge of its style and diction, is a performance such as we should have looked for from a scholar and man of letters, indeed who had not personally resided in the Levant. The present volume, being a collection and translation of stories from the Arabian Nights and John Strait will to the uncivilised minds of the Turks. The principal of these, entitled "The Story of the Three Apples," is no less able to utter wisely and agreeably for the taste of English readers than the well-known "Story of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Of the uncivilised minds of the Turks, Mr. Wells has assigned to it, being one of the most charming stories of Oriental fiction which we have ever perused, and quite as interesting as 999 of the Thousand and One Nights' Entertainments. The other stories are "The Prince Tailor," "The Cobbler," "The Disputed Maiden," "The Prince Tailor," "The Wife with Two Husbands," and "The Lover." It is, of course, impossible to do justice to such many amuse readers of every class. A Turkish love-letter, full of the peculiar metaphorical eloquence of Asiatic sentiment, will be found particularly interesting to those persons who when he calls the lady "the blood of my veins"—is appended to the collection of stories, and is followed by a number of Turkish and Persian short pieces of verse, with a brief essay, by Mr. Wells himself, on the poetry of the Ottoman Turks.

Hoyle's Million of Money. By Amelia B. Edwards. (Tinsley.) Miss Edwards's name is not to be found in the list of our contributors; but will hardly be increased by the three volumes devoted to "Half a Million of Money." It is, of course, a novel. Novels are usually written, although the poor relative meets with a little ill-usage, as it generally does at the hands of that ex-officio guardian of the family honour, the legitimate heir, and concluding pages contain well-directed, and well-delivered, and well-deserved satire. The tale, however, is, in the present instance, not that of the poor relative of fortune inherited by the hero; the incidents are not particularly original or striking, and the style is not above the average even as all occasions is indelicate; and the manner in which he woos and wins his blooming bride is not to be commended to the study of the fair lover. The discovery that a man does belong to the genus "home" and has interests in the world beyond his own soul, here and hereafter, is of solitary; but it would have been as well, so far as truth is concerned, if, instead of being a second time put forward, it had been left to speak for itself.

Cancer; its Allies and Counterfeits. By Thomas Weeden Cooke. (Longmans, Green, and Co.; Hospital, Langman and Co.) This book has the merit of having been written by a specialist who does not overestimate the value of his own views. The proposition is not uncommon error, produced by a long and laborious study, by which the mind becomes engrossed with a single subject, to the full, its proper extent, indifferent to all others. The author of the present work has studiously avoided this error, while he has devoted himself to cancer is, he has also, with no less ability, treated of its allies and counterfeits. Mr. Cooke's theory of cancer is that of a constitutional disease, entirely upon hereditary predisposition, and developed in obedience to some exciting influence. In commencing his investigation of cancer



H.M.S. WYVERN, DOUBLE-TURRETED IRON-CLAD STEAM-RAM.—SEE PAGE 591.



THE KNUCKLASS VIADUCT, CENTRAL WALES RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 589



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PRIZE BIRDS AT THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FIRST-PRIZE BIRDS AT THE BIRMINGHAM SHOW.

DESPITE the protests which at one time seemed to be looming in the future, the poultry and pigeon fanciers were as faithful as ever to Bingley Hall. If there be one proof more than another of the great national use of a poultry show it is in the enormous weights which have been attained. Two pairs of geese, white and grey, for instance, weighed 38 lb. and 36 lb.; a trio of white Aylesbury ducks 30 lb., and another 28 lb., which are 4 lb. and 1 lb. respectively over last year; and four pigeons were "quoted at" 4 lb. 12 oz., which is nearly half a pound more than the greatest of last year's weights. The cockerel which bears proud by winning with a La Flèche pen. This fowl resembles the Spanish in having jet-black plumage, white face and ear-lobes, and single legs; but unlike the Spanish fantastic adornment, two horns bending forward, with a third horn on the beak, said to liken the bird to a rhinoceros. They are the largest of French breeds, the weight attained by fat chickens being 8 lb. to 10 lb.; the skin is particularly white and transparent, and the flesh of delicate flavour. They are somewhat of a very early maturity, and they are bad sitters; but they lay an abundance of eggs. The Houdan, another favourite breed, is a very fine fowl, as well known to frequenters of exhibitions by its crest of feathers, with a duplicate horned comb at the back of the head, five toes to the right leg, and is recommended as a prolific laying breed, and good also for the table. The pullets are said to outweigh the cockerels at stated period attenuates at a wonderfully early age. The hens do not sit. Both these varieties will be found in our Illustration; and it may be noticed that the owner of the first-prize hen, Mr. Ferguson Blair, the celebrated hen-wife, and authoress of the "Chaos of Gowrie," was hurried, during the week of the show, to see Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Arbuthnot, Captain of the Forfar Militia Artillery. The pigeon show was not quite up to the last-named special show-season, and the prize-list by the judges, Messrs. Harrison Weir and T. F. Cottle, "the eighty-feet rule" in drawing attention to the excellence of the present show of pigeons.

THE DOUBLE-TURRETED SHIP WYVERN.

THE science of the two steam-rams built by Mr. Laird, at Birkenhead, for the service presumably of the Confederate States in the American war, and their subsequent purchase by her Majesty's Government to prevent any further litigation, will be still in the memory of our readers. The two vessels having since been converted into the Scorpion and Wyvern, a pair of the most remarkable ships lately added to the British Fleet, we present this week Illustrations of each, and one of them, which may serve almost as well for the other, since they are very nearly alike. The Wyvern, built of the best iron, will be 225 ft. 6 in. in length, 42 ft. 6 in. in breadth, 20 ft. in depth, and has a measurement of capacity of 1857 tons. From the plating of the upper deck to the bottom plates below the water-line she is coated externally with ammoni-plating, 41 in. sandships, and tapering to 8 in. and 3 in. round the bows and stern. This armour-plating is backed by 18 in. of teak backing, having an "inner skin," or inner lining of the hull, of 3 in. best boiler-plates, and, internally, the ship is divided into water-tight compartments, so as to isolate each of her turrets, her engines, her boilers—in short, each of the large internal arrangements. There are six of these main athwartship compartments in the main body of the ship, besides smaller ones in the bow and stern. In addition to this provision for the ship's security, in the event of damage to her bottom, the Wyvern has a double skin over the entire bottom, including her engines, engines, and boilers. As the Wyvern was built in this subdivided manner expressly to guard against the effect of any stray shot getting into the vitals of the ship, we may mention the fact to the notice of Mr. G. W. Reed, whose torpedoes made such a hole in the Captain, internally the ship is to be fitted with

in Committee. As a lodger qualification was a feature of Mr. Darnell's bill, it is probable that the Whigs will not hold out any longer against it, and that it will find a place in the next Ministerial *Reform Bill*.

11. *The Vesting of Seats by Ministers.*—The bill did not repeat the proposition of the bill of 1854 to repeal the statute of Anne.

The bill was read a second time without encountering the formal opposition of the Conservature party, whose tactics seemed to be rather to oppose its progress by prolonged debates and repeated adjournments—tactics in which they were zealously aided by a section of the usual supporters of the Ministry. The bill, however, succeeded in getting into Committee, where it lingered through a three-nights' discussion. After 200 members had voted, it ought only to be proceeded with *pro tanto* with those for the sister kingdoms, it was withdrawn by its proposer, in the middle of June.

THE BILL FOR SCOTLAND.

This bill, introduced by the Lord Advocate, on March 1, proposed to give an additional member to Glasgow and to confer the right of returning a member on the four Universities of Scotland united into one constituency. It conceded a £5 household franchise and a £10 occupation county qualification, and reduced the freehold qualification for counties from £10 to annual value to £5, and maintained the clauses against the manufacture of fictitious votes. The registration machinery of the Reform Act was ratified for Scotland; the number of members of counties and boroughs were made the lists of voters in the first instance. This bill and that for Ireland never reached a second reading.

THE BILL FOR IRELAND.

This bill, introduced by Mr. Cardwell, abolished the two additional seats for Ireland to the county of Cork and the city of Dublin. Mr. Cardwell stated that the disfranchising clauses of the bill, as regards boroughs in the contemporaneous English bill had nothing to operate upon in Ireland, where the smallest borough returning two members was Wexford, a city of 30,000 inhabitants. By the Irish Reform Act of 1850 the limit for the county suffrage had been fixed at £12 annual value; the bill of 1860 proposed to reduce it to £10; this would increase the constituency by 20,000 voters. The borough qualification was lowered from £8 to £6, including the tenants of holdings and the poll of voters by about 6000. The Irish law relating to the acquisition of civic freedom, and which is more lax than that of England, was to be assimilated to the English law. Lastly, the disability of Irish Peers to represent Irish constituencies in the House of Commons was to be repealed in the cases of those Peers who are not members of the House of Lords. This clause, however, aroused the united opposition of the Irish Liberal members, who objected to it on the ground of its tendency, under the power of creation, to increase the already excessive preponderance of the Irish Peerage over the electorate.

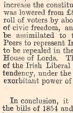
CENSUS OF 1861.

In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that since the framing of the bills of 1854 and 1860, the figures of the seventh decennial census have been published, showing an increase in the population of South Britain of 12 per cent, an increase of 10 per cent of Scotch and 4 per cent, and a decrease of that of Ireland of 12 per cent, as compared with the totals of the previous census, materially affecting and altering the position of several boroughs towards the disfranchising standards of the bills of 1854 and 1860, and the relative positions of counties and boroughs towards each other.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR CHARLES SULLIVAN.

Sir Charles Sullivan, fourth Baronet, of Thames Ditton, in the county of Surrey, who died on the 3rd inst., at the family residence in Molcomb-street, Belgrave-square, was the elder son of Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, K.C.B., the third Baronet, by his wife, Jean Anne, only daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., of Leeds Castle, in the county of Surrey. He was born on the 11th of January, 1802, and succeeded his father as fourth Baronet on the 21st of December, 1850. He was never married, and, by his death, the baronetcy passes to his only brother, now Admiral Sir Edward Stopford Sullivan, K.C.B., who was born on the 1st of October, 1826, and married, on the 29th of September, 1851, Mary Augusta, second daughter of Henry Curric, Esq., of West Horsley-place, Surrey, late M.P. for Guildford, and niece of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., by whom he has had two children, a son and a daughter. This family of Sullivan, which is one of the most ancient and honourable of Irish names, also ranges in Ireland, traces its descent from Cillen, King of Munster: it is from Dermod, second son of Owen, the fourth in succession of Cork and Clare. Sir Edward Sullivan, the first Baronet, was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1804, and was the first Baronet, being so created. He died in 1809. His eldest son, Sir Edward Sullivan, the second Baronet, was born in 1774, and married, in 1801, Miss Lucy Catherine Coldstream Goodin, who fell in a sortie from Bayonne, April 14, 1814, whereupon the baronetcy passed to his brother, Captain Charles Sullivan, Admiral of the Blue, father of the Baronet just deceased. Sir Richard Sullivan left also twelve sons and daughters, married to General Gordon Forbes, Governor of Ceylon, the 29th Regiment, and Harriet, wife of John Balfour, Esq., of Trenaby, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, who died in 1844; another, Mrs. Lindsay, of Balcarres, Fife, Admiral Sullivan, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., who married, 1789, Lady Harriet Anne Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway, General Sir Joseph Sullivan, and his sister Maria, Lady Dundonald, Sir Benjamin Sullivan, and the "O'Sullivan More," of Wilmington, Isle of Wight, is a nephew of Admiral Sullivan, the first Baronet, and represents the senior male branch of the family.



ADMIRAL MINGAYE.

Admiral William James Mingaye, who died on the 30th ult., aged eighty, entered the Royal Navy in 1798, and commanded a boat at the capture of Java in 1805, was nominated a Sub-Lieutenant, and was appointed to the Belvidera, 46, Captain Hon. George Elphinstone, in the Channel and off the Irish Brigade under that able officer (afterwards an Admiral and sixth Viscount Keith), at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. He subsequently served as Commander in October, 1817, and obtained his post rank in January, 1822. He was made a Companion of the Bath, and a Captain of the Navy, 19th July, 1841. Had the command of the Romney, 50. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1852, a Vice-Admiral in 1858, and Admiral in 1865. He was in the receipt of a good-service pension since December, 1858.

MISS TALBOT.

This lady, Miss Anne Talbot, who died on the 30th ult. in London, in her eighty-sixth year, was a near relative of the Talbots of Lacock, Wilts, and Penrice, Esq., of Lilleshall, in the county of Wexford, daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, who was born in Ireland, and was the youngest sister of the late Martin Theron, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, widow of John, fifteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, whose marriage with Miss Talbot, daughter of Sion, and the children of Prince Doria Pamphili. Miss Anne Talbot was also half-sister of William Talbot, Esq., who, by the Shrewsbury peerage, appeared as claimant to the earldom; and she was aware of the half-blood of Mr. Talbot, of Castle Talbot,

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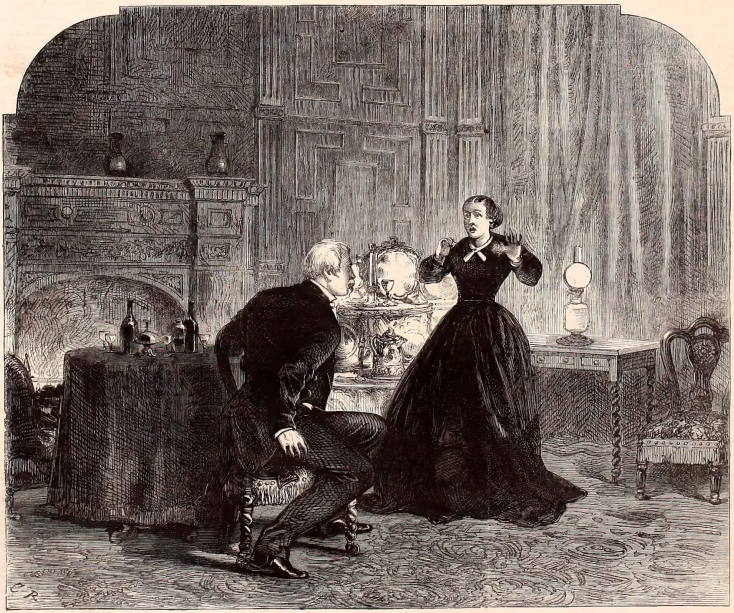
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Nos. 1348, 1349.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865. THREE SHEETS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT | 1s.

CHRISTMAS.

AWAY with politics! They have had their season, and will have it again quite soon enough. But this is Christmas-time, when men think, not of their differences, but of their points of concord, and when all the families of Christendom do homage, in such fashion as may best suit their sympathies and their means, to their household divinities, Christmas! Full to the brim as we are with home associations, we personify it as "Old Father Christmas!" Who does not greet him with hearty welcome, revisit us in what guise he will! Hale, genial, sparkling, laughing, but withal tender-hearted, his approach causes a flutter of our affections; his presence suffuses gladness; his departure leaves behind it bright and soothing recollections. He is the favourite of all ages. Childhood rapturously clasps its tiny hands before him. Youth hails him with outbursts of merriment in chorus to some softer melody of love. Manhood lays aside its cares, and quarrels, and daily toils, and smilingly shakes hands with him. Age delights to gossip with him over the "days of auld lang syne," and to snatch a few hours of rejuvenescence from among the gifts which he brings with him. The family hearth glows with even unwonted brightness when he enters, and, while he stays, there is a sweet communing of hearts in the joyous festivities celebrated in his honour. Christmas is close at hand once more. We bid him "all hail!"

There is something in the very bleakness of the season which contributes to give intensity to the emotions which Christmas awakens. The contrast between the deep sleep of Nature out of doors and the bounding life of family sympathy and love within heightens the consciousness of bliss; and, just as the holly and the mistletoe fairly represent the prickly troubles and the tender joys of life, so does the severity of winter combine with the gentle charms of the household festival, thereby enhancing their witchery of attraction. It is well that the whole circle of charities should occasionally meet and kiss each other into fresh warmth; and even if they are impelled to it by external cheerlessness, the result of their closer intercommunion is so beneficial that for the sake of it we not only forgive but bless the harsh energy which drives them to their common



SCENE FROM "HENRY DUNBAR," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

trysting-place. Blithesome spirits are made all the more blithesome when hedged round, as it were, with the sternness of winter, and the fire in the heart as well as on the hearth burns all the brighter when there is frost outside. Pleasures as well as pains are increased by the juxtaposition of their opposites, and it has ever seemed to us a happy circumstance that our great annual family festival should occur in the dreariest of our seasons—so true it is that, as Tom Moore sings,

> Darkness shows us worlds of light
> We never see by day.

Fully satisfied that there is virtue in mirth, so long, at least, as it is not mistaken for happiness, most of our readers, no doubt, will gratefully accept the invitation of "Old Father Christmas" to partake of the festivities around them and be merry. Let them forget for a while, if it be possible, the losses and crosses of the year just drawing to a close; or, if unbidden they *will* come to mind, let the recollection of them only intensify the desire for the blessings that remain. The household festival asks of us, during its continuance, that all that there is of sunshine in our lot should be reflected from our hearts, and warm into new life the affections of those who are about us. Again, for these day's space and least, we should be children — trustful, hopeful, self-abandoned, rollicksome. So let us lock up our cares in the most out-of-the-way closet of our souls and forget their existence, and let us set to it that our tongues be swept and tidied in such manner as may enable us to give a meet and appreciative reception to the joys of the season. The old faces round the festive board—and may they all be there!—with perhaps some few ones, dear for others' sakes as well as for their own; the old bill of fare, set off with the old garnish; the old interchanges of family love; the old games, as full as ever of innocent fun; may our readers have them all in their hearts' content! And when the festivities, and the amenities, and gaieties, and gushes of renovated life have subsided, may they return to their round of duties freshened by the recreation, even as a close, damp chamber is freshened by a sunny look the curtains, throwing open the window, and letting in the sunshine and the breeze!

But Christmas has also its higher order of duty to be done and pleasure to be enjoyed. A time for reflection, for we think, de—tend to awaken in those who observe them the spirit of beneficence; for all of them enforce the sacred exhortation, "Freely ye have received, freely give." The remark is emphatically true of Christmas-tide. It is the season of quickest compassion for the needy and the homeless. It has always, and rightly, been associated with the exercise of liberality. It would not be what it is apart from its charities. Open-handedness on the part of those who have means towards those who have them not is naturally, almost of necessity, associated with open-heartedness towards all. The year, on the whole, has been a prosperous one; but it should not be lost sight of that the recent harvest have reaped the scanty by the greater cost of provisions under peculiar disadvantage. As, for the most part, the bountifully-disposed have richer resources at their command, so the occasion for bountiful practice is more urgent than ever. We cannot entertain even a doubt that sense of obligation will rise with the opportunity for its discharge; and that along with the customary wish that each of our neighbours may enjoy "a merry Christmas," there will be given to those who most need it the means of making it such.

SCENE FROM "HENRY DUNBAR," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The performance, at the Olympic Theatre, of Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Henry Dunbar," which is, of course, a dramatic adaptation of Miss Braddon's novel of that name, has already been noticed; but the following scene, which we illustrate from a sketch by our artist, requires a word of explanation. Joseph Wilmot, having murdered Mr. Henry Dunbar, a wealthy Real India merchant, and committed an absence of many years in Calcutta, has assumed the name of his victim, and usurped his fortune, which it has made in general, that the deed body found where the murder was perpetrated was that of Joseph Wilmot himself. Margaret Wilmot, sharing this belief, has been making the most strenuous efforts to discover and pursue the supposed murderer of her lost father; till, in the present scene, she has an interview with the person whom she at last recognises him with a shriek of amazement and horror at the dreadful truth which suddenly breaks upon her—that the man for whose fate she had sought to avenge, the guilty author of that deed which she had striven to expiate and punish. The part of Margaret is notably performed by Miss Kate Terry; while Mr. H. Neville deserves almost equal praise for his acting in the character of Wilmot.

Sir Henry Storks left Southampton on Monday for Jamaica.

There is a controversy as to how Mr. R. D. Milnes's new title, Lord Houghton, is to be pronounced—whether as Houghton, Hoffton, Huffton, Hatton, or Howton. Some amusing lines in the last number of *Notes and Queries*, are added by Lord Houghton himself, which will settle the matter for the last-named school.

The *New York Times* states that a second part of Captain Hall's report on his search for tuller information about Sir John Franklin's fate is expected to have been received. The whole, with other documents, is to have been visited, the remains of a large number of their crews sent, frozen and mutilated, and the valuables left in the ships scattered about with Esquimaux. They encourage Captain Hall to believe that some of the men may still be living.

Besides the gold medals awarded by the Royal Academy of Arts, announced in this Journal last week, two medals were also awarded as follow:—To James Rolfe, for the best painting from the life in chiaroscuro, the subject being "Venus Rising from the Sea;" and to Mr. Ernest Willis Crewe, for the best drawing from the life; the drawing from the life; to Percival Ball, the second medal for a model from the life; to Charles Bennett, the second medal for an architectural drawing; to Theodore Blake Wirgman, for the best drawing from the antique; to Vivian Crewe, for the next best drawing from the antique; to Edward Lovett, for the next best drawing from the antique; to Horace Mountford, for the best model from the antique; to G. Unwerth, for the next best model from the antique.

The members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, headed by Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, paid a visit last Saturday to the next on the Plaistow Marshes where the River Lea passes through the Abbey Mills, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Abbey Mills pumping station—a building which is to rival the works at Crossness, and in which will be the means of raising the sewage of the low level of London to the great high and middle level sewers. Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, read a statement, which was engrossed for insertion in the stone, showing that the sewer of which this was the month would drain 78 square miles, and would have to raise about 5,000,000 cubic feet of sewage a day and that the engine power to be employed for the purpose would be of the united of 11,000 cubic feet per minute, so that all storm would be safely carried off. Mr. Freeman then laid the stone. The works are being carried out under Mr. Edmund Cooper, the resident engineer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 21.

The Imperial Court is at length installed in the Tuileries again—the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial having arrived at Paris from Compiègne on the afternoon of Saturday last. The King and Queen of Portugal, who have returned to Paris from England and taken up their old quarters in the Pavillon Marsan, dined on Sunday with the Emperor and Empress. Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde arrived at the Palais Royal on Monday.

The long-talked-of marriage between the Duke de Mouchy and Princess Anna Murat was solemnised in the Chapel of the Tuileries on Monday at noon. The bride came, accompanied by her father, in one of the Imperial state carriages, with four horses. Among the distinguished personages present were, of course, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial; also the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, Prussian Ambassador and Princess Metternich, and Princes Murat, and Princess Christine Bonaparte. All the officers of the Emperor's household and the Ladies of the Imperial Court, together with the principal members of the suites of the above-named high personages, were also present at the ceremony. The archbishop of Paris pronounced the nuptial benediction, which he followed by a brief exhortation to the newly-married pair, after which a grand musical Mass was performed. The wedding breakfast was given at the Palais Royal, and, early in the afternoon, the Duke and his bride were en route to Mouchy-le-Castel, the Duke's country seat.

The stories in the Boulevards—some amusing and those devoted to the sale of "articles de Paris"—are just now undergoing a complete transformation, putting on their handsomest looks in anticipation of the approaching new year. "Etrennes pour 1861" meets one's eye at every step.

On Saturday last died in Paris an ex-Minister of the Republic of 1848, Alexandre Dixio, brother of General Dixio, Garibaldi's friend, and a prominent figure in the revolutionary agitation for Italian freedom. Though the deceased had, to speak, grown up in politics, and had for a long period held his talents and his energies to commercial and financial pursuits, he was still a firm adherent to the advanced party of the Prince Napoleon, to show that he does not hesitate to identify himself with the party in opposition. The latest of the many rallies with the Emperor is not the accomplished fact it was thought to be, followed the body of his late friend to the grave as the last act in the festivities. On the 24th inst., the Princess Anna Murat, was being solemnised at the Tuileries in the presence of all the other members of the Imperial family. Among the remaining mourners at the Dixio funeral were General Dixio; M. Emile Ollivier, the republican deputy; Count Jules Sandeau, the distinguished author; John Lemoine, of the *Débats*; Garnier-Pagès, formerly member of the provisional Government; Eugène Pelletan, one of the Liberal Opposition in the Corps Législatif; Rouher, and Havin, the latter a leading financial and commercial interests, such as the Credit Mobilier of Paris, with which the deceased was in intimate connection.

SPAIN.

The Queen made her entry into Madrid on Thursday week, and was received by the Cortes at Atocha. She was cheered, and perfect order prevailed. The Council of State has approved the report of the commission condemning the Bishops who protested against the sovereignties of Italy.

PORTUGAL.

THE FUNERAL OF KING LEOPOLD.

The funeral obsequies of the King were celebrated on Saturday last, the body being removed from Brussels to Laeken, where it was interred in the royal vault.

The façade of the palace was draped with black tapestry, studded with golden bees. The interior was hung with black cloth, with white cords.

At 10.30 a.m. the Duke of Brabant entered the room where the body of the deceased King had been exposed. The King and Queen of Portugal, and followed by the Count of Flanders and the Prince of Wales (King of Portugal and Prince of Wales in uniform of Field Marshal), the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Archduke Joseph of Austria, Duke of Modena, the Prince Arthur, and the Duke de Nemours. After the Royal Princes came the Envoys Extraordinary from the different Courts of Europe, including Lords Grey and Derby.

At eleven o'clock precisely the funeral cortège started. The hearse, drawn by eight horses caparisoned, is followed by a very imposing appearance. Crowds, silent and collected, thronged the streets, windows, and roofs of the houses. Every shop and office in Brussels were closed.

The cortège reached the cathedral at 2.30 p.m. The Duke of Brabant, with the King of Portugal on his right and the Prince of Wales on his left, took his place in the chair of state prepared for them, in front of the sarcophagus, followed by the other Princes and representatives of foreign Powers.

The funeral service having been performed, the coffin was lowered into the family vault, and placed to the right of the Queen of the deceased monarch.

THE INSTALLATION OF KING LEOPOLD II.

On Sunday King Leopold II. took the oath to the Constitution before both Houses of the Belgian Legislature.

Upon leaving the palace at Laeken the Queen, in deep mourning, preceded the King in a carriage drawn by six horses. The King followed a few minutes afterwards. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Diplomatic corps, and of whom are met with an enthusiastic reception.

His Majesty then made a speech, in which he stated that Belgium, as well as himself, had lost a father. He was moved by the homage of the nation and the Legislature, and by the Royal Princes, and thanked them in his own name and in the name of his country. His Majesty continued:—

I shall religiously follow the example and the precepts of my father, and will never forget the duties imposed upon me by this precious inheritance. I will be a Belgian King from my heart and soul. I love those great institutions which have made us a free people, and which are the best safeguard of the throne. My constitutional position keeps me aloof from the conflict of opinions, leaving the country to decide between them. I desire to give those who devote themselves to the crowning of the national edifice the assurance of my most complete impartiality. I am sure of finding in them the support of foreign Powers.

His Majesty's speech was received with great enthusiasm.

The Queen also presented her son to the Chambers, and their Majesties took their departure amid shouts of "Vive le Roi et la Reine!" "Vive la Comte de Flandre!"

The presentation of the addresses of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to the young King took place in the evening. His Majesty, in his reply, declared his attachment to Constitutional principles.

The city was adorned with flags, the houses being hung with decorations. A general illumination took place in the evening.

At noon on Monday a Te Deum was sung in the church of St. Gudule, Brussels, at which his Majesty, the Count of Flanders, and the foreign Princes were present.

[Illustrations of the lying in state and funeral of King Leopold I., and of the inauguration of King Leopold II., from sketches by our Special Artists, will appear in this Journal.]

ITALY.

On Tuesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, a debate took place upon the Provisional Budget. Some members demanded that the decree according to which the National Bank would transact business for the State treasury should be discussed separately from the bill for the Provisional Budget, which they approved. The Minister of Finance opposed this proposition. The Chamber, however, finally approved, by 197 votes against 1, an order of the day inviting the Minister not to give execution to the decree above mentioned without the sanction of Parliament.

Signor Chiaves has accepted the portfolio of the Interior, hitherto temporarily held by Signor Rattazzi, who remains the ministry of Public Instruction.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna telegram says that a supplementary convention to the treaty of Commerce has been concluded between Austria and Prussia, relating to the garrison arrangements at Bendsburg.

Another piece of news from Vienna is that the articles of the treaty of commerce between England and Austria were signed on Saturday last.

GREECE.

The proposal of the Ministry that the Chamber should be prorogued has been rejected by the Assembly by 84 to 70 votes. The Ministry resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed, composed as follows:—Rodios, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; Kalergis, Minister of Interior; Scalzas, Minister of War; Sollopoulos, Minister of Finance; Rudinis, Minister of Marine; Balsaopulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Diamantidis, Minister of Public Worship.

UNITED STATES.

The first session of the thirty-ninth Congress opened on the 4th inst. We gave in a great part of our Supplement last week an outline of President Johnson's Message to Congress. The President says that the reconstruction of the Union must be effected by the North's allowing past disorders to sink into oblivion, and by the South's adopting the three Constitutional amendments already offered for ever. Persons charged with treason should be fairly tried by a civil court, and should be publicly notified that no State can secede from the Union. It is proposed to reduce the army to a peace establishment of 50,000 men, with the power to increase numbers may in case of need, be raised to 82,000 men. The army estimates have been reduced from 516,000,000 dollars to 33,000,000 dollars. The currency should be reduced, and a plan should be devised to pay off the national debt within thirty years. The President's aim will be to promote peace and to live on friendly relations; and he believes them to be actuated by the same disposition. A sincere desire for peace induced the President to suggest that the question between the United States and England respecting the outfit and depredations of Confederate cruisers should be referred to arbitration; but England rejected that offer, and proposed a commission to settle claims "excluding those arising from premature recognition. That proposal had been declined as very unsatisfactory. The claims had not been brought forward by the United States with the primary object of obtaining compensation, but with the purpose of establishing important principles of international law. The President does not advise any violent attempt at redress by legislation; and the future amity of the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. The United States Government had abstained from interfering with forms of Government in Europe, 'and will regard it as the duty of all Governments to abstain from any attempt to change the American people as it were to defend Republicanism against foreign interference.' The correspondence with France will at the proper time be laid before Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury's report recommends contraction of the currency, and provision for the reduction of the debt. There will be a deficiency of 112,000,000 dollars for the financial year ending in June next; and that sum must be provided by taxes in the financial year ending in June, 1867, there will be an estimated surplus of 11,000,000 dollars.

None of the Southern members had been admitted to take their seats in Congress. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was expected to be appointed to report whether any of the rebellious States were entitled to representation in Congress.

The Georgia and Alabama Legislatures had adopted the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the Louisiana Legislature had declared slavery for ever abolished.

Mr. Brayton Colfax, of Indiana, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Fenian President at New York has got to loggerheads with his sham senate.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At the Cape, the Basuto war continues, and is likely to last. Another engagement took place between them on Oct. 25, resulting in the death of forty Basutos and the capture of three cattle and several thousand sheep and horses. After the engagement the Free State and the Transvaal Boers quarrelled about the booty captured. The Transvaalers left the allied camp and returned to their homes on Oct. 30. Eleven of the Basuto chiefs had been taken prisoners at Drakensberg, and were gone to the Free State, taking with them their horses and accoutrements. The deserters met with a hearty reception from the people of Harrismith.

The Basutos had published a manifesto charging the Boers with plundering their property, and with cruelty to their women, and declaring that the Basuto army had not been in any way imperilled; also charging the Boers with barbarity to their wives and children. Another Basuto raid on British territory was alleged to have been made.

INDIA.

By the peace recently concluded with Bhootan, a subsidy of 25,000 rupees is to be paid annually to the Bhootean, and will be increased to 50,000 rupees when the treaty shall be faithful to the treaty.

A conspiracy has been detected at Cabul, in consequence of which the Governor has been imprisoned.

The extension of the Indian Peninsula Railway to Bubnapore was opened on Nov. 29.

The joint financial committee of the Swedish Parliament have agreed by nine to six votes to propose that the Franco-Swedish treaty of commerce should be rejected.

We have advices from Rio de Janeiro to Nov. 25. No disposition of the Emperor to make warlike demonstrations. Peace between Paraguayans, and the Emperor had returned to the capital.

St. Paul's Church, Bolton, was consecrated on Saturday, by the Bishop of Manchester. It affords accommodation for 1119 persons, 702 seats being appropriated, and the rest free for ever.

The *Times* states that the good offices of England and France have been accepted by the Government of Mexico, and that, unless child shrewd prove more implacable than Spain herself, the differences of modern war will be settled in the most friendly manner.

The Swiss want another revision of their Constitution. Large meetings have been held in the canton of Berne and in the Grisons, at which resolutions were passed in favour of calling together the Federal Assembly for the purpose of revising the Constitution.

The following is the list of appointments in the Church which have been made:—*Rectories:* Rev. T. M. Carr to Barningham, Kent; Rev. W. J. Lovett to Ellen Brant, Bucks; Rev. C. T. Shipman, Rector of Sudeley, Cumberland, to Nether Denton. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. F. Gardo, to Patrick-Isle of Man; Rev. S. E. Gregory, Vicar of Market Basin, to Bungh-on-Baine. *Incumbencies:* Rev. F. Brown, to Barnard Castle; Rev. R. Shaw Clow to Kirkby-Ravensworth; Rev. A. Connell, to St. Mark, Gorton; Rev. T. Jenkins, Curate of Landeragh, to St. Martin's, Caerphilly; Rev. F. J. C. Morse to the Perpetual Curacy of Ellel, Lancashire; Rev. J. Pearson, to Christ Church, Bolton; Rev. R. Tudor to Penmynydd, Denbs; Rev. G. S. Whitbeck to Christ Church, Chelsea. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. C. de Lacy, Curate of St. Thomas, Pendleton, to Etherley, Durham; Rev. R. Cromwell to Hawkshead, Lancashire; Rev. F. Keeling to Asbiston, Northants. *Curacies:* Rev. J. L. Hulbert to St. Anne's, Limehouse; Rev. T. W. Richardson to the parish church, Sephton, near Liverpool; Rev. F. Shaw to Staunton Long, Salop. Rev. A. Jones to be Chaplain of Westminster Hospital; Rev. T. R. Dickinson to be Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. James, Aldgate, London, and one of the Preachers of the National Society.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

Pictures of Society, Grave and Gay, from the Pencils of Celebrated Artists and the Pens of Popular Authors. (Sampson Low, Son and Marston.) Beneath a cover gay as a spring garland, the publishers have presented the buying public with a collection of pictures, poems, and prose, the chief part of which has gladdened the hearts of guests at former banquet, and is now rounded up afresh and strengthened with a few piquant additions, intended to give a taste of novelty. The practice is becoming somewhat too common among publishers of serving up again the good things from a dinner at which the public have already feasted to repletion. It rests with the public to decide whether or not enjoying their fare *ad. they will* take it with a pinch of pickles. In this volume there is much that is good, and much that re-minds one of the rumbly pantyboys of the old comedies.

Military Illustrations. A Collection of Drawings on Wood. (Alexander Gray.) It would be a great pity to suppose that this volume contains all that the public pencil of Mr. Millais has been doing in the way of artistic research. Such a book is employed on many a work that has no representative here; and yet this publication is pretty full of work that he has done on the way of wood-drawing. The extremely sketchy way in which some of the subjects are treated, while it disfigures the artist's drawing, does not conceal his intention; and it is impossible to look through the volume without being struck by the power and daring originality displayed. Nobody, we think, but Mr. Millais would have ventured to have touched the sea as he has represented it in No. 70, illustrative of Tennyson's lines,

Many an evening by the waters did we watch the stately ships,
And our spirits rush'd together at the touching of the lips.

Nobody has ever done the feeling of Moses as Mr. Millais has been done it, though it has been done as often ; and in No. 72, entitled "Love" (from "The Poets of the Nineteenth Century"), he has produced both a poem and a picture. As the overpowering sense of love seems deep and exhaustless, this is a remarkable work.

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures. (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.) Who has not heard of Mrs. Caudle and the long-suffering Job, her husband? She is as much a British institution as Mrs. Partington, Punch, and even Punch himself. Our elder readers will remember how eagerly Mrs. Caudle's weekly lecture was looked for in the forthcoming number of *Punch*, and how, for the moment, it was the property belonging to the *Times* or even the *London Gazette*. Books might have fallen, but Mrs. Caudle lit none the less on her feet. Jerrold and Robinson were only eager to know what Mrs. Caudle had to say to her husband before penning a second word. It is the fate of both husbands and British wives (and we imagine the race is far from becoming extinct) "The Caudle Lectures" will be welcomed by many, and the publishers have done good service in bringing out this compact edition, with Mr. Charles Keene's effective and characteristic illustrations. The coloured frontispiece, representing Mr. Caudle returning home late at night, is the best picture of Mrs. Caudle on the window-blind, is worth all the price of the book.

Gems of Literature, Elegant, Rare, and Suggestive. Illustrated. *Pen and Pencil Pictures from the Poets.* (Ibidem.) W. H. Davies. It is not a new thing for the modern Athens to compete with the modern Florence in the matter of Christmas books. The example was placed by the press of Auld Reekie have little of the merit that distinguished the Christmas volumes of Messrs. Blackie and Sons a few years ago. The first of the volumes before us is adorned with numerous engravings on wood, some of which are extremely artistic, over its pages. The second is also profusely illustrated with some very pretty designs. The former original bearing are two by Mr. Hugh Cameron.

The number of books illustrated by photography is increasing every year; and that great artist the sun must have enough to do to supply the numerous mouths to accomplish all the work that is brought to him. He does the work with unerring accuracy and with great delicacy; it is the fault of his human coadjutor. We have before us the *Record Adopt of Lincoln*, by Mr. Photographic Illustrations, Ancient and Gothic; and the *Record Abbeys of the Border*, with photographic illustrations by William Jeffrey. Archibald Scott, 37, Bernard-street.) There little volumes, unpretending as they are, contain some excellent photographs, but on too small a scale to do justice to their subjects. Jedburgh Abbey, for instance, is much too fine an old pile to be put down on a scale of a one or two inches; and the other views are so cramped in the small space allotted to them that the Oliver Twist, we feel impelled to cry out "for more." *Memoirs: A Tale of Love and Life*, with photographic illustrations by Thomas Annan (Bennett), gives more substantial satisfaction. It is engraved in Bennett, but the pictures are good, and the story is the grandeur of the subjects. There are also some notable omissions. The line of coast that has the grey walls of Tantallon Castle and the Auldborough Castle hanging over the sea, loses none of its picturesqueness by the beautiful scenery of Tynemouth Priory and Northumberland Castle, both mentioned in "Marmion," and both absent from the present volume.—*Round Rydye, Antiquities, Ancient and Modern, Pictorial, as connected with Police Buildings in Belgium.* Illustrated with photographic views by Mendel and Hemley. (Bennett.) This is a work of great interest and beauty. The photographs themselves are startling in their reality, having all the vividness of nature.

The Birthday Book. By James Greenwood; with thirty-six illustrations, drawn on wood, by Ernest Griset, from his original designs. (Ward, Lock, and Co.) Ten and twenty years ago, and even later in pleasant extravagance; writing and illustration are nearly knit together as of humour make another and a more delightful book, and of all the books designed to satisfy the appetites of marvel-loving childhood "The Birthday Book" must be placed in the front rank of the appreciated. The subventures are figuratively and the engravings literally coloured to a height which would, perhaps, exceed the expectations of a Munchausen and of a Red Indian on the war-trail.

Notes and Tunes, and How They are Collected. Edited by T. Hood. (Greenhedge and Co.) A nice-looking little volume, containing the stories, connected or disconnected, after the fashion of the tales in the Christmas number of *Punch*, and the third of the series that has been able to do with the stories. The volume is clad in blue and gilt, which is talking of much preachest in appearance, and is adorned with the "nigger" a blue coat and brass buttons is a favourite costume for a tale. The six stories are by various hands—Mr. Hood, Mr. Sambrook, J. Prowse, T. Hood, T. W. Robertson, W. S. Gilbert, and Clement W. Scott, who, it may be recollected, last year contributed the amusing efforts "A Bunch of Keys," and who, it is gratifying to learn from the preface to their appearance, found their key to success in search for general use, have swapped "discord and a darker shade," and have been encouraged to "come more miles their bow to an indolent public." There are to be found in the second volume examples of tragedy, whereof the spirit cannot be described as "above proof."

The Illustrated Book of Nursery Rhymes. (Ward, Lock, and Co.) Illustrations by Keely Halswelle; *Sacred from Egypt*, by A. L. O. E. *Fairy Know-a-Bit*, by Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by Walter Crane. Novelty—if, indeed, it be a novelty—about Messrs. Nelsons' book of nursery rhymes, is that the rhymes are accompanied by illustrations (it may strike some objectors) inappropriate music. "In every instance in which it was necessary," the publisher tells us, "alterations have been retained; in some instances, well known and favourite melodies have been adopted, while several original airs have been added, composed in that spirit of simplicity which, from time immemorial, has given their charm to the songs of the nursery. They are not in every parts, so that, while the voice is required for the melody, the second part may be taken by mamma or nurse, which in these days, when the pianoforte is considered necessary, should prove not to be found a difficult task." At any rate, it is a very desirable little book. "Sacred from Egypt" has two hundred pages, and contains a sketch of the life of Moses wrapped up in a tale. Fairy Know-a-Bit appears suddenly to a spoilt, sulky, insolent boy, who thinks he can do everything without the help of "dirty" people, such as honest workmen are wont to own (although the believers in the Turkish bath will tell you that those who perspire freely over the plough, the sickle, the forge, &c., even if they do not use water and do not change their clothes, are really cleaner than the fastidious lady who avoids perspiration), convicts him of ignorance, and enlightens his mind with scraps of knowledge gleaned from the "English Encyclopædia." "Miss Twining's Lectures on Plants," "The Child's Guide to Knowledge," Mr. Lev. H. Waldelle's "Twenty-nine Years in the West Indies and South Africa," and other authorities. Fairy Know-a-Bit abides in books, and a first acquaintance with the fay may be pleasantly made in A. L. O. E.'s neat little volumes.

Nursery Rhymes, Old and New; with numerous clever and characteristic illustrations. (Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) There are in this thick volume of jingles many ditties which do not fall strictly within the range of nursery rhyme. Anthony Gilpin may be mentioned as one of them. All of them, however, are well calculated to amuse and bewilder the British infant, and in their motley repertory contain with false ideas about poetical license and the exigences of rhyme.

Memoirs of Thomas Bewick. Written by Himself. Printing Broderip. Illustrated by her brother, Thomas Hood. (Routledge and Sons.) Here is presented a very nice little book to teach little children the rudiments of spelling, reading, and writing, and to initiate into a story (in which the words do not go beyond disyllables), an exercise in drawing. The story is somewhat in the style of *Punch* and Judy (probably) by heart. In the authentical part matters are so stated that the reader is led to suppose that Punch is the originator of first principles, for we read (page 2) "two boys and two girls make four"; but, perhaps, Punch is the only one of the quartette given to ruling principles to false. The illustrations are of various degrees of merit, but the best are those of Punch himself, whose face a blot upon the human race.

Bible Stories. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) The "citizen of credit and renown" is welcomed wherever he goes, and is more quite welcome than when his grotesqueness is, as in the present instance, relieved by the pencil devoted to the sin drawings of Mr. C. A. Doyle.

Block Tales and Stories for Country or Town, with Appropriate Rhymes for all Ages and Times; Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Subject Made Interesting, &c. By the Author of "Modern Physiology." (Dean and Son.) A Roman lyrist has declared that "it is sweet to play the fool in season"; and, perhaps, Mr. Dean's publication at Christmas the season when it is not only sweet but a bounden duty to do so. Of the above-named books, "Block Tales and Stories" claims brave perhaps rather than indulgence, for a more denseness piece of printing we have not met with, the cases of both rhymes and illustrations even do not often behold. The "Block Tales and Stories" are intended to be a collection of fanciful sketches, written to suit certain caricature drawings, the latter coming first. "Block Tales" "Some years ago sixteen original sketches, by Henry Bunbury, Esq., were given to the world in a volume of like book. . . . Bunbury's peculiar costume of fashion or fiction long since exploded; but they represented not only the costume of the day, but with considerable likeness." It should be added that the idea of the book "was originally suggested by the publication of those sketches, and not as such," and that the style of the drawings reminds one of "Dr. Syntax."

Scenes from the Winter's Tale. (Day and Son.) Among all the illustrations of Shakespeare whose pictures from the "Winter's Tale" will certainly take rank as the most remarkable. The "Winter's Tale" they will suit the popular taste is another question; but when we say the figures are drawn by Mr. Henry Warren, and the accompaniments borders by Mr. Owen Jones, the whole being transferred to stone by Mr. A. Warren, we think that we have said enough to show that they will find excellent drawing and harmonious colours.

Notes from Nature in the Fields and Woods. Described by J. H. Mercy D'Aubigne, D.D.; illustrated by P. H. Lalouette. (Day and Son.) "Notes from Nature" is a book of essential events in Luther's life, with explanatory letterpress.

Sketches in Architectural Symbolism. By W. Scott Ardley, architects. *An Alphabet of Monograms.* (Day and Son.) Both good works, well done, want of space alone preventing us from saying more.

Drawings from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club. (Day and Son.) This is a book of a very agreeable mixture of the professional artist and the cultivated amateur. We have the evidence of the Junior Etching Club, represented by the name of Mr. Millais, the "Nora Creina" of Lord G. Fitzgerald to balance Mr. Watt and Mr. Lewis Fildes. The "Drawings from Modern Poets" (a name) contains some dexterous work with the etching-needle, quite up to the standard of the Junior Etching Club.

The Pictorial Times of Mercury. (S. Low, Son, and Marston.) "The large illustrated volumes are produced by a new method, without the aid of an engraver; and the artist's drawing is asked for them, on the plea of the inexperience of the artists in this process." We have the evidence of the Junior Etching Club against the illustrations on pages 16, 24, and 26 are engravings on wood executed in the usual manner. The "new method" has been discovered the indulgence asked.

Sketches of Servants; or, Tales for Sunday Reading. (Warne and Co.) A little book of pleasingly-written tales, founded on Bible history and illustrated with pleasing engravings.

Great Fun. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) "Great Fun" is here divided into six volumes of Jokes, Comic Stories, and "excellent fooling," especially so far as the coloured illustrations are concerned. As for the literature, it is both prose and verse; it inclines the grown man to a smile, and the boy to a broad grin; it plays upon the little child, and it inculcates good behaviour in an insidious way by holding up a moral to ridicule. It is a book of incongruities with the attraction of mischief. This hint may be serviceable "to whom it may concern."

The Annual Creature. By Thomas Ryper Jones, F.R.S. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.) "The Annual Creature" is well suited to December as to May, and to Christmas as to any other season. A new edition of the volumes of Jones's "Annual Creature," in accordance with the idea which connects gift-books with pictures; and, therefore, with illustrations. Abstracted from an excellent society to entertaining and instructive literature be issued by the Society, is needed to grown of gifts.

A gilded cup is bestowed upon the following works :—*The Friend, a Series of Essays*, by Samuel Taylor Coleridge (Bell and Daldy). Fourth edition of the volumes of Lord Tennyson's Poems. *Poems by Three Sisters* (Moxon and Co.), a simply elegant little volume of old imprisonment. *Poems of Wordsworth*, chronologically by David Thomas, D.D. (F. Pitman); and *Arithmetical Tables*, by the Rev. J. C. Davies (Bell and Sons), "carefully designed for the young," and "put into rhyme to be chanted or sung."

Mr. Marquis, the governor of the prison from which Stephens, the Fenian, escaped, has been dismissed by order of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A working men's exhibition was opened by the Mayor of Manchester on Monday, in the room of the Working Men's Institute, City-road. Eighty-five exhibitors have sent in specimens of their handiwork, and the display is quite creditable article shown in it cannot fail to interest visitors of all sorts.

A notice issued by the Postmaster-General states that parcels containing samples of merchandise or articles of the nature of merchandise addressed to Belgium may be forwarded, on the 1st of January of next year, through the post, subject to the conditions and regulations which the same general regulations as by the direct mail vid Ostend. Packets of patterns or samples of merchandise for Belgium may be registered on payment of the fee of 2d. in addition to the ordinary postage.—Not exceeding 4oz.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 8d. No article is admissible by registration which is liable to duty on importation into Belgium.

The inquest on the bodies of the five persons who perished through the collision between the American barque Fanny Dock and the Dover mail-packet Empress, in the Channel, on the night of the 15th inst., was resumed at Dover on Tuesday night for Calais, the weather being thick and foggy. Mr. Stewart, the engineer of the Empress, said that when he was approaching the Goodwins he saw a light on the port bow, and the captain had hardly given the order "Starboard" when the Fanny Dock struck the steamer. The jury returned the following verdict :—"The jury find that the deaths of the persons in question were accidental; but that the accident in question might have been avoided if the barque had shown a better light. In recording this verdict the jury cannot separate without expressing their admiration of the conduct of Captain Bennett and the crew of the Sampshire for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered them in their trying position, which, under God's providence, was the means of saving many lives; also that great praise was due to Captain Bennett, the pilot, and engineer, for his ready assistance. (One of our staff at Calais, who went aboard the Sampshire on his way to Brussels, to illustrate the funeral ceremonies on the day of the King of the Belgians and his grandson, Prince Leopold II., sent us two sketches of the collision, which, however, we were unable to engrave.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WEATHERBY'S Book Calendar takes note of 148 meetings during the past season, of which nine were held in Ireland, ten in Scotland, five in Wales, and the rest in thirty-five English counties. The races announced in 1862, and were contested by 2042 horses, or ninety-four more than last year. The two-year-olds number 630, or five less than last year, and the principal increase is in the four-year-olds. The returns of one large stud has not been received in time; but, without them, there are 711 colts and 720 fillies entered on the foal list, which also shows that very nearly a fourth of the blood mares are in foal to horses that commence has 53 foals, of which 10 are Mr. Cookson's; Newminster 38, Knight of Kars 26, Bend'Or 24, Albert 19, Birdcatcher 14 (including an own sister to Voltigeur 3), Wild Dayrell 28, and Young Melbourne 36, with 21 each to Lord Lyon and Lord Clifden in the list. Lecturer by Buccaneer, retains the list name; and we find Rich Wine, Hampton Court stud, which reserves ten out of his twenty-five subscriptions. He has won nineteen races (four of them walks over) out of thirty, which amount to more than £11,000. With the exception of The Hero, in 1847, no other horse ever won both the Ascot and Goodwood Cups in the same year. He met Casabianca seven times, and beat him four times; but he had no chance with Blair Athol either time he met him, at Ascot or Goodwood, or a mile. It is said that he is for three seasons. Whitefield, a favourite performer of his in Ascot Cup honours, has fared very differently, as we read that he went last week to the knacker's yard "apparently running away and knocking his knees in the cart of a Mitcham butcher, who bought him originally for thirty shillings." The Derby and Oaks candidates still furnish hundreds hedging to sporting writers, who generally take their cue from the betting ring all round, so as to be enabled, for fear of mischance, to refer back after Epsom to "the very favourable opinion I expressed in the early winter." Such prophesying to that effect. It seems that 276 are still left in the Derby, and that 165 of them been out in public.

John Scott has pursued the dignified and proper course of standing on his character, and of "leaving" Lord Glasgow "alone most severely," to his own devices and his own indignation. The last form in which he brought out General Peel and Stradford for their races at Ascot and the way in which he managed them on the day that was needed. His lordship, in a second advertisement-letter, taunts his old trainer with "bad management, mismanagement," an answer which, in the eyes of spectators, is tantamount to saying that Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone were responsible for the Derby. Mr. Lordship has now, it is rumoured, engaged a twenty-fourth trainer in Golding; and why he should the public can only think, four months after date, with charges against his twenty-third? It is true enough that Golding's horse Wise Man won a three-year-old, but then it may be urged that at the Derby the latter was not on his mettle, and that the Sir St. Leger he was never persevered with because he could not beat Blair Athol, and a pulled Wise Man's head down in order to make the penalties it entailed for future races. The way in which General Peel was made to "run" at Ascot, and the Doncaster Cup, which was barely run a mile, convinced the general public that he had no heart, and were not sorry to see the unfortunate animal who wielded the whip. Two Thousand were of opinion that he was "soft," and profited by their belief. We should think he would shun Mr. Lordship's name upon his three-year-old form.

The Alpine mountaineer is not the most of their forbearing opportunities, for fear that Lord Portarlington may prove as good a prophet as of trust as he was of drought. Mr. Drake has declared his intention of giving up the Bicester, and Mr. Selby Lowndes has followed suit, so that we trust that Captain Percy Williams may find one of them to his mind. We hear that he may have the Bicester if he will. That once celebrated lunatican Tom Ball died last week. In early life he was with fowlsmouth, but his fame was in the Bicester field, which country he had been Rothschild. For some years past he had kept an inn and huntingstables at Lamport, in Northants, but, if any, could look over the doubles of the Vale of Aylesbury, especially if he was on Grouse, Harkaway, or Rory O'More. Tom Ball seems to was the hero of his celebrated sayage jump, and died under him one day, as the hounds were laid on to their stag. His manner of throwing himself far back in the saddle when he took a leap was very peculiar. We believe that he was still under fifty, and it will be "Jolly fifty years" before we see his equal, either with hounds or harness' steeplechases, will be forgotten in the Vale.

The Islington Cattle Show will take place this year in the week between Epsom and Ascot.

Annabella, Lord Zetland, Tullochgorum, Lambie Cop, Beckford, King Tom, and other Waterloo dogs, came out for the Bridekirk Cup, the total value of which is £50. Lord Zetland's son Tom was one of the course very cleverly by Good Idea, and the owners of Tullochgorum and Cambrian, the latter by Lord of the Beacon, ultimately divided the first and second money, and got £50 each. The Brigg Cup was won by Mr. G. Blenkinsop's Bewick, and it is announced on authority that Fieldfare, the Champion Stakes winner at Newmarket, is the favourite for the Waterloo Cup. Barcheston by Gabriel won the North Lancashire Stakes at the Aintree Meeting, and Fortuna's Pride, by Abdel, was run up for the South Lancashire Stakes by Sea Sprite, another of the Eaglehurst Kennel. Mr. Hulme's Lottery, by Lord Lyon—Old Tamar, the winner, in the first round for the Ridgway Cup; and Mr. Blundell's Bessie, by Seagull (founder of the illustrious departed), carried off the Rossleth Cup.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW

FOR four years in succession the shorthorn heifers have carried off the Smithfield cup for the best female in the yard; and now Earl Radnor's Octavia Grand Duchess of Oldcastle 2nd, which Mr. Thomas Swaisland's heifer, and Mr. Taylor's Trinket held in 1862-4. She is a roan of three years and seven months old, bred by her noble owner, and it says not a little for the excellence of the stock and the judgment of his Lordship's servants that Octavia 2nd has already proved to have taken two cups for cattle and pigs, as well as a first prize for Southdowns, a silver for Southdowns, and the extra pig medal with their eight entries.

A Hereford ox was a Pollock challenge cup against all breeds at Dublin last week; but beside the Herefords and the shorthorns were quite out of it here. In 1862-4 a Shorthorn-Devon, a Hereford, and a Shorthorn have been the three winners of the cup, the first-named being between a Devon and a West Highlander, and Mr. Sunday, the Shorthorn of 1864, was bred by Mr. Cruickshank, the grand brindle is the property of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, who is keeping up the line of the Dunrobin dairy, which has been in the family for more than a hundred years. Those who have been accustomed to ordinary West Highland cattle will be surprised at the great improvement which this five-years-and-eight-months' ox, whose depth and size generally was twenty-one months old, or a month younger than Mr. Drucce's, and were bred by his Grace, who has always been a great admirer and patron of his country sort.

At a meeting held in Birmingham on Monday—the Mayor in the chair—it was resolved to establish a gymnasium on a large scale.

PRIZE ANIMALS FROM THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



PIGS, AGED 17 MONTHS, BRED BY THE EARL OF RADNOR, COLESHILL, HIGHWORTH.
WETHER SHEEP (OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS), AGED 21 MONTHS, BRED BY THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, WOODSTOCK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PRIZE ANIMALS FROM THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



SHORTHORN HEIFER, OCTAVIA, AGED 3 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS, BRED BY THE EARL OF RADNOR.
SCOTCH HORNED OX, AGED 5 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS, BRED BY DR. GILLIVRAY OF BARRD, BELONGING TO THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—SEE PAGE 590.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th ult., at 2, Waterfield-terrace, Blackheath, Frances Laura, wife of Mr. J. T. Stone, of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., at Frome, Jamaica, Mrs. William Vickers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at St. James's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. T. P. Hankey, M.A., Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. R. Neville Buckworth, Augustus William Langdon, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of Augustus Langdon, Esq., of 15, Norland-square, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Major H. C. Baker, of Tuscany Villa, Lansdown-road, Notting-hill. No cards.

On the 14th inst., at Longton, Staffordshire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Rev. G. Johnston, Rector of Broughton, Hants, father of the bridegroom, and by the Rev. Adam Clarke, Rector of Longton, Staffordshire, uncle of the bride, George Thomson Johnston, to Edith, second daughter of the late Rev. J. B. B. Clarke, Rector of West Rudham, Somersetshire.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. William Forbes Leith, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, brother of the bride, William James Leith, Esq., of Burnbrae, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, eldest daughter of the late Colonel James John and Williamina Helen Stewart-Forbes Leith, of Whitehall, and granddaughter of the late Colonel James Stewart, of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, John Gordon, Esq., of Cluny, to Emily Eliza Stoate, daughter of the late John Robert Pringle, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and granddaughter of Sir John Pringle, Baronet, of Stichell and Newhall.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Forest, Thomas Nightingale, Esq., late Post Captain, of Sussex Hall, Esq., Cape of Good Hope, second son of the late Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth Hall, Cambridge, aged 55.

On the 15th inst., at her residence, 31, The Grove, Hammersmith, near Bridge, beloved and respected by all who knew her, Jane, widow of the late Solomon Dwyer, Esq., of Grenville Field, in the county of Limerick, and youngest sister-in-law of the same city, in the 84th year of her age.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30.

Sunday, Dec. 24.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. Death of Vasco da Gama, the navigator, Viceroy of the Indies, 1525. Birth of G. Crabbe, poet, 1754.

Monday, 25.—Christmas Day. Sir Robert Walpole died, 1745. Moon's first quarter, 6h. 33m. p.m.

Tuesday, 26.—St. Stephen, martyr. Treaty of Presburg signed (Austria lost Venice, the Tyrol, &c.), 1805.

Wednesday, 27.—St. John, evangelist. Birth of John Zepler, the great musical reformer, 1685. Birth of Sir Christopher Wren, architect, 1632.

Thursday, 28.—Innocents (or Childermas). Death of Queen Mary II., 1694.

Friday, 29.—Sunday after Christmas-day observed at Canterbury, 1170.

Vincent Stafford executed on charge of participation in Gates's Popish plot, 1680.

Saturday, 30.—Carlisle taken from the Scots by the Duke of Cumberland, 1745. Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice, died at Kenwood, 1793.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
2h 34m	3h 19m	4h 4m	4h 49m	5h 34m	6h 19m	7h 4m
3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15	6 0	6 45	7 30

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. F. Falconer and P. B. Chatterton.—Notice.—FOUR SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES of the PANTOMIME, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, at Two o'clock precisely. Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Rouse. Doors open at One o'clock precisely. Commencement of the Performance at Two o'clock precisely. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, which will be open daily from Ten o'clock till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris. Treasurer, Mr. Hodson. Stage Manager, Mr. Wilmot. Musical Conductor, Mr. Tully. Scenery painted by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Pitt, and Hemsley. Machinery constructed by the Messrs. Brunt, Drury Lane. The grand scenic action of the Pantomime produced by Mr. Beverley. Dresses designed by Mr. Lee. Wigs by Mr. Clarkson. Properties by Mr. Cuthbert. The Opening Overture Rehearsed. Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Eliza Pelerier, Mr. Glen Murray; Mr. G. Schoncr, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. G. Vincent, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Harry Cox, Mr. Paulo, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wilton, and Mr. Paul Bedford. Mr. Beverley will introduce a Double Grotesque Pas Seul. Mr. C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr. Greenbank and Mr. J. Sedden, Harlequins; Miss Rosina and Miss Kate Loseby, Columbines; Mr. Lauri, Mr. Dobbin, and Trevino, from Drurio by the humorously-renowned Pulcynighan. The Music by Mr. Tully. Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Pitt, and Hemsley. The Ballet Arranged by Mr. J. Beverley. Properties by Mr. Cuthbert. Dresses by Mr. & Mrs. Lee. Wigs by Mr. Clarkson. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged by Mr. Beverley. Machinery constructed by the Messrs. Brunt, Drury Lane. Doors open at Seven. Performance to commence precisely at Seven o'clock precisely, and terminate by Eleven o'clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern will appear as DUNDREARY in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN SAM. Every Evening, after and Every Tuesday, after which Odbobbard's celebrated Opera Buffe "Ortlo aus Krimml." Every Thursday and Saturday, at Two, Mr. J. R. Planché's Grand Christmas Pantomime, at SOUTHEY'S OLD WIVES RETOLD.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On SATURDAY, DEC 23, Tuesday, Dec. 26, and during the Week, a New Drama, entitled THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, the Master of Ravenswood—Mr. Fechter. Supported by a numerous Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY and CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Unrivalled Attractions. More Fun than ever. Amusements from Morning till Night. The Holiness Family; the Wonder; Little Hellen, the Fairy Queen; the Cingle Seamar; the Brothers; Bellman; Dentist and Doctor; the Dumb Gymnast; Mr. Leon, the Great Wizard; Mr. Hamilton, the Great Ventriloquist; Mr. Corri, the Great Clown with Inexhaustible Christmas Pantomime; by Mr. Corri, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Shamrock, and Thatch", with Head to Charm, and with Comic Scenes, &c.; the whole Company. Grand Display of Fireworks in the Evening.

The Palace is the Resort, in Variety and Beauty, are unequalled in the World. The Decorations of the Palace, with the Great Christmas Tree, should be seen by all.

The Great Christmas Entertainments, supported by Mr. Corri, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Leon, the Swings, Roundabouts, Switchbacks, and other Popular Amusements. The Battery of Guns will be fired at Intervals throughout the Day. Open at Nine. Admission, Sixpence. All Trains from all Stations to the Crystal Palace the day of Performance.

In addition to this extraordinary list of Attractions, Fullery's Hippodrome and Circus, and Leotard, the Prince of Gymnasts, will perform Twice Every Afternoon and Evening, and Leotard's Flying Trapeze.

Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price. One hundred and fifty regular Railway Trains will run from the Stations of Victoria, Pimlico, Victoria, and Kensington, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, and Extra Carriages to the New High Level Station, running from the Crystal Palace Station, Sydenham, to the Palace, will be in attendance. Special Trains will leave Victoria for Sydenham every half an hour. In addition to the above regular trains, special trains will be run as required.

Open at Nine. Admission, One Shilling.

A splendid Bouquet with a Canary to Surround to her."—Vide Newspapers.

SEE THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME — CRYSTAL PALACE.—Every possible Amusement.

BOXING DAY.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—More fun than ever. Keep of scenes and easy for return. See Railway arrangements above. Come early.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WARM and DRY throughout the Day.—Spacious. The Palace of hot-water pipes throughout the building heat it to an agreeable temperature. All approaches under cover.

CHIANG, the great CHINESE GIANT'S CHRISTMAS LEVEE, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
Christmas eves are bad ones for Chiang, and he is a lifetime.
Chiang not since he is a lifetime.
* An entirely new Temperance Entertainment, by Mr. Lesse Levée, embracing for the first time in London, A CONCERT of CHINESE MUSIC, and a LECTURE on the Celestial Empire, to which the Tartar Rebel Donnel "Chang Hee" will sing his new song, "Chi-Ne-Chang Chang Chong." The days have now gone by of Dissolutions and Comic Histories, and every juvenile should see Chang, the most prodigious of Giants, with his Chinese Band, Chinese Dresses, Chinese Instruments, Chinese Songs, Chinese Dances, Chinese Lectures, and altogether the most novel and instructive exhibition in London. For the Christmas Week Five Levées Daily: Afternoon, Two, Three, and Four: Evening, Seven and Eight. Admission, Is., 2s., and 3s.

EXETER HALL.—Grand Repetition Performance of THE MESSIAH. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

EXETER HALL.—The New Tenor, Mr. LEIGH WILSON'S Second Appearance in THE MESSIAH, JAN. 3.

EXETER HALL.—Miss LUCY FRANKLEIN'S Second Appearance in THE MESSIAH, JAN. 3.

EXETER HALL.—Miss LOUISA PYNE in THE MESSIAH, JAN. 3.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street.—New Addition—Full-length Portrait Models of the late KING of the BELGIANS, the late Lord PALMERSTON, President JOHNSON, and General GRANT. A full-length Model of the Prince of Wales, in his Robes as a Knight of the Garter. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten, Half-price; Extra Room, 6d.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.
Christmas Entertainments on the Original
CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
The Management have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured the Great St. James's Hall for the Christmas Holidays, and have arranged for the production of a series of entertainments for their numerous Patrons. Their performances in the minor hall will be resumed on Monday, Jan. 1.
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS DAY PERFORMANCE every Afternoon at Three, in addition to the usual Performances.

Tuesday Afternoon, Dec. 26	at Three.	Thursday Evening.	Dec. 28, at Eight.
Wednesday Evening, 27	at Eight.	Friday Afternoon,	Dec. 29, at Three.
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 27, at Three.		Friday Evening.	Dec. 29, at Eight.
Thursday Afternoon, 28	at Three.	Saturday Afternoon,	Dec. 30, at Three.
		Saturday Evening.	at Eight.

Glorious Holiday Programmes.
Doors open at Half-past Two and Seven.

The Day Performance will be the same in every respect as their gems in the Evening, without curtailment or mutilation.
Stalls, Five Shillings. Balcony, Two Shillings.
Reserved Seats, Three Shillings and Sixpence. Area and Gallery, One Shilling.
Private Boxes for the Performance at Half-past Two, £1 1s.
Carriages for any performance at Five; Evening at Ten.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly.
Manager, Mr. Frederick Boreham.
Special Notice and Caution—This Company will appear at no other Hall in London.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT DEC. 29, will be received the Thirty-fourth Annual Performance of MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Banks, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.
The Band and Chorus, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of, as usual, the Members of the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies. Leader, Mr. C. Hancock, Jun.
Post-office orders or cheques payable to James Park.
Only a limited number of Tickets for the Area and Committee can be obtained.
Tickets, Stalls, Five Shillings; Tickets, Five Shilling Reserved. To secure any of these Tickets, application must be made to the Secretary.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, beg to announce that their Entertainment, THE FIRST AND LAST, by SCHILLER'S LITTLE EVENING PARTY (for a few times only) by Mr. John Parry (his Last Season), and MORNING PERFORMANCES, Saturday at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS—FOUR MORNING REPRESENTATIONS.—Tuesday, Dec. 26, at Three o'clock; Thursday, Dec. 28; Friday, Dec. 29; Saturday, Dec. 30.

STODARE.—279th REPRESENTATION.—THEATRE OF MYSTERY, BUTTON HILL.—MARVELS in MAGIC and VENTRILOQUISM. Every Evening, at Eight, the Wonderful Entertainment of the Great Ventriloquist, Mr. Stodare, who will Produce Live Birds, Live Rabbits, Live Fish, and Illustrate the Illusion of THE SPIRITS, the Birth of Flower-trees, and Medusa's celebrated Indian Basket Trick. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. Stalls, 5s. Area, 3s. Gallery, 1s. Wednesday and Saturday at Three, as at Eight. Performance on Boxing Day Tuesday, the 26th, at Three and Eight. Doors open half an hour before the Performance. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Stodare.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The 61 ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS and their FRIENDS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5A, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS."—FRESH FACES and NEW ORIGINALITIES COMPANY.—Mr. Thurton will appear as the QUEEN DOG and MINNY MOUSE, in the Grand Christmas Pantomime, at 8 EVERY NIGHT and the Night after, DEC. 30 and 27, Woodbridge, Bath.—Manager, Mr. J. Morley.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1866, Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of SIX LECTURES "ON SOUND," adapted to a Juvenile Audience, on Tuesday, December 26, and Thursday, December 28, at Three o'clock. TUESDAY NEXT, DEC. 26, Lecture I. Introduction to the Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen years of age, Half a Guinea); to all the Members of the Royal Institution.
Dec. 21, 1865. WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, Hon. Sec.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Fleet-street, London.
For the Assurance of the Lives of persons in every station of life.
Established in the year 1823. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Assurances are created upon the Lives of any Persons for Sums not exceeding £10,000, either Immediately or Deferred, for the whole term of life, or for a lesser term of years, or for Annuities, Endowments, &c.
Profits are divided every fifth year, four fifths thereof being appropriated to the assured upon the Participating Assurances effected.
At the Six Divisions of Profits which have been made Reserves amounting in the aggregate to £1,000,000 have been added to the Assurance Fund.
The Annual Income of the Society exceeds £300,000, and the Assurance Fund, being in respect of Sums secured by Policies £5,597,864, and £1,419,187 in respect of Bonuses thereon, is £1,000,000 sterling, invested in Government and other Securities, and in Loans upon Assurances effected, through any defaulter in Town or Country, or by application direct to the Secretary, 5, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, London, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1865, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and for the Election of Directors and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, Secretary.
Dec. 21, 1865.

EDUCATION.—RICHMOND-HILL.—FRENCH and GERMAN PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT for GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS, conducted by Madame and Mademoiselle Schmidt, assisted by Masters for Music, Drawing, Dancing, Calisthenics, Elocution, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Painting, &c. Conversational proficiency under French and German governesses. Religious instruction according to the Church of England. Terms, 40 to 50 guineas per annum. The Pupils devote their undivided attention to the comforts and improvement of the pupils. Parents and guardians will find this establishment worthy their attention. The house is most healthily situated, and has a large garden, surrounded by a park of 1,000 acres. Education is thoroughly established, and contains all lofty rooms and four ball-rooms.—TRUTH, Feb. 21, 1865.

ENTIRE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF COMPTON HOUSE, ST. LEONARDS.—An immense square block of buildings, formed by one side of Crescent-street, Bonnell-street, Compton-street, and Compton-terrace, St. Leonards, formerly Compton-place, the property of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, M.P., and other freeholders, of the value of £300,000, entirely destroyed to the bare walls, with the exception of the corner house in Compton-street, on the night of Dec. 11, 1865. Upwards of 100 families have been rendered homeless, and necessitated out of the terrible calamity. For particulars see Illustrated Times of Dec. 16, 1865.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, 17, Moorgate-street, City, London; 28, Market-street Manchester; 36, Queen-street, Dublin.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.—GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Pall-mall.—Patents obtained for inventions at home and abroad. Specifications prepared and Patents Sold. All inquiries free. Apply personally or by letter to "Compny's Handbook," issued gratis. H. HARRISON LATHAM, Sec.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—STATHAM'S SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—Specimens of Photographic Illustrations of Natural History, Zoology, &c. Send two Stamps for Illustrated Catalogue.—W. Statham, Photographer, Upper Norwood.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections to Illustrate Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Conchology, Entomology, and Ornithology can be had at 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, Shells, Insects, Birds, Eggs, Skins, Skeletons, &c. Museums Arranged, Catalogued, &c. ROBERT DAMON, Naturalist to her Majesty the Queen. Private instruction is given in the various branches of Natural History.—Address, 2, Bedford-place, Brighton.

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ILLUMINATING BEADS and BEAD-Outlines, 2s. 6d. each; Commenced, 3s. 6d. Bead fixed with materials for this beautiful work, 1s. 6d. Sent free by post.—Mrs. Wheeler, 2, Bedford-place, Brighton.

SCRAPS for SCREENS, SCRAP-BOOKS, &c.—A great variety of Flowers, Figures, Landscapes, &c. Specimen Sheets from 1s.; or One Hundred assorted, 10s. 6d.
WILLIAM BARNARD, 59, Cornmarket-street, London, W.

HAIR.—THE BEST and CHEAPEST PRESENTS.—Gold Lockets for Hair, from 8s.; Hair Rings, from 6s. 6d.; Hair Albums, from 5s. each. Hair Jewellery of every description.—Mrs. Wheeler, 2, Bedford-place, Brighton.

USEFUL PRESENTS for the SEASON.
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Sangsters Umbrellas are Strong and Reliable.
W. and J. S. Sangster, 140, Regent-street, and 10, Royal Exchange, Manufacturers, with Plain and Steel Rods of various shades of colours, elegantly mounted with ivory, silver, &c., and alpaca of the best quality, 7s. 6d. each.
140, Regent-street. 10, Royal Exchange.
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GOLD for ILLUMINATING and all Decorative Purposes, JOHNSON'S GOLD PAINT, in pans, price 1s. 6d. each.
Johnson's Gold Paint is the only Gold Paint that will not tarnish.
Sold by all Artists' Colourmen, and at the Manufactory, 23, Berners-street, W., wrote of gold sheets. It takes readily a beautiful burnish.
Prize Medal at the Exhibition, 1862. JOHNSON and SON, 23, Orford-street, London; and all our Artists' Colourmen.

BURTON AND HOLLAY IN MANCHESTER.
Tewfalk, Manchester, May 31, 1865.
Gentlemen,—I am instructed by Sir R. Arkwright, the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, to inform you that your Patent Stone Breaker has completed by one stroke the whole of the stone required for the Macadamising of the Roads in this district, and has resultly received the attention of travellers on Friday night last. It is believed that the labours must have been at work for many hours, as they left several broken instruments behind them. The Committee have directed me to say that they are prepared to order it to be put into daily, in which he hears and speaks all his tools, and, after repairing it, he is only corrected in doing so after upwards of four hours' additional work on Monday, when the valuable assistance of the lads were found perfectly secure.
I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
To the Manufacturers, BURTON and HOLLAY, Leicester. J. BERRY.

MONEY ADVANCED, at 5 per cent, without unnecessary publicity or delay, on freehold, reversionary, or Chancery property, and on personal security, for short periods or terms of years.—Mr. MORRIS, 6, Bloomfield-terrace, Pimlico.

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CONSISTING OF TWO SHEETS AND A HALF, AND A LARGE PICTURE,
"THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD."

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AVIS A NOS ABONNÉS SUR LE CONTINENT D'EUROPE.—W. S. KIRKLAND et CIE., rue de Richelieu, 27, Paris, sont autorisés de recevoir les abonnements pour la France, la Belgique, la Suisse, l'Italie et l'Espagne. L'abonnement pour la France et la Belgique, 10f. par trimestre ; la Suisse l'Italie et l'Espagne, 12f. par trimestre. Remise fait aux Libraires et Marchands des Journaux.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY, DEC. 30, will contain the following, with other Illustrations, from Sketches by the Special Artists of this Journal :—

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

Torchlight Procession—Taking the Body into Brussels; The Lying in State at the Palace of Laeken, Brussels; The Funeral Car Passing through the Place de Congrez, at Brussels. The Funeral Ceremony in the Church at Laeken.

With a Two-Page Engraving of the ENTRY OF THE NEW KING, LEOPOLD II., INTO BRUSSELS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

IF is satisfactory, at the season when peace and good-will are most strongly inculcated, to be able to record that in the only quarter from which it was possible for England to expect unfriendliness a demonstration has been made which may safely be assumed to indicate that no rupture with this country will be sought. President Johnson's Message has been delivered. We naturally look, in the first instance, to see what it has to say concerning the New England fishery Act, as was expected, a paragraph specially directed to the question of the relations between the United States and ourselves. We had no right to suppose that the arguments which have been urged by American diplomacy should not be considered and after-art in the Message. The President reiterates that we were hasty in acknowledging the belligerency of the South, and refuses to accept Earl Russell's interpretation of the law of nations in reference to the damages done by the vessels which escaped from our ports. Were we disposed to complain, it would be that no credit is accorded to our Government for the sciences it did effect, in defiance of certain strongly-expressed feelings here, and that implication of self-interest on the part of England is attached to what the people of this country assuredly regret as an accident, for the nation had no sympathy with blockade-runners, and had something less than sympathy with the pirates that destroyed defenceless vessels. But it would be unfair to lay stress upon points which were obviously necessary to the completeness of the Presidential argument. It is more to the purpose to observe the general tone and bearing of the paragraph which relates to England, and to notice that there is not the least attempt to inflame the mind of America against us, or to do more than place upon record the view which the Cabinet of Washington takes in opposition to that of St. James's. The modified arbitration offered by Lord Russell is declined, as Mr. Adams had all but stated that it would be; but, as far as words and the absence of words mean anything, we may believe that the American Government is too well aware of the mighty interests committed to its charge to be disposed to disturb the minds of men and the relations of commerce by raising a

quarrel on a question which, compared with the gigantic interests it might imperil, may indeed be called miserable. Diplomatists may continue to argue it out, or the issues may be left for future treatment; but it is clear that the bond of the great Republic has too Christian and statesmanly a sense of his duties to mock the thanksgivings for deliverance from a terrible war, in which a great and real stake was involved, by hazarding another disruption of society for the sake of a very doubtful right, and a very contemptible cause. England, therefore, while supporting the rights of her own Government, cannot but admit that America is fortunate in the magistrate who had greatness so strangely and so sadly thrust upon him.

The rest of the Message, with the exception of a congratulation to the people upon friendly relations with Russia and with China, and with the exception also of a guarded reference to Mexico—the President being unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves which he may choose to provide against foreign interference—is devoted to topics exclusively American. An exposition of the indissolubility of the Union and of the future policy of reconstruction is followed by a reference to the four millions whom the war has called into freedom. The negro suffrage question is declared to be one with which the general Government is not competent to deal, and it is pronounced to be one for the several States. The freed men are counselled to show patience and the manly virtues. The President predicts a happy future for the Southern States if they accept the changes with candour, and use due energy in recovering what has been lost by the cessation of unpaid labour. The finance question occupies a large space in the Message, but it may suffice to state that American finds herself with a debt of about £600,000,000 sterling, whereas which an improved system of taxation will render equal, it is believed, to the work of rapidly reducing this burden. In the eloquent adjuration to the citizens of the States to remember the vast amount of their resources which they possess, and in the prayer for the long-continued prosperity of the great Republic, every Englishman will join, and not the less cordially that he is invited to do so at a time when all Christians are called upon to remember and humbly to imitate Him whose name they bear.

THE COURT.

THE fourth anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort was observed with the usual solemnity, on Thursday week, at Windsor. The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal Family, proceeded to the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore in the morning. A solemn service was performed by the Dean, and the Rev. the Dean of Windsor, at the conclusion of which her Majesty and the members of the Royal family strewed the sarcophagus with wreaths of immortelles, laurestines, and other evergreens, and afterwards returned to the castle. The mausoleum was beautifully decorated with choice exotics and evergreens. In the afternoon the Queen, the mausoleum was opened from twelve to four for the members of her Majesty's household and some of the tenantry attended. To visit the tomb, and thus testify their respect for the memory of the lamented Prince Consort. Prince Arthur, who is in the Blue Elphinstone, arrived at the castle in the morning. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at the castle at two o'clock, and partook of luncheon. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Prince Consort's Mausoleum at Frogmore. Shortly after the forty-minute-past-three train on the Great Western Railway. The Queen remained in complete retirement throughout the day.

On Sunday morning Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. the Dean of Westminster officiated.

The Queen's Christmas invitations were distributed at the Lord High Almoner's Office, Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall, on Tuesday, to poor and deserving persons. The recipients assembled at Whitehall-yard varying in age from sixty to ninety.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, left Windsor Castle on Saturday morning for Osborne. Her Majesty's attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mary Leveson Gower, Major General the Hon. A. C. Gordon, Colonel Du Plat, Mr. Duff, Mr. Ball, and Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph. Her Majesty drove to Windsor station about half-past eleven o'clock, and, travelling the line, in a state saloon, by a special train provided by the South-Western Railway Company. The train, which was under the charge of Mr. Superintendent Tyrrell, left Windsor at twenty-three minutes past ten, and proceeded, via Slough and Reading, to the Basingstoke junction of the London and Western line. At this station the engines were changed, and the charge of the line was assumed by Mr. Carpenter, the district superintendent of the line. The route was continued, via Winchester and Bishopstoke, to Gosport, which was reached at forty minutes past twelve. The Queen was received at the Clarence Victualling Yard by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Captain George Digby Morant, C.B., and Captain Scott. Her Majesty embarked immediately on board the Royal yacht Alberta, under the Prince of Wales's standard, and proceeded alongside the wharf. The Alberta steamed out of harbour and crossed the Solent to Osborne, arriving thither at two o'clock.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS IN IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cologne, on Monday, from Brussels, and there continued his journey to Ireland by the Rhine route.

The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, continue at Sandringham House.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur left Brussels on Monday, en route for Dublin.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public under the usual regulations.

The examination at Winchester College for the Pitt Scholarship finished on Saturday last. The scholarship was founded at Winchester some years since by the Pitt Club in memory of their illustrious head. It is held for four years, and there are three Goddard Scholarships held for a like period of four years more, so arranged in connection with the Pitt scholarship becomes vacant every year. The successful competitor this year is A. S. Forster (Berkshire), of Winchester College, aged fifteen years. He succeeded in their order of merit:—1, W. G. Guillemard; 2, R. D. A. Morshead; 3, F. Heygath; 4, F. B. Harvey; 5, A. G. Hastings; 6, J. H. Cotton; 7, F. H. Champney; 8, C. F. Vincent. At the same time were awarded the Goddard Exhibitions, tenable for four years:—1, W. F. D. Deacon—Exhibitioner B.N.H. Paper (school examination) and Scholar; 2, Hon. Edward Lyttelton, F. Regius (commoner), second junior to J. R. Bewsher (commoner). Lord Hyde and Bob's prize for proficiency in classics and for good conduct, and of which there are seventeen in each half year, were distributed to the boys gaining them. His Lordship also gives two prizes for the encouragement of the study of the natural sciences in the school; and, after examination, these were adjudged—the first to A. D. Bewley (scholar), the second to W. J. Ingram (commoner). The Dunraven prize, given annually to the best reader, was gained by C. C. Bellamy (colonist). The school separated on Monday for the Christmas holidays.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC meetings at which members of Parliament have figured have been so rife of late that their subject-matter gets confused in one's mind, and it is difficult to recall when hon. gentlemen have been delivering themselves on Jamaica or reform. It must sound a little odd, to be sure, when a gentleman, on rising to respond to a toast at a merry or less serious meeting, declares that he has no speech to make; it is expected that he should say something about the measures of the moment in that land of the Antilles which is so familiar in men's mouths just now; and the inference is that this is a more stimulating and interesting question, and accumulates better with edibles and potables, than Fenianism and Irish disaffection. Still, there have been some Parliamentary reform meetings (proper, and suitable, one may say, at such places) at which the topic has been attended. It was, doubtless, an opportunity for self-gratulation to Mr. Akroyd, M.P., at last, again to impress himself upon the world, as he holds so distinguished a social position, and which has hitherto, somehow, declined to recognise him. Mr. Akroyd has clear hands and this, too, after he had been tried and by no means fast wanting during an apprenticeship in the House from 1857 to 1859, when he sat for Huddersfield. His address on this occasion was characteristic of the man—that is, of the thoroughly liberal but still working purpose; and, if one recollects aright, this was much the tone that Mr. Akroyd took when in active service as a member. The speech of Mr. Stansfeld, as marked by that rise in statesmanship, and without the ceding of principle, he has been developing every day since he took office, will be remembered. It is proper and necessary that breadth and a practical consideration of means and details which may be turned to his official training should set in, and while, perhaps, philosophical Radicalism in the very best possible position, for he goes far to propose all his public acts, he founded on the same purpose instead of tottering on the slippery basis of an abstraction. It was a person so much out of Mr. Stansfeld's line to say a tribute to Lord Palmerston, and to show with that clear, irresistible logic, which he can use so well, that the colonies of that time had to the full extent of good government and liberal progress ought not to be treated with the slightness and almost sarcasm which is beginning to prevail amongst a section of the Manchester school. It is pleasant to see others, who were only too ready to bend the knee before the statesman from allegiance to party, doing justice to his memory, and to be grateful to be free. It may be permitted to one to present Sir Francis Crossley, who was at Mr. Stansfeld's, as in a position to which those allusions are alluded to; for the judicious beheading of Earl Russell for which he went in, and the act of exorcising the spirit of Lord Palmerston, will be a new era of free politics which he expressed, could only be interpreted in the sense they were used. It is from such sense we have had to rely, not only talk of Sir Francis, who is—if in a manner a personage as mealies for one of Bulinga's Yorkshire—hardly a power in the house, and whose taste and judgment may be safely left to depend on his ideas of political comparison when he stated his belief that, except Cromwell, no one had done so much for England as Palmerston. The bracketing of such names is a curious instance of the exact and logical frame of the mind which has conferred knighthood on Sir Francis.

When one falls on an account of a special meeting with Mr. Bright and his constituents, one expects to find the usual eulogium and the juxtaposition of a peace-at-any-price member and a constituency which manufactures millions of weapons of every kind of warfare. The marvellous that Mr. Bright's first mission to these whom he represents should be directed to the subject of the Irish Church, and that his object should be, to give up constructive rifles, revolvers, and all that sort of deadly contrivance, and busy themselves in supplying reaping-hooks only. As, however, Mr. Bright appears to have his finger on the pulse of Ireland, and that its people are pleasant to him, of course all such want of consistency has to be set down to the fact that the matter is at once not exist; and the member forgets and forgets the practice, manufacturing and political, which has made him what he is for consistency. Has anyone taken the trouble to collate Mr. Bright's pre-Christmas speeches with those of the present year? If so, with what delivered? If so, such persons can judge accurately of the comparative tone of the two periods. The *Times* has made a point of the difference and divergence, which are most skilfully dealt with by the old hand. In his last speech Mr. Bright's tone to the Tories over the back of poor Sir John Pakington, who must be singularly tough not to feel it, is that of the conciliator, whereas he was merciless to lumbering, dreadfully-respectable Mr. Adderley. But what is to be thought of the elaborate compliment to constitutional monarchy, and his tender almost of devotion to the immediate sovereign of the realm? Where is the "Reform" and "Progress" evidence in Earl Russell; his practically giving up any inclination to control or direct, and to exclude the desire for the introduction of reform which he is prepared to accept from the present Ministry; and what is the meaning of his previous hint that the Queen should be drawn by his ardent admirer, Mr. Dixon, who, at the close of his speech put point blank the question why he was not in office, and if he would take office? Is this the "*Ich dien*" of the Prince of the *sole progressi* kind of dalliance. One could almost fancy Mr. Bright with a bit in his mouth, and Mr. Dixon on his back, in the pression of his face, as he simpered out—fancy Mr. Bright simpering!—a sense of restraint and of "Whoa!" Mr. Bright is not the man to be rather than being narrowed down to a mere presidentship of a Board of Trade, but he is not the man to be the mere mouthpiece of Earl Russell might, if he chose, ask him to give up to the Ministry the cabal which is known as the Reform League, and which, if it does is to be noticed in the erection of Mr. Bright, to which reference is now being made, a curious sentence, which is either an instance of the bathos or a most delicate piece of irony, and which some of our rhetoricians may fall when they throw loose their declamatory powers, in a very telling manner. Mr. Bright is said to have spoken to the effect obviously. Speaking of the admission of the working classes to the franchise, he declared that "he could not forget the sufferings, and even the cry of the toil-laden and the suffering, which even now ascends to heaven, much of it from unnecessary causes." Is this not irony? Is to what sense is the floor of Parliament further than heaven? Of course, this is not the place for such a question to be put.

The electors of Montrose are much honoured in the possession of a member who is so much at home in Scotland as Mr. Bright has been a little one. At a reception at Montrose Mr. Baxter avowed that he had exhibited the public virtue on private grounds of declining to be Civil Lord of the Admiralty, unless by Lord Palmerston or Earl Russell, who on this matter at least were congruous. Naturally Mr. Baxter's confidence in the Ministry is unbounded, and his belief that the reform is complete, and he takes on him to say that it will stand or fall by him before Parliament. It is good to have confidence in a measure of practice which was incorporated with the tenure by which Ministries hold power, and which, if it were not carried, would have been at once supposed that, as only one Government was possible, any defeats which it might encounter would be taken as a vote of want of confidence in the behaviour rather than notice to quit. The high-souled, political principles of Earl Russell are not adapted to the use of the every-day world, though as Prime Minister, however he may have endured it as a subordinate Secretary of State, Mr. Cobden's name is sufficient to show how many people may think. Mr. Baxter answers for him at Montrose; and no one in that borough, of course, thought of asking who would answer for Mr. Bright.

The third performance of the "Trinummus" of Plautus by the Westminster scholars took place on Tuesday evening. There was a brilliant gathering of friends and supporters of the play.

The public examination of pupils at Merchant Taylors' School, preparatory to the Christmas vacation, took place on Tuesday. The school is in a most satisfactory condition. The Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company (Mr. William Foster White) presided, and there were present many influential gentlemen who have long taken an active interest in the welfare of the establishment.

With the Christmas Number of this Journal for 1858 was issued, under the title of "A Christmas Carol," a Coloured Illustration representing a robin kindly twitching his Christmas card. The little red-breasted songster was extremely popular, and seems likely to wing his way a second time, under a new form, into public favour, for Mr. Copeland, of Bond-street, has just brought out a stereoscope plate bearing a spirited facsimile of our pet robin redbreast.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LOMBARD-STREET.

DURING the last two or three years there has been an almost unexampled activity in building operations in the city of London. Private commercial enterprise has seemed to vie with the railway companies in the work of demolition and reconstruction. In some cases whole streets of small dwellings have been swept away to make room for rows of houses, with their overhanging stories and gabled fronts, whereas in others huge piles have been pulled down to make way for erections more or less pretentious.

The portion of the City where building operations are proceeding with the greatest activity is that which lies in Lombard-street and its neighbourhood, and conspicuous among the buildings just completed are the offices of the Royal Insurance Company, at the corner of Clement's-lane.

In the twenty years during which the Royal Insurance Company has been established its prosperity has been such as must have sufficiently exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its originators or promoters. Apart from the more certain but less interesting evidence of accountancy statistics, the growth of the business may be seen from the many noble structures it has erected to accommodate its continually increasing range of business, the first of which may be estimated from its published statements showing that the premiums in this period acquired the total vast revenue of more than £500,000 per annum. This unparalleled expansion is doubtless mainly attributable to the liberality and promptitude with which it has invariably met all its claims.

The offices in Lombard-street occupied by the Royal Insurance Company during the last sixty years, and which they have now left, were designed for them by Mr. John Belcher, architect, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge. The premises have proved too small for their rapidly-increasing business, the directors determined up to building larger offices, and the noble site at the opposite corner to their former building having presented itself, it was purchased by them for the very moderate sum of £70,000. The new building they decided upon employing the same architect, Mr. Belcher, to prepare the designs, which were adopted unaltered, and which have resulted in the noble structure they have just completed.

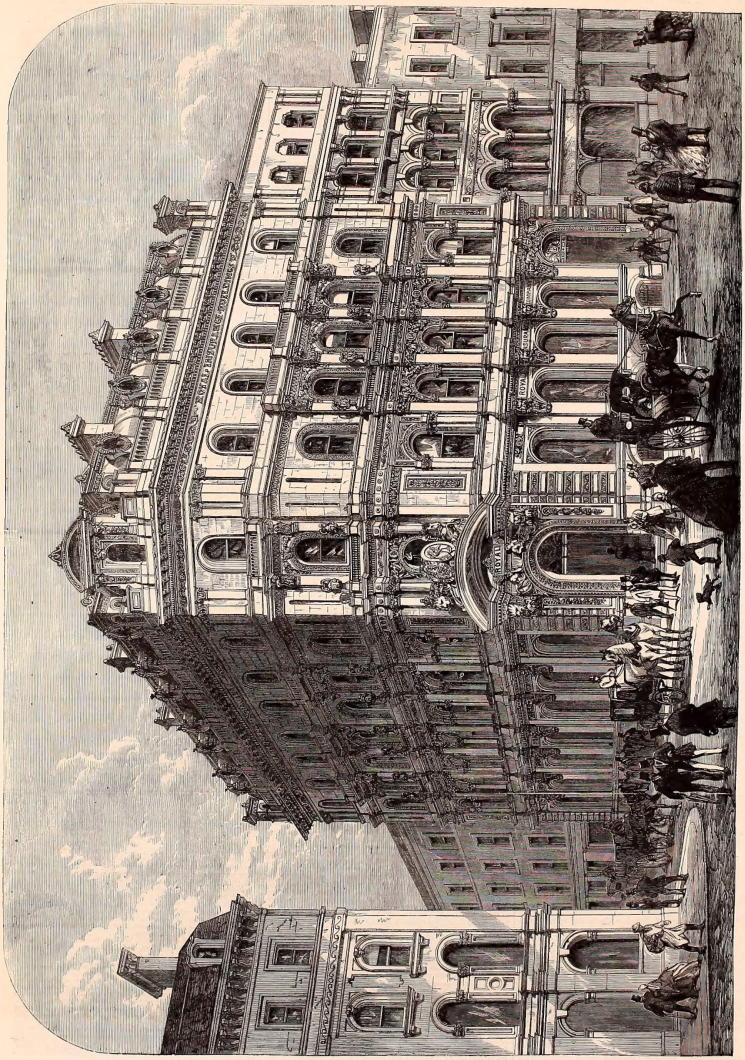
This new building of the Royal Insurance Office has, from its elegance and boldness of design, attracted more attention than any other building recently erected in the metropolis. It has a frontage to Lombard-street of 70 ft., and to Clement's-lane of 79 ft. It consists of a basement and four stories, surmounted by a lofty mansard roof, with dormer windows. The basement, for the level of the ground-floor window-sills, is of red granite, from the Clunkety quarries, near Aberdeen, Scotland, which is a hard, sound, and sent up to London ready for setting: it has moulded architraves round the basement windows, and a slightly "battered," which gives a great stability of appearance. The building above the basement is divided into four stories by enriched entablatures, supported on the several stories by rusticated, coupled, and double pilasters and piers, with an architrave, richly-carved frieze, medallion cornice, and open balustrade at the top, which is surmounted by vases. The first towards Lombard-street has the three centre windows on the ground, first, and second stories projecting and connected by projecting pilasters with open balustrades, being more richly finished than the remaining portions. The first floor windows are treated in a very rich and similar manner, with the exception that the three enriched windows are divided into three separate ones. The carving of the building, which, to the looker-on, forms its most attractive feature, deserves, from the beauty of design and delicacy of finish, to be examined more in detail. The four stories of the building are formed in piers of rusticated quoins, the alternate stories of which are carved in the form of a wheat-sheaf pattern of leaves, each one being of a different design. The door at the west-end is extremely rich. Lombard-street contains a moulded architrave round the semicircular head, one of the mouldings being enriched with the egg-and-tongue pattern, and springing from the solid face. The spandrils of the doorways are filled in with two emblematic figures, Britannia and Commerce, supported on a cartouche shield. The principal windows on the ground floor are divided by two coupled columns, with carved Corinthian capitals, and richly entablature. The spandrils of the windows contain a great many griffins, exhibiting much spirit and imagination in their varying treatment. The frieze of the entablature, which displays the name and words "Royal Insurance Company," The remaining windows have the wrought-iron supporting balconies, which display the emblems bird the "Liver," known only in the armorial device of Liverpool. The angle piers of the building, which are carried up above the roof, the windows on each front, have floriated panels of the most beautiful design, and terminate in a perfect study in leaf foliage, which the composite capitals to the columns and piers, and the spandrils of the windows and doors of natural foliage most accurately treated. We have seen photographs of several of these panels, containing such a variety of forms and subject that one could never tire of looking at them, seeing on each occasion fresh objects before unnoticed. We find here baskets of beautiful fruit and flowers, with the bird pecking at the delicious food; there, a bird in the valley, with its lovely fringe of silver bells; in another place, a long-necked heron gracefully standing in the water; there, one of the varieties of animal life in every form, natural or conventional, attract the eye, and delight the mind with their beauties. The spandrils of these windows contain emblematic figures of various countries. America, with the eagle and stars; Africa, with negro and camel; a Chinese with a kite; Africa, with the leopard; Australia, with the gum and arrow; Europe, with the lion; and last but not least, the rose the fragrant bookish. The front towards Clement's-lane has corresponding figures and emblems to those in Lombard-street. The entire Architecture, Sculpture; the splayed corner having, in a similar position, the figures of Prudence and Hope. The whole of these figures are modern likenesses, and exhibit great excellence both in their conception and execution. The faces of some are exceedingly beautiful. We may particularize that of "Hope" and the drapery, which frequently in sculpture, from its stiffness and want of arrangement, seems to be the bane of the sculptor, contrasts with a flowing freedom almost natural; while the poor and general expression, with the appropriateness of the accessories, produce in each separate study the suitability of the emblem. With the exception of the figures over the principal doors, which are by Farmer, they are executed by Mr. J. W. Searle, sculptor, of Walworth, whose works will be the best criterion of his capabilities and skill.

Leaving, however, the more subordinate portions of the carving, we come to the decoration of the principal features of the whole façade. The total height to the top of the cost of arms measure about 70 ft. The piers on each side are of Portland stone, with carved pendants of fruit and flowers, the top of which spring corbels of winged lions, which for vigour of expression we have never seen equalled; these support a superb projecting balcony-cage canopy with carved and panelled soffit, the arms of the company crowning the whole. The doorway leads into a spacious hall, with marble floor of inlaid granite, having two members with sunk crameens, the bottom of which, being supply tooled, has a most beautiful effect. The spandrils over the architrave are filled with two figures in statuary marble, larger than life, the one representing Fire, by Thornycroft, the well-known sculptor. These beautiful figures symbolise the objects of Fire and Life Insurance.

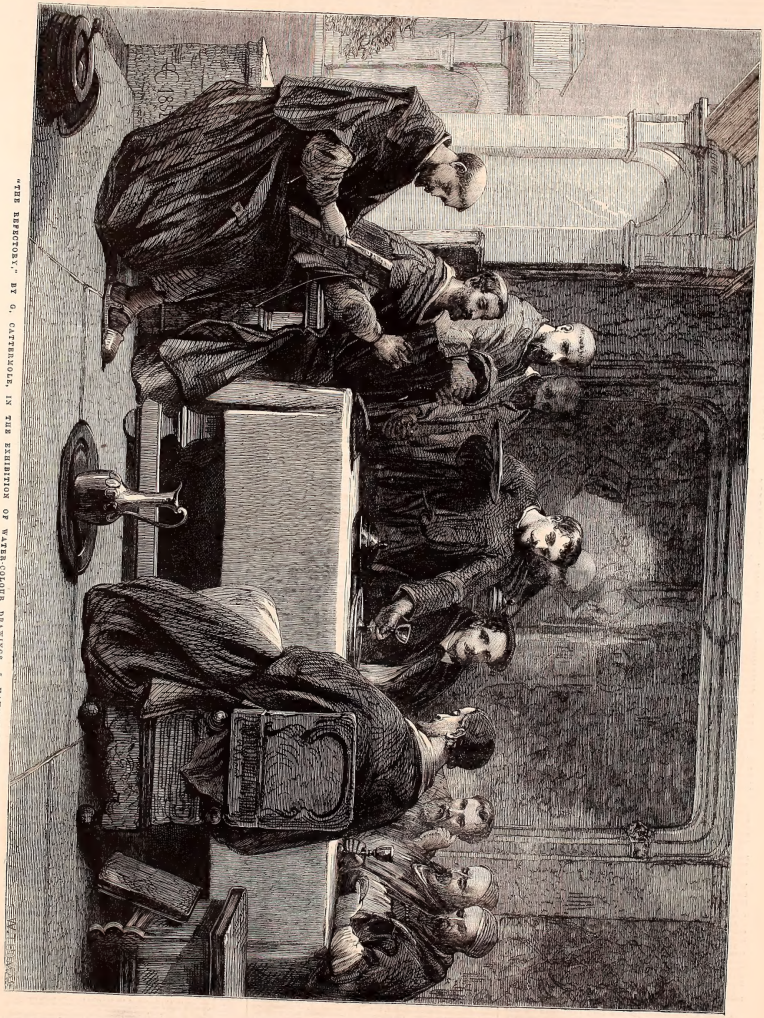
The whole work of construction has been very successfully carried out by Messrs. Colemen, builders, of Southwark.

The Board of Trade, through the Home Secretary, has called upon the Lords Lieutenant of counties to assist in the collection of the accounts return from the farmers of the amount of live stock now in the kingdom. It is proposed that the information should be collected by means of the officers of the Inland Revenue, and forms are furnished for the farmers to fill up, which it is hoped will be done without trouble or difficulty.

The bluebook presented to the Italian Parliament is divided into twenty-six several collections, and contains nearly 600 documents, principal or connected. The pieces relating to the Convention of September 15 are only two in number—the first noting the promulgation of the decree for the transfer of the capital, which marks the date for the commencement of the term of two years fixed for the execution of Rome; and the other relating to the notification made by the French Government of a beginning of execution of the Convention by the withdrawal of a portion of the troops from the Papal territory.



THE ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LOMBARD-STREET.—SEE FOREGOING PAGE.



"THE REFECTORY," BY G. CATTERMOLE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, 7, HAYMARKET.—SEE PAGE 606.

"THE REFECTORY."

Fun many qualities Mr. George Cattermole's water-colour drawings are highly prized: for their harmonious breadth of tone and fine colour; their masterly facility of handling, by which with a few touches figures appropriate in character, action, and expression are hit off; and for their varied and dramatic inventiveness. Their subjects also recommend them to many. Mr. Cattermole lives in the romantic past; dividing his existence between the days of Queen Elizabeth and Charles the First, and the hardly less picturesque, or pretty, and fable of feudal stories, scenes, and subversives of the days of Roundhead and Cavalier. The artist's proclivities in the matter of subject being thus not apt to have been fixed and decided more than thirty years ago. They were stimulated, probably, by the romantic drawings of the late Samuel Prout, "Cathedrals," and shaping in the revival of a popular taste for Gothicism and historical inquiry inaugurated by the pen of the poet and the renewed estimation of Shakspeare. Some, the young, perhaps, more especially, will think that Mr. Cattermole is more at home in Sir Walter Scott, in fanciful illustrations of mediæval romance, state, splendour, chivalry, and religious ceremonial, than he is, it is quite certain, although the representations of Mr. Cattermole, like those of Scott, may not always be accurate in the lynx-eye of archæology after it has been sharpened by modern discoveries and researches, particularly in the dark, cold, and sacred chambers of antiquity, his designs are always natural, and full of genius and life.

The drawing we have selected for engraving, while characteristic of the peculiar style, is hardly so pleasing that he intended to present the refectory of some church or cathedral establishment rather than of a monastery. Otherwise, in spite of having the central door of what we maintain that imagination is, in a sense, always true, might object that the arrangements of the refectory of a convent were usually somewhat other different from those we see here. The refectory was generally a large square or oblong room, with benches round three of its sides. Between the tables and the wall the monks sat at their meals; and, for the convenience of the serving brethren, there were no seats along the inner sides of the tables towards the centre of the room. The floor is not tiled and supervises at a long raised table at the upper end of the room, as in our college halls. There may have been paintings, to Mr. Cattermole shows us, in other parts of the refectory; but its principal and almost invariable ornament was usually a large picture of the Last Supper on the bottom wall facing the table of the superiors, and by which the arrangement of the refectory of a convent was usually also

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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE new edition of Mr. Tennyson's last poem, "Enoch Arden," with the charming illustrations by Mr. Arthur Hughes, will be eagerly caught up by those who are casting about for a suitable Christmas present. The publishers, Messrs Moxon, have enabled us to present our readers with an example of the engravings, which, we believe, have been executed from photographs made on the blocks, direct from the



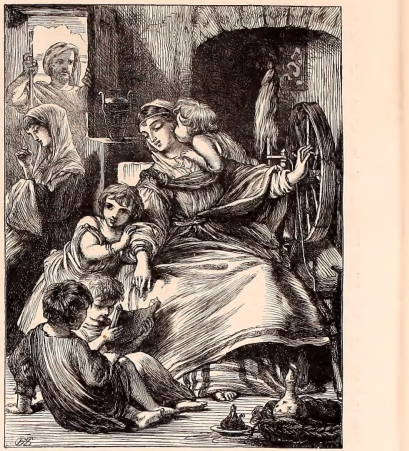
"ENOCH ARDEN."—"ENOCH AND ANNIE SITTING HAND IN HAND."

artist's designs. Who does not recognise the pair of lovers, "Enoch and Annie, sitting hand in hand," as they were found one autumn evening by Philip Ray, when the young people had made up a nutting party among the hazels, and these two had strayed away from their merry companions to exchange their vows of mutual affection in the green hollow of the wood? Here is Enoch, the brave young fisherman, "his large gray eyes and weather-beaten face all kindled by a still and sacred fire." He has saved his wages and bought himself a boat, "and made a home for Annie half way up the narrow street that clambered to the mill;" and he has now gained her consent to share with him the cares, the toils, and the blessings of a honest poor man's life. The rest of their story is known.

We may notice here a volume published by Messrs. Routledge and Sons, entitled "A Round of Days," in which a happy idea has been harmoniously worked out by the co-operation of poets and artists, who could not have had a more varied theme than the alternate cloud and sunshine of human life. We have not space for the reproduction of any of the delightful poems, and must refer the reader to the book itself, only indicating as specially worthy of attention "A Song on the Going Away," by Jean Ingelow, and the "Pilot-Boat," by William Allingham. If beautiful typography and exquisite binding can do aught to increase the charm of the literary and artistic gems contained in the volume, such aids are not wanting, and in "A round of Days" the Brothers Dalziel have produced a book overflowing with beauties—the whole blended and harmonised by refined taste. We have the pleasure of reprinting one of the illustrations by Mr. F. Walker, who has contributed some of the best in the volume.

"Our Life, Illustrated by Pen and Pencil"—a publication of the Religious Tract Society—is "A Round of Days" in another form. In both the theme is the changing scenes of human existence; but while, in the latter, we journey through the volume in the company of living men and women, the compilers of the former have gathered their materials from a very large field, extending from the Bible itself down to Gerald Massey and W. C. Bennett. They have, nevertheless, produced a most agreeable book, largely sprinkled with illustrations, a specimen of which is reproduced on this page.

The man who has never read "Don Quixote" was once said by somebody to be—well, we forget what; but he who has not got a "Don Quixote" on his bookshelves should at once purchase the one now published by Mr. Warne, or he will miss an opportunity that does not occur every day of obtaining the most remarkable book that was ever written, admirably illustrated, and beautifully printed. The undying story of the Knight of La Mancha is here presented to the English reader in Jarvis's translation; and Mr. Houghton, in his illustrations, has caught much of the humour of his author, and has depicted with great originality the marvellous adventures of him of the Roeful Countenance and his philosophic squire. The Brothers Dalziel, in the execution of the engravings, have seconded Mr. Houghton with great care and judgment, and the book is brought out in a compact and readable shape that will be sure to recommend it to those who want a book to *read* as well as to *look at*. By the courtesy of the proprietors, we are enabled to present a specimen of the illustrations.



"OUR LIFE."—"HER CHILDREN RISE UP AND CALL HER BLESSED."



"A ROUND OF DAYS."—SPRING DAYS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.

IF it be our duty, as Goethe says, to do all we can for the encouragement of the Beautiful, in preference to the Useful, which is sure to encourage itself, the art-unions deserve our best support. By undertaking to distribute throughout the country those specimens of art-manufacture, they have done much to improve the standard of taste; and few persons above the condition of the village rustic will now be satisfied with the chimneypiece ornaments which used to be found in the homes of the middle class. The place of these grotesque objects is filled by the choice productions of modern designers. The Crystal Palace Art-Union is amongst the foremost in enterprise and liberality. We have selected from a large collection of their presentation works those which are shown in the accompanying illustration. The group consists of "The Bridal Vase," "The Lorline Vase," a Group of Fauns, and "Flora's Hand"—which last is a bouquet-holder, modelled by Mr. G. Halse, an artist of considerable merit and of still greater promise.



DON QUIXOTE FINDING THE CURDS IN HIS HELMET.

THE SPREAD EAGLE INN, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

ANOTHER of the galleried inns of old London has recently disappeared, and the comparatively small plot of ground which the buildings occupied has been sold for a very large sum.

The Spread Eagle, which was one of the oldest coaching inns of the metropolis, stood on the east side of Gracechurch-street, near the north end. The street was named "from the parish church of St. Benet, called Grass-Church of the herb-market there kept," says old Stow, ingenuity; he writes it "Grasse-street," but it was very often written "Gracious-street."

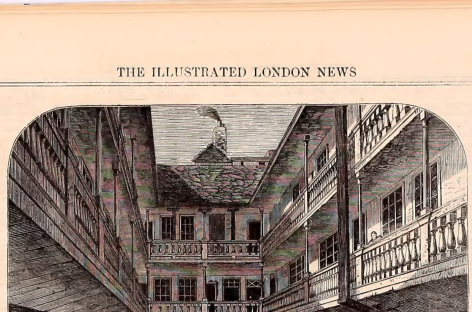
The Spread Eagle, which has just been taken down, was two centuries old, the inn having been rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666, which destroyed the steeple and the old church of St. Benet, built prior to the year 1190; it was rebuilt, by Wren, in 1685, as we now see it, at the corner of Fenchurch-street.

Of the inn, before the Fire, we find this record. Taylor, the Water Poet, in his "Carrier's Cosmographie," 4to, 1637, mentions "The Tabard near the Conduit," and "the Spread Eagle," both in "Gracious-street." Here, at the Cross Keys, Bankes exhibited the extraordinary feats of his horse, Morocco. Richard Tarlton, the clown, kept a tavern here. He was chosen scavenger, "and often the ward complained of his slackness in keeping the streets cleane."

The heraldic sign was of very early adoption. In Collet's Common-place Book, Addit. MS. in Muses, 5890, we read :—"The eagle with two necks in the Imperial arms, and in the arms of the King of Spain, depicted on sign-boards at the Spread Eagle, signified the east and west empire, the extension of their power from the east to the west." The Spread Eagle was also a noted trader's sign in St. Paul's-churchyard. At the north door of St. Paul's, William Burley, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in 1605, published "Pamelia," accredited as the earliest practical English book of catches, canons, rounds, and glees. (Burney's Catalogue of the Bendey Tokens.)

The Spread Eagle, we have said, was a noted coaching house; but we do not find very early mention of its coaches in comparison with that of *northern* coaches as the old York, or the coaches on the Great Western road. The Spread Eagle was doubtless, a carrier's inn in its early period. Here is a trite record of the house fifty years since :—"Turning down Gracechurch-street, on the right, we come to the Spread Eagle Inn and Tavern, kept by Mr. Farly. Here is a good larder, containing everything of the best in season, and affording capital accommodations. Here the mails and principal stage coaches for Kent and other southern counties arrive and depart." (*Egerton's Almanack*, 1815.)

But it was for fast coaches that the Spread Eagle was noted. Nimrod, writing some thirty years since, says :—"The Brighton road may be said to be covered with coaches, no less than twenty-five running upon it in the summer. The fastest is the Vivid, from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, which performs the journey in five hours and a quarter. That called the Age, when driven and horsed by the late Mr. Stevenson, was an object of such admiration at Brighton that a crowd was collected every day to see it start."



OLD SPREAD EAGLE TAVERN, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LATELY REMOVED.

Nimrod further tells us something of the proprietorship of the old Spread Eagle :—"It may probably surprise many of our readers to be informed of the extent to which individual persons in England embark their capital in what is termed the coaching line. Mr. Chaplin, who is the occupier of the five following 'yards,' as they are termed, in London—namely, the Spread Eagle and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street; the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane; the White Horse, Petter-lane; and the Angel, behind St. Clement's, has no less than thirteen hundred horses at work, in various coaches, on various roads. *Non sensu change* : the present representative of the Spread Eagle is a railway office, which is suggestive of wonderful progress since the days of Taylor's 'Carrier's Cosmographie,' printed in 1637. Taylor, as the Water Poet and champion, was strangely upset by the coaches of his time; what would he have said of steamers and railways superseding even the fly waggon?"

As we stand in Gracechurch-street, and look upon the oblong plot of ground whereon stood the Spread Eagle, how suggestive is the place! The inn and the galleried yard have disappeared; but our Engraving will preserve its aspect. The galleries affording access to the several chambers, of the inn, may have accommodated night-loving sojourners and casual visitors. The Cross Keys in the same-street, we know, accommodated spectators of the wonderful feats of Banker's horse—the Duenow of other days. How often have we seen the Spread Eagle yard literally choked up with stage coaches, and heard the fine teams rattle over that stone-paved area!

The site of the Spread Eagle building, which has been cleared, was sold by auction last month. The sale, which was conducted by Messrs. Fox and Bousfield, created unusual excitement at Garraway's. So many persons congregated there, apparently to bid, that even the great room could not hold them, and an adjournment to the London Tavern was necessary. There the plot was sold. It contained in all 17,600 ft., 5600 ft. of which were leasehold for a long term, and the rest freehold. The first bidding was £40,000, and the final one £50,000. The ground, by-the-way, is surrounded on three sides by Leadenhall Market; and here, on the south side, the several traders have projecting boards, bearing their respective name in large capitals, just such as we remember in the Long Room in the old Royal Exchange, when the attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court kept shop; the lawyers, however, hanging out their names inscribed in gold.

Changes busy at the north and south ends of Gracechurch-street. Stately piles, richly embellished, have taken the places of mean brick houses. The "Grasse-street" of old was a memorable place. To this spot, in 1481, Thomas Hill, then Mayor, gave one hundred marks towards the conveyance of water thither; and here was "one fair conduit of sweet water, castellated, with crest and vein." To the market for grass or herbs, in the reign of Edward III., it was customary for every cart (not belonging to a citizen) laden with corn or malt going there to be sold, to pay one halfpenny; if laden with cheese, two pence. The cart of the franchise of the Temple and St. Martin's-le-Grand paid a farthing; the cart of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem paid nothing for their corpse goods. In Aggas's plan is shown an open place upon which White Hart-court was built after the Great Fire. Ben Jonson, in one of his masques, alludes to the poulterer's wife in Grace's-street. Pepys calls the street "Gracious-street." Nov. 28, 1662, he records the death of "a poulterer in Gracious-street, which was thought rich;" and, on the 27th of the same month, Pepys speaks of the *conduit* in the quarre four at the end of Gracious-street; "the spout whereof running very near me upon all the people that were under it." And, on Sept. 14, 1665 (the time of the Plague), he was horrified "to see a person sick of the sores carried close by me by *Gracechurch*, in a hackney coach. He afterwards calls the street "Gracious-street;" for he says, Nov. 25, 1668, "So home, buying a barrel of oysters, at my old oyster woman's in Gracious-street, but over the way to where she kept her shop before (the Fire)." Sir John Fielding, by-the-way, 1776, calls the street "Grasechurch-street, Cornhill."

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Knt., Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, by the title of Baron Romilly, of Barry, in the county of Glamorgan; her Majesty has also granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart., by the the title of Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, in the county of Southampton.



CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION PRIZES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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CHRISTMAS

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1865

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.



A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LESSON: THE CHORUS TO UNCLE EVERED'S COMIC SONG.—BY C. ROBINSON,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LESSON.

BY MARK LEMON.



HIS is to be a Christmas story, and those had better pass it by who do not care to acknowledge the jocund season, as it tells of one who affected to care nothing for Christmas and its doings, and whom we would call a wouldbe Jaggers. Such an incident would have been quite natural at Christmas time, we know; but it was not to be so on this occasion. The brother and sister's destination was quite in an opposite direction to Dick's; and what made that circumstance of some consequence was the fact that Mr. Gore's provision had secured the only fly disengaged at the station to bring on his nephew to Holly Lodge.

"Well, it's Christmas time, you see, Sir!" said the flydriver, about to put Dick's portmanteau on the box-seat of his vehicle, "and we could let decently what we like. It's Christmas time, Sir!"

"That's awkward, Clary!" said the brother. "No fly to be had!"

"Oh, it's only four miles to the rectory," replied Clara, "and I can walk that, Harry!"

"And it's only three to Holly Lodge," thought Dick, "and I could walk that."

"But your luggage, dear!" said the brother. "You can't dine and spend the evening that fright!"

"Oh, yes, I can! Aunty won't mind, and I'm sure I don't," said the pretty girl, laughing, and showing—oh, such pearly teeth!

"But you shan't," thought Dick. So, without giving a moment's consideration whether it was Christmas time or not, he made his very best bow, and said—addressing the brother—"I can't offer you only a mile or two to go, and if you will take the fly I shall be much obliged."

"You are very kind," replied the brother; and the pretty sister said the same thing by the smile she called to her lips. "But you have luggage, even if"—

"Only a portmanteau," said Dick, as though he thought no more of carrying it than a great many patent carpet-bags. Indeed, that was fitted up like a complete dressing-room, than he would have minded shouldering a knapsack.

And Dick's lame Jemmy, with his donkey cart, as 'tid take that," said the flyman, as though he gave the preference to the pretty girl as a fare. Perhaps he was a man of taste, though of humble occupation.

So it was settled that Clara and Dick should begin the journey, and scratching his cheek with a sprig of holly which the flyman had stuck in the pocket in honour of the season.

Clary blushed like both with smiles and words—she had a sweet, musical voice—"How very good of you. Thanks—thanks!" And Dick had a peep—only a peep—at what he had not seen before. It was something in a smart kid boot, and looked as though it could dance like a fairy.

"Well," thought Dick, as he waved his hand gracefully to the brother and sister as they drove away, "I've begun the day badly, and a walk will do me good, and give me an appetite for my dinner.

Lame Jemmy, by the aid of the railway porter, had stowed away Dick's portmanteau in his little donkey-cart, and had taken his perch on the front, ready to start when he knew where to go.

Dick loitered a minute or two just—O yes—just to ask when the next down train came in, and who those young people were who had gone off in the fly.

"The next down would be at 6.30," the porter said; "and the young lady and gentleman wasn't known to me, but they'd ordered to be drove to Sithewell Rectory—that's all he could say."

It was not much for the shilling which Dick gave the man, but he was satisfied with it, and said so was he contented, now they'd ordered to be drove to Sithewell Rectory—that's all he could say."

Lame Jemmy touched his weather-beaten any-coloured hat to his new employer, and said, in rather a diffident voice, "You wouldn't like to ride, would you, Sir? Jacky never was a beast to kick."

But Dick declined adding to Jacky's labours, and, having mentioned Holly Lodge as his place of destination, walked quietly by the side of the donkey-cart.

"I knows Holly Lodge well, Sir," said the man again, touching his hat to intimate that he didn't intend to be familiar. "And well I ought to, Sir, for I've been it was as you may think fifty Christmas it was two year, when I could get about after I had my accident and broke my knee-pan. Good lady she, Sir, and so's her son."

"Yes," replied Dick, rather surprised at the fact.

"I know'd Mr. Gore and Mrs. Gore's brother, Sir—him as died in Ingy, when they was boys, I did," said Jemmy. "Nice lads they was, Lor, what fun they used to make on 'em, and the old Lodge, they did!"

"Oh!" observed Dick, not quite liking the remark.

"Beautiful Christmas weather this, Sir," said the old man—"I like a frost and snow at Christmas."

"Do you?" replied Dick; "I should have thought that was the sort of weather you would not have liked."

"Well, just for a day or two, Sir, to put one in mind it *is* Christmas," said Jemmy, giving a short sniff as the smoke from Dick's pipe blew past his nose. "Nice tobacco that, Sir?"

"Yes, very good," replied Dick. "Do you smoke?"

"Why, yes, Sir," answered Jemmy; "but I don't smoke such baccy as that—'bout it's give me."

"Well, where's your pipe? Oh! inside 'your hat," said Dick, as Jemmy, quick at taking a hint or a largess, removed his felt and produced a well-blackened tobacco-pipe.

"It's not a very large 'un, Sir," observed the old man; "but I've had him more nor a year—ay! nigh two year, now Christmas has come again."

Dick gave Jemmy a bold pinch out of his pouch and the old man's eyes sparkled as he received it. "Lor, Sir! not all this. I'm a rollin' on a heap. You're very kindly, and wishes you a merry Christmas, and many on 'em, Sir."

"You seem very partial to Christmas, old boy," said Dick. "What difference can it make to you?"

"Well, Sir, not much, as it seems to you, but a deal to me. I get a trifle here and a trifle there from the gentlefo'ks, and a bit and a sup from the tenants. And all the folks, high and low, seems to be more good-natured and affable like; and the church is done up, and there's sprigs of holly in the windows and places; and altogether, Sir, I'm always sorry when Christmas is gone."

"Ah!" said Dick, not knowing what to say, exactly—"Ah! you've no Christmas bills to pay."

"Oh, yes, I has, Sir! I owes a little at the shop, sometimes—almost always, like—and then what I 'arns and gets extra at Christmas wipes off the score. I don't know what I should do without Christmas."

"I'm glad it does good to somebody," said Dick; though he wouldn't have said as much as that in favour of the season if Jemmy had been one of "The Coming Men," and not an old threadbare donkey-driver, thankful for small mercies.

"This here's a short cut over the heath to Holly Lodge, if you don't mind the rough walking, Sir," said Jemmy, "and I wants to go this road, as it passes by my cottage."

"Oh, very well!" said Dick, "though, as you say, it is rough walking, thanks to the frost."

"Y'ou should see it in summer and autumn time, Sir;" observe Jemmy, anxious to cover any objection to the road. "When the heath and gorse is in bloom it smells like a nosegay then, Sir; and don't the bees come to it! I believe Jacky's fair mules for mine."

"Ah! but not at Christmas time," said Dick, exultingly. "Had him there," he thought.

"No, Sir, not then; but the poor folks comes agrubbin it for brein'. Lord of the manor gives 'em leave to do that, and many on us is warmer for what we grubs on Mouly Moor," said Jemmy, adding, "We allus drinks his health, and wishes him a merry Christmas."

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"That's my home, down there," said Jemmy, pointing to a rude cottage, made of mud and heather. It belonged to no order of architecture; it was too large for the pig-pen, and too small for the cottage proper, and had been built, Dick learned, by an old squatter years ago, and had come into Jemmy's tenancy by the kindness of the lord of the manor last Christmas three years. It was called Frog'shole. There was a shed for Jacky and a small residence for half a dozen cocks and hens, then pecking their way to roost. The various buildings appeared to be in partnership, and, if one had failed, the whole firm would have "gone under." There was a pasaih of garden ground, much of it bare at present; but one part looked lively with winter cabbage, interspersed with bundles of stumps.

Jemmy pulled up Jacky, or rather Jacky pulled up Jemmy, being under the mistaken idea that his day's work was over; and he was permitted to remain until the pleasant illusion whilst his master communicated with his household.

"Bessy, Bessy!" bawled the old man as loudly as he could; and in a moment or two a very-faced girl, with moderately tidy hair, opened the door and answered,

"Yes, Gran' dad."

"I'm a-goin' with this here gentleman's portmanteau to Holly Lodge, so don't wait your tea any longer," said Jemmy.

"Am I to eat the herrin'?" asked the girl.

"Yes, my dear; eat it all, if you like," said Dick. It was sure to get a bit and a sup at the Lodge. Just bring Jacky a drop o' water, as he mayn't like to go on if he's dry."

The girl soon complied with the Gran'dad's request, and Jacky, who didn't care at first to be bribed into further progression, took two or three "go downs" of water, and, having cast a wistful look at his peaceful shed, put his tasselled head to the collar and walked on as leisurely as before. Dick had not waited for these arrangements, but had stepped on until the appearance of two roads made him pause for the old man's coming, as he was not quite certain which to follow.

"To the left, if you please," said Jemmy. "The right leads to Farmer Jackson's. I allus goes to him on Boxin' Day, and he gives me sixpence and a mug o' beer. That's because it's Christmas time, I s'pose."

Dick began to understand why the old threadbare, battered-hatted donkey-driver thought lightly of the present frost and the possible snow, and which would once have rendered regardless or not, at Christmas whose expences and mugs o' beer were not their accompaniments.

"That was your granddaughter, I suppose," said Dick, striving to change the tone of the old man's thoughts.

"Well, no, Sir; she isn't no relation to me, though she calls me Gran'dad. I ought to have had a grandchild, but she died along with her mother, Sir, last June six year," replied Jemmy, refilling his pipe, as though to excuse a short silence.

"And this girl is no relation, you say?" asked Dick, rather interested to know why the girl consented to live in such a lonely place.

"You see, Sir," said Jemmy, blowing out a cloud of smoke with the sigh he gave, "my poor old wife, Sir, was bedrid a year afore she died—she's been dead two year come next grass, Sir—and Sally put out two or three clouts in succession. "Well, Sir, about a year after our daughter died—cold, caught after her confinement, Sir—my missus and me was cronies like beach—we didn't live here then—and we bears a woman mean and a child a-crying. We soon found where it came from, and there was a tramp, as cold tapes and things, lying side of the path, too ill to move. She'd tried her self, poor lot, Sir. She 'd been ill of some 'ut as had brought her down. My missus said she looked like death, and I run for the doctor. But he warn't to me; he said when he got there that she was dying, and she died."

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"Beery, as you said, Sir," said Jemmy, "but that woman's child. As it was Christmas time, Sir, my missus says, 'Jem,' says she, 'I'm very lone when you're away sometimes, and as a carrier there's room for you don't we both, I'll like to keep that girl, because'—I'd seen it, too—'she's so like what our Johannah was;' and so we took to her."

"Very kind of you both," said Dick; "but you'd have done that all the same if it had not been Christmas time."

"I don't know that, Sir," replied Jemmy; "but the snow was on the ground, and there 'd been that hard frost, you may think of it, Sir; and—— No; I think Christmas time had a deal to do with it."

"Well, anyway, it was kind of you," said Dick. "Have you smoked all the tobacco I gave you?" "Oh, yes, you have I. Here, take this!"

"Thanks, master, I 'm sure," replied Jemmy, emptying the pouch into his old hat, which seemed to be as general a receptacle as was Dick's patent expanding portmanteau. "It was lucky for the girl you did take that gal, Sir," continued Jemmy, "seeing how carriering failed altogether when the rail come, and my old missus fell sick with fretting; I think; them times that have been helped her to the end, since my missus died, and I got lame, and matters went all wrong with me, Bessy has done for me almost as well as anybody could ha' done. If I've luck this Christmas time, I means to send her to school a bit, Sir."

When Holly Lodge was reached, old Jemmy had a good basket of what was in store for him, and he ought to be rewarded for it. Indeed he like half a sovereign; but, mind you, "Coming Men," Christmas time had nothing to do with it. Old Jemmy thought it bad; and so, when he had given Jacky a surprise (by the donkey-cart) for him, and in the form of a feed of oats, and had refreshed himself with a few slices of cold beef and a mug of mixed malt-and-hop-in-ade beer, he retreated to Frog's-hole, chirruping a Christmas carol and laden with a supper for Bessy and a Christmas dinner for the morrow.

There was the old Christmas gathering at Holly Lodge, and the party was sufficiently mixed not to be monotonous. The two maiden cousins of Uncle Everard, who lived in the next market town, on small annuities, which held out very well, owing to the circulation of

"Picnics and Wedding Parties," he could not help wondering if the pretty girl ever went to the one or would even due day plan the principal part at the other.

At every station there were friends expecting friends, and Dick could not brutalize himself sufficiently to feel no sympathy with the honest pleasure which filled almost every face when hands were shaken or cheeks were bussed.

Dick was rather pleased—he knew not wherefore—to find that the pretty girl and her brother got out at the same station as he did, and almost expected to see "Passenger to Holly Lodge" affixed to their luggage. Such an incident would have been quite natural at Christmas time, we know; but it was not to be so on this occasion. The brother and sister's destination was quite in an opposite direction to Dick's; and what made that circumstance of some consequence was the fact that Mr. Gore's provision had secured the only fly disengaged at the station to bring on his nephew to Holly Lodge.

"Well, it's Christmas time, you see, Sir!" said the flydriver, about to put Dick's portmanteau on the box-seat of his vehicle, "and we could let decently what we like. It's Christmas time, Sir!"

"That's awkward, Clary!" said the brother. "No fly to be had!"

"Oh, it's only four miles to the rectory," replied Clara, "and I can walk that, Harry!"

"And it's only three to Holly Lodge," thought Dick, "and I could walk that."

"But your luggage, dear!" said the brother. "You can't dine and spend the evening that fright!"

"Oh, yes, I can! Aunty won't mind, and I'm sure I don't," said the pretty girl, laughing, and showing—oh, such pearly teeth!

"But you shan't," thought Dick. So, without giving a moment's consideration whether it was Christmas time or not, he made his very best bow, and said—addressing the brother—"I can't offer you only a mile or two to go, and if you will take the fly I shall be much obliged."

"You are very kind," replied the brother; and the pretty sister said the same thing by the smile she called to her lips. "But you have luggage, even if"—

"Only a portmanteau," said Dick, as though he thought no more of carrying it than a great many patent carpet-bags. Indeed, that was fitted up like a complete dressing-room, than he would have minded shouldering a knapsack.

And Dick's lame Jemmy, with his donkey cart, as 'tid take that," said the flyman, as though he gave the preference to the pretty girl as a fare. Perhaps he was a man of taste, though of humble occupation.

So it was settled that Clara and Dick should begin the journey, and scratching his cheek with a sprig of holly which the flyman had stuck in the pocket in honour of the season.

Clary blushed like both with smiles and words—she had a sweet, musical voice—"How very good of you. Thanks—thanks!" And Dick had a peep—only a peep—at what he had not seen before. It was something in a smart kid boot, and looked as though it could dance like a fairy.

"Well," thought Dick, as he waved his hand gracefully to the brother and sister as they drove away, "I've begun the day badly, and a walk will do me good, and give me an appetite for my dinner.

Lame Jemmy, by the aid of the railway porter, had stowed away Dick's portmanteau in his little donkey-cart, and had taken his perch on the front, ready to start when he knew where to go.

Dick loitered a minute or two just—O yes—just to ask when the next down train came in, and who those young people were who had gone off in the fly.

"The next down would be at 6.30," the porter said; "and the young lady and gentleman wasn't known to me, but they'd ordered to be drove to Sithewell Rectory—that's all he could say."

It was not much for the shilling which Dick gave the man, but he was satisfied with it, and said so was he contented, now they'd ordered to be drove to Sithewell Rectory—that's all he could say."

Lame Jemmy touched his weather-beaten any-coloured hat to his new employer, and said, in rather a diffident voice, "You wouldn't like to ride, would you, Sir? Jacky never was a beast to kick."

But Dick declined adding to Jacky's labours, and, having mentioned Holly Lodge as his place of destination, walked quietly by the side of the donkey-cart.

"I knows Holly Lodge well, Sir," said the man again, touching his hat to intimate that he didn't intend to be familiar. "And well I ought to, Sir, for I've been it was as you may think fifty Christmas it was two year, when I could get about after I had my accident and broke my knee-pan. Good lady she, Sir, and so's her son."

"Yes," replied Dick, rather surprised at the fact.

"I know'd Mr. Gore and Mrs. Gore's brother, Sir—him as died in Ingy, when they was boys, I did," said Jemmy. "Nice lads they was, Lor, what fun they used to make on 'em, and the old Lodge, they did!"

"Oh!" observed Dick, not quite liking the remark.

"Beautiful Christmas weather this, Sir," said the old man—"I like a frost and snow at Christmas."

"Do you?" replied Dick; "I should have thought that was the sort of weather you would not have liked."

"Well, just for a day or two, Sir, to put one in mind it *is* Christmas," said Jemmy, giving a short sniff as the smoke from Dick's pipe blew past his nose. "Nice tobacco that, Sir?"

"Yes, very good," replied Dick. "Do you smoke?"

"Why, yes, Sir," answered Jemmy; "but I don't smoke such baccy as that—'bout it's give me."

"Well, where's your pipe? Oh! inside 'your hat," said Dick, as Jemmy, quick at taking a hint or a largess, removed his felt and produced a well-blackened tobacco-pipe.

"It's not a very large 'un, Sir," observed the old man; "but I've had him more nor a year—ay! nigh two year, now Christmas has come again."

Dick gave Jemmy a bold pinch out of his pouch and the old man's eyes sparkled as he received it. "Lor, Sir! not all this. I'm a rollin' on a heap. You're very kindly, and wishes you a merry Christmas, and many on 'em, Sir."

"You seem very partial to Christmas, old boy," said Dick. "What difference can it make to you?"

"Well, Sir, not much, as it seems to you, but a deal to me. I get a trifle here and a trifle there from the gentlefo'ks, and a bit and a sup from the tenants. And all the folks, high and low, seems to be more good-natured and affable like; and the church is done up, and there's sprigs of holly in the windows and places; and altogether, Sir, I'm always sorry when Christmas is gone."

"Ah!" said Dick, not knowing what to say, exactly—"Ah! you've no Christmas bills to pay."

"Oh, yes, I has, Sir! I owes a little at the shop, sometimes—almost always, like—and then what I 'arns and gets extra at Christmas wipes off the score. I don't know what I should do without Christmas."

"I'm glad it does good to somebody," said Dick; though he wouldn't have said as much as that in favour of the season if Jemmy had been one of "The Coming Men," and not an old threadbare donkey-driver, thankful for small mercies.

"This here's a short cut over the heath to Holly Lodge, if you don't mind the rough walking, Sir," said Jemmy, "and I wants to go this road, as it passes by my cottage."

"Oh, very well!" said Dick, "though, as you say, it is rough walking, thanks to the frost."

"Y'ou should see it in summer and autumn time, Sir;" observe Jemmy, anxious to cover any objection to the road. "When the heath and gorse is in bloom it smells like a nosegay then, Sir; and don't the bees come to it! I believe Jacky's fair mules for mine."

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Dick was again driven to *Bradshaw* for doldrums; but, having opened the page at the advertisements, and dropped on one headed

certain baskets overseen the market-town and Holly Lodge—they were them, as spotless in appearance as they were in reputation. There was cross old Dr. Bowler, who had been angry with himself for twenty years because he had sold his practice and lived idly since. He was a cousin by some family ramification, of no consequence to our story. There were two cousins—very good fellows—and their two sisters, sons and daughters of a deceased aunt of Dick, and who were to have fortunes when they came of age. There was Julia Gore—"Giddy Gore," as she delighted to style herself, being forty-nine, with her hair *à la zep* and very thin, owing to a fever which no one remembered her to have had. She was always smiling and making funny faces at Dick, who really and particularly detested her.

Poor Giddy was a finely-preserved specimen of a school-girl, and would have dressed in frock and trousers had she thought she still prevailed with young ladies of sixteen, as it did when "George the Fourth was King." As it was, she indulged in many prettinesses of her youth, and always wore a shall of rose-coloured silk and sandals to her shoes. She affected a lisp and showed her pretty teeth (Cartwright's or Slocken's) when she smiled. She always tripped out of a room and entered with a sort of rush. She made dreadful play with her eyes, and discovered compliments which were never intended. She annoyed Dick awfully by little taps on the arm and her exclamations of "Oh, what nonthense, Wichard!" Giddy was always in great force at Christmas time. She could cry forfeits capitally, and her nondigs sentences were hugely composed of kissing in corners, and through backs of chairs, or between tongs; and as she herself was generally a great defaulter, she was thought to consult her own inclinations in those selections of meanings. The mistletoe was "her harrow," so she said; but, by some accident or the other, she was always under it. Also! poor Giddy! She had outstood her market, and is now open to an offer.

There was a round game after dinner, at which Dick made more noise than any one. There was one game at forfeits and a snapdragon, which, as usual, terrified the old ladies, who thought they should be "set on fire, and were not insured." There was a great forum of egg-dip, which the old ladies did not shirk in the least—which set Giddy fairly into ridiculous hysterics, and which was followed by a hall, "unpitied and alone," until the housemaid put the door-key down her back and gave her the shivers. The men got properly hilarious, and would kiss the ladies, as it was Christmas, and the bonny fire blazing in his grate, that he had been very jolly, whatever The Coming Man might say. He had only one disturbing thought. He knew that the hearty manner he had eaten, the few glasses of wine which he had taken, in combination with the nappy, glutinous egg-flip, were conducive to dyspepsia and terrible dreams, and he found he might have a nightmare, even in the shape of Giddy Gore. With this oppressive thought uppermost in his mind, he dozed for a little time, and then, tumbling down the steps of his uncle's cellar, went with a start, and found himself in bed, he thought.

But Christmas Eve has a bad reputation for dreams, and Dick might have been dreaming.

CHAPTER II.

The moon was shining brightly, Dick told Goodenough, when he returned to town, as he followed the boy who had come for him, but on his way to Frog's-hole. The heather on Mosly Moor looked like a sheet of snow from the hoar frost which had gathered upon it, and glistened in the moonlight. As he drew nearer to Frog's-hole, he saw old Jemmy standing at the entrance to the hollow, evidently expecting him.

"She is gone, Sir!" exclaimed the old man, as soon as Dick was near enough to hear him. "She is gone, Sir! The old woman, her grandmother, has taken her away. You can see them yonder."

Dick looked in the direction indicated and could plainly discern two figures walking forward.

"Bring her back, Sir! She didn't want to go. If you take the road to Ashton's Farm you will soon come up to them."

Without further instructions, Dick started in pursuit; but, as the road was rough and slippery with the frost, he walked with difficulty, whilst the two figures in advance appeared to have mended their pace of the ground over which they travelled.

Before Dick could overtake them, they had reached a quaint-looking old house, and cast black against the moonlight and showed a strong light in one of the lower rooms. The door of the house was immediately opened and the two figures passed in, and all was black as before. Dick pondered what he ought to do, whether he should knock and demand the restoration of the girl or wait until she and her grandmother again came forth. He was soon relieved from the lighted window, and when Dick approached it he was surprised to find it open, in spite of the coldness of the night and the lateness of the hour. He could, by this unexpected discovery, see into the room and hear all that was said.

At one side of a table sat a man somewhat advanced in years, and whose hasty curves and sharp, piercing eyes made an unfavourable impression upon Dick. On the opposite side was the girl; but Dick would hardly have known her again had he met her without his previous conversation. The old Jemmy's flock was not more white in appearance and much handsomer than he should have supposed from the brief glimpse he had had of her in the afternoon. The grandmother had folded her cloak about her head and shoulders, and seated herself on a low stool by the side of her grandchild.

"You are a very obstinate, self-willed girl," said the man, "to refuse such an offer as mine."

"I don't care," replied Bessy; "I can never love you, not if you were a hundred times as rich: and I don't want to be married."

"But why can't you care for me?" asked the man. "I will be kind to you, and give you whatever you desire—good clothes, plenty of food, and this house. I will be kind to old Jemmy, and set him going again some way or the other."

"Ah! think of old Jemmy!" said the grandmother. "You'll be kind to him and to me, won't you, Sir?"

"Yes," said the man.

"I don't believe it," replied Bessy. "You never were kind to anyone yet."

"How dare you say that!" exclaimed the man. "But for me old Jemmy would be turned out of his kennel yonder and sent to the workhouse—your old grandmother would be sent to gaol as a vagrant."

"Think of that, Bessy!" said the old crone. "Think of it in gaol, living on bread and water!"

"I don't believe he can do harm to either you or grand'dad," replied Bessy, rising up; "and I can't believe he will ever do anybody any good."

"Sit down, girl!" said the man, fiercely.

"I shall not stay here," replied Bessy, firmly. "When did you ever help a poor man or woman, except to goal and the workhouse? When did you ever give a shilling of your wicked money to any poor soul who wanted food or shelter? Never! never!"

The man rose up and clenched his hand, as though he would strike the girl, who did not appear in the least dismayed. "Do you think I am afraid of you?" she said. "You let me go because my grandmother made me come, and I was resolved to tell you what I have told you, and now let me go."

The man made a movement, as though to approach the girl, but at that moment the light was struck down—apparently by Bessy.

Dick strove to call out, but the scene he had witnessed had so surprised him that he lost the power of utterance. Before he could quite recover himself, the door of the house was thrown open, and alone, She instantly closed the door after her, but did not run, as Dick expected she would have done, but walked leisurely away in the direction of Frog's-hole. Dick soon overtook her, and she did not appear disturbed or surprised when she saw him. "You're the gentleman from London, from Holly Lodge?" she asked.

"I am," replied Dick, "and sent by your grandfather to bring you home."

"He told me he had sent for you," said the girl, "and I knew you would come."

"Yes, I followed you, but could not overtake you before you entered yonder house. I saw a man at the window."

"I guessed that," said the girl, "and that made me as bold as I was. That wicked man wants to marry me, but I would die sooner."

"He is no very wicked looking man."

"You shall see with your own eyes, if you like. Come with me," replied Bessy

The girl made her way to a small copse, which Dick had not noticed before, and, taking a path which seemed to lead into it, walked on. Dick followed until they came to a miserable hovel, partly unroofed. There was a light burning within, and Dick could see that the many broken panes in the window Dick saw a wretched-looking woman sitting on the ground, and, lying upon her knees and in her lap, three fragrant children.

"All those have been moaning through the day and night, wanting food," said Bessy. "The woman is still awake and suffering, but the children have cried themselves to sleep. That man yonder is the cause of their misery."

"How so?" asked Dick.

"The landlord of the little war fever-stricken not long ago, and the brutal fellow you saw turned them out of their cottage into this place of death. He said the man was a poacher—it was a lie—and set everybody against him, and he died raving mad, and left the family here."

Dick had some confused notion that the parish ought to have looked after this miserable household; but Bessy was again walking, and he followed her. They soon approached a mud-looking cottage that appeared to be the abode of comfort and peace. Before they were at the garden gate Dick heard the noise of loud contention, and an old, whitehaired man rushed out, followed by an infuriated woman. She was young, it seemed, from the clear sound of her voice and the violence of her gesticulations. What she said was incoherent and terrible in blasphemy and thunderous oaths.

"The woman is mad!" said Dick.

"No doubt of it, and may some day lay violent hands upon herself or her father. That man yonder is a bad, bad wretch to tell wicked calumnies, which drove away from her the youth who once loved her and whom she loved, and, knowing that many believed in her shame, has become what you see her."

Dick was about to enter the garden, but the woman had become silent; and, as Bessy had walked on again, he hastened after her, and was surprised to find, by a moaning sound, that the girl had come out at the entrance to Frog's-hole, and that old Jemmy was waiting their return.

The girl did not stay to bid good-night to Dick, but went straight to the mud cottage. Jemmy said a very few words that Dick could comprehend, although he understood the old man to offer him the services of Bessy to nurse him back to Holly Lodge. Dick declined the offer, and Jemmy—a little huffed, Dick thought—went to his cottage also, leaving his late liberal employer to cool himself in the frosty night, or to walk Christmas Eve. Before Dick could determine what to do, Bessy again appeared at the door, and she, who had recently looked so like the pretty girl in the railway carriage, now resembled, both in gayety and dress, the old Jemmy of Frog's-hole.

Of course Dick had been dreaming all this, and might have gone on dreaming, had not his feet escaped from under the bedclothes, and then Jack Frost nipped him in the toes.

"What could ever have put such a rigmarole into my head," thought Dick. "I know before I went to sleep I half repeated of my house of Christmas time, which seems to reflect my hearth, Dorcas, and I had thought of that old donkey driver's story, and that day and night mare, Giddy Gore."

Dick rose, dressed at his ease, dressed himself, and went out to see how far his dream of Mosly Moor was realised by the actuality. He had got to the outskirts of the village when the late doctor, whom he knew, coming from a cottage, in whose window was a sprig of redberried holly. The place looked neatly kept, and Dick little suspected the sorrow there was within.

"Early astir, Doctor," said Dick, after they had exchanged greetings and wished each other a merry Christmas.

"Yes," replied the Doctor. "I want to get over my round before church time, as it's Christmas Day. I am going to the Lodge to beg a Christmas dinner for these poor patients of mine."

"Why, the place is empty."

"Oh, yes," interrupted the Doctor, "and so it is; but there's an empty cupboard for all that. The man, who is ill, wants other medicine than I can supply—good living and peace of mind, poor fellow! Such cases as his are among the most painful we doctors have to cure. We are not rich enough."

"Is he in want of food? Why don't he apply to the parish?" asked Dick.

"No! he would rather die than sacrifice his independence, as he terms it. Now, Sir, I've got a good beat in spite of such men. So can earn good wages, when in health; and a fortnight's good living would set him to work again. I know I can insure him that to-day, as it is Christmas time. Good-morning, Mr. Richard

Dick became very thoughtful, remembering what he had seen and heard in his dream. He then tapped at the cottage door, which was opened by a woman neatly but very poorly clad; and Dick saw, wrapped up in an old, well-patched blanket, a man seated by a few smouldering sticks, and evidently very weak, if not ill otherwise. Two small children were playing on the floor at a fire, watching a pot, which, as yet, scarcely sent forth a show of steam.

"I am Mr. Gore's nephew," said Dick, by way of apology.

The woman dropped a curtsey.

"The Doctor tells me that your husband is very weak—more weak than ill; and he looks it, poor fellow!" said Dick, kindly.

The man had fixed his eyes on Dick, but he now closed them and sighed heavily.

"What's his trade?" asked Dick.

"He's a clogmaker—makes wooden soles for clogs—I should rather say, Sir!" replied the poor woman, in a feeble, sorrowful voice adding, "when he's well enough to work."

"Just the thing!" said Dick—"just the thing! I want a lot of wooden soles put, make me a dozen or two, and there's a sovereign on account."

"Oh, Sir!" cried the man, "I'm too weak to work!"

"Well, you won't be when you have transformed that money into mutton-broth and bread and butter, and I'll send you a little wine to wash them down," said Dick. "Good-morning!"

Dick heard the woman and her children blessing and the sick man's sobs of thankfulness, as he hurried out of the cottage, and thought what a week, unworthy member he was of "The Coming Men" Club.

It was time to turn back to Holly Lodge, as breakfast would be ready, and Dick was more than usually hungry, he fancied. Nothing was said, either by Mr. Gore or Dick, about the doctor and his patients, as both, we fancy, cared not to boast of their small charities.

When the morning service at the church was over Dick left his friends, being still anxious to have another look at Frog's-hole, and it wanted an hour to luncheon. He had not reached the moor when he saw an elderly woman embracing a stout, well-dressed young man, and had little doubt but a mother and son had met to pass their Christmas Day together.

"I am so glad you've come, dear," said the mother; "but, as you didn't write, I was afraid you would not."

"Well, I didn't quite make up my mind until last night, mother, replied the son; "but then I thought of old times, and that it wouldn't be Christmas time again for twelve months, and that you'd be sorry not to see me."

"That I should," said the mother; "for though I get your letters it sint like seeing you," and she kissed her son again.

Dick had stood, very impertinently, listening to this conversation, and, as the speakers did not take exception to his conduct, he continued to listen.

"There's one thing I want to ask," said the son, becoming rather red in the face, "is Bill and his wife going to be here to-day?"

"I hope so, my dear," replied the mother, turning very pale.

"Well, then, I shan't stop," said Tom. "I won't meet them!"

"Oh, my dear boy, don't say that!" replied the mother. "You are quite wrong in hearing ill will to Willum and his wife."

"Am I?" asked Tom, rather sharply. "After the way they treated me. Bill's a deceitful, unbrotherly fellow, and I won't meet him!"

"I'm sure you've been wrong, Tom," said the mother; "and I'll put it to this gentleman" (referring to Dick, who was rather startled at being appointed arbitrator in a family quarrel; but, remembering his dream, he made no objection).

"Well, put it to this gentleman," said Tom, boldly. "This is it, Sir.—I was very much attached to a young person down here. I loved her—that's the long and the short of the matter—Bill's the name—taken advantage of my absence for a few days, cuts me out, and then goes and marries her, Sir."

"He didn't know that you cared for Bella," said the mother.

"Oh, ye he did! He knowed it well enough," replied Tom.

"How do you prove that?" asked Dick, folding his arms and looking as sharp as a Q.C.

"Well, because everybody else knowed it," replied Tom.

"Had you ever told him so?" asked counsel.

"No; I hadn't told anybody; but everybody knowed it," replied witness.

"Had you proposed to the young lady?"

"No; but she must have knowed it. She must have seen I was fond of her," said Tom.

"I don't agree with you," replied Dick. "If you had never told your brother that you were in love, and had never told the young lady you loved her, I can't see that either of them was to blame."

"They ought to have guessed it," said Tom, "and not made me miserable."

"You dont look so," observed Dick, with a smile. "You seem well-to-do, well fed, and in good bodily health."

"Well, I am all that," said Tom. "I'm much better off than I should have been staying at home here; but then they oughtn't to have done it."

"Come," said Dick, "you are a sensible fellow, I know, in a general way, and you'll see, after a little proper reflection that you are wrong in that matter. Now, suppose the young damsel ignorant of your regard for her, or who knows but she might have given you the preference. You only were to blame there. You never told your brother that you loved the girl, or I am sure, he would have looked out for another wife. Are not these deductions reasonable?"

"Well, I can't say they are not," said Tom.

Then you will see your error more clearly, and, as it is Christmas time, you'll shake hands with your brother and kiss your sister-in-law under the mistletoe, and be friends all round."

"Well," said Tom, perceiving that further than smiling, "I suppose I was the fool, after all; and so, mother, let 'em come, and, as it is Christmas time, I'll do as the gentleman says. But I'll kiss Bella—and, that's a fair bargain!"

Dick shook hands with the young man, and turned back to Holly Lodge to luncheon; and, as he did so, who should drive past him but the pretty girl and Mr. Richard's brother, both recognising him with "nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles." So lighthearted was Dick throughout the remainder of the day, that he actually took Miss Giddy Gore in to dinner, and was forced to take wine, when declined, he could make her "titsey;" and compounded for a kiss, under the mistletoe, by sipping out of Giddy's glass, and then compelling her to return the compliment.

Dick had his full share of the Christmas banquet; but "his bosom's lord sat lightly on its throne" that night, and he dreamed he was swimming in a sea of rose-coloured feathers. His first business the next day was to send in his resignation of membership to the Club of The Coming Men: and then, as though to assure himself of his conversion, he stuck a sprig of holly in his button-hole, and walked about, "gaily whistling, and singing, and fancying for him he heard the bills ringing" for returning to the ways of his good old English fathers.

Three more Christmas Days have been passed at Holly Lodge since the one we have recorded, and, strange to say, the pretty girl has been Dick's fellow-passenger on the two last occasions. When they parted at the station Dick called the young lady Clara, and she said, "Good-by, Richard." What will the familiarity lead to when another Christmas time has come and gone? We fancy we have propounded no riddle if the world keeps rolling round as it has done since the sun shone upon Paradise.



THE PRIVATE VIEW.—BY J. A. FITZGERALD.—SEE PAGE 619.



UNCLE JOHN WITH THE YOUNG FOLK: "ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS."—BY A. B. HOUGHTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

UNCLE JOHN WITH THE YOUNG FOLK

AT A CHRISTMAS PARTY.



AM a confirmed old bachelor, one of a large family, all of whom are married except myself. The reason of my remaining unmarried in middle age is of too painful a nature to enter into, nor is it needful to do so. Possessed of an independence far more than enough to supply my simple wants, and having no motive to increase my store, I never engaged in any trade or profession, so that I feel pretty much like a stray leaf on the water, borne hither and thither as winds and currents direct. The morning which holds me by my own breakfast-table being thus slight, and the members of our family being closely knit together by the bonds of love,

I am for a great part of every year gadding about from one house to the other of my brothers and sisters. My time is not, however, I would rain hope, wholly misspent. Being most kindly borne with myself, in this my dawdling kind of life, and my whimsicalities (for old boys, if not old maids, are sure to have some oddities) being considerably dealt with, I set great store on the maxim "Bear and Forbear!"—which ought to be printed in gold and conspicuously placed in every household. I am never weary of preaching, or, I trust, of practising it; and I have the pleasure of knowing that I have frequently been the means of nipping in the bud little tiffs which will spring up in even the kindliest of families, and which, for people who live as I gathered say it?) delicate handling, frequently grow into wide-spreading, love-choking fauds. So that I feel I am a messenger of peace and love; doing, in my vagabondish, erratic sort of way, what the cosier people, of some to do in theirs—knitting together different systems and keeping up the equilibrium between them.

The truth is that ever since the deep grief which in my hot youth shook me like an ague-fit, I have been more or less a pet with my brothers and sisters; and their children, the girls especially, look upon their bachelor uncle with a plying love. They like to get a guinea from a stray conversation among some of them, are rather puzzled at my do-nothing life, and wonder why I have not some definite calling we have their fathers. Said one—"Why doesn't he write books, people, or does them with law, or preach (wouldn't he 'talk pulpit,' then?), or write for the newspapers—something of that sort, you know?" These youngsters, I see plainly, would view me as a sad waif, were it not that I can out-jump and outrun the lithest of them, and beat them hollow at every active game. A smart rap on the head at single-stick ploy which I give one of them who prided himself on his cleverness, and on his No. 7 guard for the head, knocked some conceit out of the young fellow, and made him respect his elder who was able to give it.

Having the run of several houses, where I am as much at home as in my own domicile (nay, more so, for my staid housekeeper, who keeps me, would not own my house, in prurient curiosity, as my house—as, indeed, I have observed extraordinarily good managers generally are), and not having my thoughts distracted by the cares of life, I contrive to see much of the inner workings of the several households, and have sundry comments thereon in my notebook.

But it is to and of the children that my remarks are meant specially to apply; and I grieve me more pleasure than pain in so doing, for surely that I am a favourite with one and all. They are generally on the look-out for me, and "Hurrah! here comes Uncle John!" uttered between a shout and a scream and a laugh, has often given notice to my belter-skelter to the door, and I have perforce to shake hands with and to kiss half a dozen boys and girls at once. Then I am hurried off by the boys to see a new rabbit-hutch, by the girls to admire opinion fishing-tackle, and to be consulted in all their sports and amusements. The girls hide their time decorously, though burning with impatience to show me some school prize-book, or to induct me into the mysteries of doll millinery and dressmaking. At last I am let off to have a word with father and mother.

There is nothing brilliant about any of my brothers and sisters. The world at large, if it thinks of them at all, puts them down, I dare say, as everyday humdrum persons—as indeed they are. They love their children in an old-fashioned manner, and they love their children in kind. Nor is there anything remarkable in their children, unless it be in the fact that they are not remarkable. They have the ingenuousness of youth—its generous credulity for what is noble and fair, and its as generous incredulity for what is base. The boys are brave, frank, and outspoken; and the girls are—English girls. What more would you have? Gregory was right, of the womankind, at any rate: "not Angles only, but Angels,"—without any if. So, without being or thinking themselves better than the rest of mankind, parents and children love each other dearly. And happy it is that love abounds with common folk, requiring neither riches, nor rank, nor brilliant parts, nor keen-glancing wit, nor ponderous learning for its fruition.

Although some of my nephews and nieces are a little too much up in the arts and sciences for children (so please me (I dislike learned children as I do learned pigs), they are not spoiled by over-learning: their young life is not taken clean out of them, as I have seen it in some cases; and they enjoy a game at hide-and-seek, or at any boisterous play—the more frightful the more it was relished—without the slightest moral to it, or any definite plot, have I told there children.

It is a rakish taste, I know, and the avowal is not at all to my credit; but I will make a clean breast of it, and frankly confess that I don't overmuch like what are called "good" boys. Nay, more; the superfinely-virtuous hero or heroine, with a mission, the pattern person of story-books, who always does and says the right thing, "speaking like a book," is by no notion almost always a nuisance, and a most unenjoyable prig into the bargain. Naughty Harry is not so repulsive a character to me as he ought to be, considering that he was, for his naughtiness, cast upon the shore of Barbary and eaten by wild beasts (a fate, by-the-way, not necessarily reserved, in real life a-nay, for even the wicked: one has read of missionaries being so served); and I don't sympathise half as much as my duty bids with staid-laced Tommy, pink of perfection, in a mercantile sense, as he is portrayed, and, though he did marry his master's daughter, succeed him in business, and become, I dare say, Lord Mayor of London—a post which many worthy cits pass through life without filling. Many a right noble fellow there is who cannot and who cares not to tack right wombiyful or right honourable to his name. There are not a few London citizens —I have one or two now in my mind's eye—without aldermanic or even common-council honours, to whom I involuntarily bow in reverential homage. The truth is, one requires for respect, to say nothing of reverence, something more than prudence, which, as Burke said, may be a mere "reptile virtue." The direslash of the conventional proprieties is, of course, sadly heterodox. But worse remains to b$ stated. My nephews, and some of my nieces too, if the truth must be told, are as depraved in this respect as I am. It must be owing to the vagabondish blood in our veins, derived from Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Gipsies, from whom our family (let me whisper the fact) is descended. That drop of gipsy blood exploits and

SOMETHING ABOUT TWO FAIRIES.

On one occasion, however, I gave some of these children, with several others, a fairy tale which—I blush for my recreancy whilst I write it—had not a single jot of moral or meaning in it. It was told to one of the family gatherings at Christmas time, amid a cross-fire of questions and answers and the chat of many persons, restrained by no rigid etiquette. I was seated on an ottoman, with a swarm of children of all ages around me, some clambering up my back, others on my knees (George and Sue, the two youngest of the family, claim these, to them, places of honour as by right divine), all anxiously waiting to hear a tale which I had promised their mother I would tell them whilst the Christmas-tree was in process of being got ready. Clearing my throat with the orthodox preliminary "Hem" of storytellers, I proceeded thus:—

"My good little girls and boys, let me bespeak your attention whilst I tell you something about two fairies. Much, with diligent searching, you may, perhaps, find a moral. I hope to be able so clearly to express my meaning that the youngest among you shall be able to pluck out the heart of its mystery as I shall proceed, according to little Jack Horner picked out the plums from his Christmas pie. So, silence, if you please. And, Willie, I will thank you to slacken your hold of my collar, or I may be choked. All right! Now we are off for fairyland.

"According to the notion generally entertained in olden times, by the learned as well as by the unlearned, and which notion holds ground in the present day, all nature was given in charge to four sisters. As these elemental beings are alike God's creatures, there is, beyond doubt, the merit of goodness in all; though they differ greatly in their characteristics, two being of a blither, airier turn than the other two—more like what we guess of spiritual existence—and of these last is the fairy I am about to tell you. Succeeding her great one to mankind, makes her more feared than loved. A twinsister of hers has not been included by philosophers among the primal spirits, but rather grown each with delegated powers. Not the less, however, is she a veritable being and a blessing to mankind. Less terrible than her imperious and somewhat unamiable sister, she is also a lesound-fold more valuable. Indeed, wanting her gracious presence and benign smile, much, if not all, of earth's loveliness would be lost to us. Her name is Dew, by some called Mist.

"I am about to say a few words. My other is scarcely less beautiful, and has all the characteristics of a true fairy, possessing the happy facility of transmuting the ugly and loathsome into the lovely and pure. She is one of the four original spirits I have been speaking of who are supposed to hold supreme dominion over all things.

"In Pygmalion's enchanted hands, lumps of raw fairies gambolled like winged joys. Adam and Eve could not, any more than can their descendants, live without their gentle ministerings. They are God's best friends, and are to be wooed and wedded with wisdom, and one plays in the colours of the rainbow ('that gracious thing, made up of tears and light'), and tips the flowers, if not the hills, with gold; the plants and the trees obtain one tinge or another from her. She pierces ocean's depths, lighting up 'treasure-caves,' full of 'pale pearls and coloured shells.' The other descends the deepest, darkest mines, burrowing in the earth, and wings itself to and soiled. A turn or two in the upper regions, however, playing with the trees and the streams, is sure to revive her; for motion, not rest, is her grand restorative. Neither of them could live if shut out from the outer world. One would die outright under the black eclipse; whilst the other would pine away, no longer able to play at bopeep with the sun-beams and the moonlight.

"Philosophers hold both my fairies in high esteem; whilst the poets, as far, that is, as I know, have chiefly sung the praises of one, and this they have done most charmingly. Thus Milton—

> . . . Offspring of Heaven, first-born.
> Bright effluence of bright essence increate.

Thomson calls her—

> Of all material beings, first and best.

Whilst Cowley sings her praises thus:—

> Through the soft ways of heaven, and air, and sea
> Which open all their doors and welcome thee.
> Like a clear river does thou glide,
> All the adjoyning flowers more delights our eyes
> Is but thy several liveries,
> Thou the rich dye on them bestowst;
> Thy nimble penal gives the landscape as then guest.

"At first these two fairies chased each other in playful mood, as yet unconscious of their high mission. But soon the soul of goodness permeated them. Love, struggling in their God's own breasts, animated them; and they went on errands of pity, like good little Sisters of Mercy as they are. Yet ever joyous, even jubilant; for nothing can permanently depress their luminous nature. They said with the Archlord—though you may be sure in quite a different spirit—'Evil, be thou my good!' So they set about seeking the soul of goodness in things evil, and soon they found it there, planting it there; and they have ceaselessly striven to enter the abodes of misery, of poverty, of guilt; and though beaten back, driven away, battered out, and rudely repulsed, they have succeeded in their gracious mission. Like an angel wings, and, yearning to do good, seek some crevice by which one or the other, if not both, may slip in and heal the sick, the grief of human hearts.

"A certain Black Hole bears terrible record of the fatal effects caused by the absence of one of my fairies. Indeed, I have known this same fairy, when, through ignorance, attempted to be shut out, clamour for admission, give the doors a good shaking, tap smartly on the windows, and show her vexation, whilst forcing a way through some constricted chink, by tweaking persons' noses, and holding them for days in a vice-like grip. For I honestly tell you that, in common with the most angelic of her sex, she is sometimes in a pet, and has occasionally sulking fits and outbursts of passion. When in the latter state, she is more like a fury than a fairy, and she seems possessed of the strength of ten thousand giants. Ordinarily yielding as courtesy's self, she is then wellnigh as irresistible as fate. She rends oaks as though they were reeds, lifts the biggest ships and dashes them on rocks or hurls them to the bottom, and lays man's proudest structures in the dust. In her sullen mood she is more terrible still. Stung to madness by the affronts put upon her by shortsighted mortals, she becomes a destroying, avenging angel, and breathes pestilence over a whole people. These moods, however, are rare exceptions. Her fits are soon over and when the demon which possessed her for a while has been exorcised she comes caressingly and pitifully sobbing as though h er heart would break over the mischief she has been the means of (it is the nature of hearts) more and more lovingly to my two fairies, and treats them with continually-increasing respect. Doctors especially—a noble set of fellows—are loud in their praises, and in their patients strict injunctions to keep doors and windows open that my two fairies may enter without hindrance. A good lady, of whom I dare say you have all heard, Miss Nightingale (a vehement clapping of hands and cramming of feet showed that she was known, and as well loved as known), has done much to obtain free ingress for them to hospitals, where, it is said, they do more good than the doctors and nurses together; and, as this is affirmed by the doctors themselves, we may take it for a fact. People generally also are beginning to treat them less suspiciously, and do not shut them out, as in former times, in cases of sickness especially, as though they were malignant bogies, instead of dear little fairies. A most unreasonable repugnance, however, still lurks among the humbler classes, which prefers passing the threshold or the window-sill. An example of this occurs to me"——

I had got thus far when I was given to understand by our hostess, by a code of signals not necessary to record on, that the Christmas-tree was fully equipped. So I broke abruptly off, and was carried to dinner my juvenile audience, when one of my nephews—the one I rapped on the sconce at single-stick play—a malicious wag who would not be snubbed, and whom therefore I nicknamed Master Irrepressible, boisterously shouted, "But uncle hasn't described these two fairies, that we may know their ladyships if we should happen to meet them. I vote that he be instructed to tell us something about their personal appearance, or to describe them in some way before he shuts up. All of you who think with me hold up one hand." Straightway every one held up both hands, some little shits making their dolls' hands also do service. "Now," said young Madcap, "that's doing things in a Parliamentary way; and I call on the learned, and right honourable, and noble member to proceed, in obedience to the will of the House, to state unanswerably the case. Fire away, governor! and no more poetry, if you please." A shrill chorus of "Yes, please go on, Uncle!" settled the matter. (The urchins were not aware of the fact, but I was there for them behind folding-doors, and it was well for me and my tale that they were not.) Accordingly I went on as follows, rather awkwardly, as will be perceived, for I was not used to saying too much or too little, and did not, I fear, after all, preserve the golden mean. To add to the awkwardness of my position, I saw young Irrepressible's eyes gleaming with anticipated triumph, as he made sure to catch me tripping. Somewhere I should certainly be off my guard. This I knew, as plainly as though I heard it, was the gist of the whispered conference held betwixt him and some boys near him. However, I took a bold face upon the matter, and proceeded somewhat after this fashion:—

"Both my fairies are ethereal creatures, with nothing of the gross earth in their composition, or they will be difficult, if not impossible, to describe them to you with any precision.

"One of them is composed of three—some say of seven—constituent parts. She is at times seen as a luminous space of silvery mist, 'making the bright air brighter with her affluence of light. On her forehead is set a refulgent gem of continually varying splendour: sometimes it glows like a noonday sun; more frequently with a chastened glow, resembling the pearl-like radiance of the moon, crescented or full-orbed; and then bursting into ten thousand sparks, like a diadem of diamonds. At both hands she grasps arrows of sunbeams. Her wings are rainbows, and on her feet are winged sandals of flame. But when she cleaves a path, which she does with lightning speed, through the sky, or her presence sends of mercy to earth, waiting for herself a Milky Way, the colours of her rainbow wings are blended into a white of blinding brilliancy. Thus dazzling in her purity, critics of all kinds, ay, even the most captious, flee this celestial, terrorstricken, slinking into their native darkness. Not only is she beautiful herself: she is the cause of beauty in others. Flowers, touched by her rosy fingers, blush a deeper dye; and all nature, basking in her smile of love, kindles into warmth and colour. At times, in her ardent flight after the other setting sun, her Phœbus, he is her god of love), she loosens her resplendent robe and leaves it 'floating many a rood' in the western sky, which is then lighted up with unsurpassable glory. Even the tough granite mountains are melted down in one huge crucible the world's choicest thousand-hued jewels, fusing with them 'golden exhalations of the dawn, summer lightning, and the soft-coloured bow,' and then plashed the welkin with the molten splendour. But why attempt to describe the indescribable? Poets the most inspired have failed to depict it; and our prosaic, matter-of-fact, unvolcano-ridden eyes are, have sought in vain to dip their pencils in its gorgeous hues: their most glowing transcripts are dull and pale in presence of the original.

"My other fairy is even less defined in outline than her more brilliant sister, and is rather felt than seen—an abiding presence. Two elements only primarily enter into her composition. As far as such a well-nigh formless creature can be said to be formed at all, she is moulded of woven zephyrs, clad in the filmiest of robes, and over her fair shoulders floats a veil of transparent cerulous colour, with stars. She seems to be omnipresent here on earth, attending to the wants of millions at the same time. In this respect she is superior to her sister fairy, who, having the whole of the heavens, is limited to one half of the globe at a time. In colour she is as changeable as a chameleon: at times sweet as an Ethiopian; but when her fair sister smiles upon her, fairer than Cleopatra, Ashtaroth, and occasionally at their morning and evening salutes 'blushing celestial rosy red.' Generally, however, she is so pellucid—the stars dim twinkling through her form—that, as you look through some eyes (transparent wells of liquid love) straight into the soul, so may you look right through her up to heaven.

"Now then," said I, freeing myself from the two cherubs, fast asleep, on my knees, and starting to my feet—for our hostess looked at me imploringly, pulling to the room where the Christmas-tree was, I knew, all ablaze—"I have told you quite enough. Answer promptly. What names will you give my two fairies?"

Several voices, among which I distinguished those of Master Irrepressible and Miss Annie (our host's eldest daughter, a walking cyclopedia in daintiest binding), cried in chorus, "Light and Air."

I knew my readers to decide whether they were right or wrong. Then there was a vehement stamping and clapping of hands, and cries of "Bravo!" But I will not take upon me to say whether these marks of approbation were called forth by my fairy tale and its interpretation (possibly by its being finished), or by the expected booty from the Christmas-tree, to which all rushed as the folding-doors that concealed it from view were thrown open. All I know is that the chaos

called forth by the blazing beauty were deafening, and one young gentleman shouted, "He! this is the right sort of a fairy." And he was right, notwithstanding Annie said, "Hush! for shame!"

A JOLLY CHRISTMAS-TREE.

Such a Christmas-tree was surely never seen before nor since. In all my experience, no limited one in these matters, I have not seen such a prolific tree, yielding such various fruits in such profusion. It was a miracle of a tree. The boughs (some had to be propped) literally groaned under the weight of the oddest kinds of fruit that tree ever bore. The tree, too, was worthy its productions. It was not a slim bobbledehoy of a fir, with short, slender shoots, but a sturdy, wide-branching, stocky-armed tree. And, to be sure, how it was laden! In the furnishing of its boughs Father Christmas—it was all his doing—had exceeded himself. Even its roots yielded fruit (which might be called its truffles), judging from a glimpse caught at a sort of magic cave at its base, that produced almost anything you chose to name in the way of nicknacks. Besides the trinkets and toys usually to be found on such trees—all which were here in rich profusion—there were huge dolls, with moving eyes and limbs, which all but spoke; umbrellas and parasols; jingling lanterns and confusing-boxes; fishing-rods, with tackle complete; and illuminated, splendidly-bound editions of "Gulliver's Travels," "Arabian Nights," "Vicar of Wakefield;" and all the newest room library of fairy lore, blazing in gilt and colours. Some of the "articles," indeed, which were drawn on this memorable night never could have been placed on the tree, stood in the way, and vast as were its proportions, all limitations were forgotten in all their varieties and fowls of rarest breeds. There, possibly might have perched and roosted on the bough, but it had been for the thousand-and-one lamps and candles with which they were studded. But what of the guinea-pigs, and squirrels, and lop-eared rabbits? and what of the "grandfather of all the apes?" and the Indians called the first jackass they saw), a veritable donkey, with sleekest of coats, as fleet nearly as a horse, as sure-footed as a mule, as affectionate as a dog, and as playful as a kitten, with a neck-and-span new harness and side-saddle, bedecking that it was intended for one of Eve's fair daughters? (I had designed this prize for Annie, and by a little manœuvring gained my point.) There were several rushes of the boys down stairs to see and handle these animals; see Neddy's bray—quite a musical hee-haw—heard from below, caused chairs-persons to fly. Among the curiosities of the tree was even a small box, into which you put a penny at one end, gave one turn with a handle, and a half-crown, bright as though fresh from the Mint, peered out at the other end. This box caused much excitement among the very young, who naturally thought that the possessor of it would be enriched for life. But, slack for the Fortunatus to whom it fell! after a few trials to the contrary, it refused to take copper yielded only copper, until it was again charged with hocus pocus.

All was intense excitement as preparations went on for the lottery. My niece Annie, as alert as though she knew but little of, and cared even less for, the origins, there her whole soul into the affair. I was appointed to the office of slurring confusion, and Annie had to see my standing as I paid court to sundry babies in their nurses' arms. For the Christmas-tree, I may as well tell you, was not quite so much a novelty to me as to the others. Annie, indeed, had given me (in her self) managed things most dextrously and admirably, as indeed she always does. She was here, there, and everywhere; looking almost as young, and quite as fair, as her pretty self. Her voice was the trusted the important task of distributing the prizes. She would have Uncle John's hat, nobody's else would do, from which the tickets were to be drawn, and as a consequence I was to buy a new one. Then the lottery-drawing—when was there ever such a lottery? As Annie said, as she held and shook the hat, for the little and big ones too, to draw from it—being the responsible person—the most statistological, phrase of lottery-holders at village wakes—they were "All prizes and no blanks!" The finesse of the fair hat-holder was shown in the most consummate suitability of the prize drawn whoever so in their occasionally ludicrous misapprehensions, which showed that she had more to do with the tickets than merely holding the hat. Any slight misdirection which there might otherwise have been in exceptional cases was speedily quelled by the gift of a few trifles from a store judiciously kept in reserve by the considerate hostess.

The excitement during the drawing of the prizes and the stripping the tree of its strange fruit was intense—it was a whirlwind, a whirlpool, of temptatious glee, and pen (say pen at any rate) would fail to give any adequate idea of it. Never was Christmas-tree like the scene? Let me rather take upon myself the part of gentleman usher and politely introduce my readers to page 617, where it will be found depicted to the life.

The going up to receive the prizes was a source frequently of much merriment. One young gentleman had to be dragged, literally dragged, head foremost, dressed to the nines; and close upon his heels followed a lass to whose hot had fallen a set of cricket-bats, wickets, and balls. An interchange was made, and the lass had the cricketers, of both. Another young pearl of laughter greeted one youth who had drawn an umbrella, as it was handed over to him; for, instead of being a natty article, it was simply such a sacrilege as a gamp—though it was a gamp of the finest, Sairey-Gampish-looking affair. But even here matters were not so bad as they seemed at the first glance to be. The umbrella was found to be crammed with sweetmeats—comfits of all sorts of gumminess; and as these were scattered among the juveniles, to their huge delight, the umbrella, under this disemboweling process, collapsed into a gentlemanly a sparseness as the most fastidious exclusive could desire.

To crown all, when the tree had yielded its last article—a box (on its ear) to a young gentleman, who had been caught in the act of fraud by stalwart arms to the courtyard, and turned in a twinkling into a congeries of breezes, which went off so wingly, now all together, crept and leapt, fled, stopped, flashed, penetrated, twisted and twirled, blazed, crackled, sparkled, banged, and finished in a miniature storm of thunder and lightning, amid loud hurrahs. Nor was this all. Our pyrotechnist, profoundly skilled in all matters pertaining to his craft, tipped the branches of the tree (thus contrived more than a "Jack" [Query?] with small cones, which presently evolved from them a cool fire, and became chemical fiery, abortive imitations called Pharaoh's serpents, now foisted on the public; but veritable fiery ones, with eyes like iron coals, and forked tongues of flame, hissing out their last wishes to the tree, the tree seemed a nest of snakes woke suddenly to venomous life. Lo! a greater wonder still. Slowly the trunk became a huge fiery serpent which with distended jaws gobbled up its fierce brood; and the monster serpent swelled and swelled, till finally, to the wondering delight of all—of the old no less than of the young—it became transformed as by magic into a gigantic fire-balloon, retaining the likeness of a Christmas-tree, laden with fruit, and studded with lights, which soared aloft, higher and higher, till it dwindled to a speck too small for the sharpest sight to discern.

Now was not this a jolly Christmas-tree? JOHN LATEY.

THE SAXON WASSAIL.

VERYBODY knows that the troubled history of the ancient British kingdom, which was revived in this country for some time after the withdrawal of the Roman dominion, has afforded subjects for many of those legends of romantic chivalry which the modern poet or painter chooses for artistic illustration. The reign of King or Prince Arthur, in the early part of the sixth century, when all the west of England, including the plains and downs of Wiltshire, together with South Wales, was ruled and defended, it is said, by a Celtic hero of that name, has engaged the attention of more than one great English poet; and Tennyson has, in part at least, composed the epic which Englishmen once delighted to hear, in the Arthurian cycle, which did not extend to Wessex till after the death of Prince Arthur, was attended likewise in other parts of the island with some incidents of great dramatic and picturesque interest, which have always kept a strong hold on the imagination of the English people. These stories are vividly related by the monkish chroniclers, who seem the most inclined to dwell pathetically on the decline and fall of the British independent sovereignty, because the Britons of that age, as well as the Irish, and the Celtic nations of Gaul, were devout adherents of the orthodox Church, while the Saxons, till the mission of St. Augustine, a hundred years later, were obstinately opposed to Christian teaching and worship. This motive is curiously shown in the biography of St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, which was the groundwork, apparently, of some passages in Neunius' "History of the Britons," wherein events of the early years of Vortigern, or Gurthrigern, at whose court St. Germanus resided in the middle of the fifth century. The treacherous and rapacious behaviour of Hengist and Horsa, after their landing at Ebbsfleet, in the Isle of Thanet (in the neighbourhood of Ramsgate and Margate), is here displayed; with the credulous folly of the British Monarch in granting to Hengist the settling there, and the gift of land, from which the Saxons afterwards proceeded to make themselves masters of the other home counties. The story is again told, with some amplifications, by Geoffrey of Monmouth, the more modern author, who only compiled, however, the statements of the ancient probably British, ecclesiastical writers. From his narrative, therefore, we shall extract the following account of the Saxon feast shown by the artist, Mr. James Godwin, for the subject of one of our illustrations in this Christmas Number. This scene, our readers will observe, is described as having taken place at Caerleon, or Isca, in the house of the Saxon chieftain Hengist, then residing not in the Isle of Thanet, but at Caister, in Lincolnshire. For Hengist, as the most accomplished of the pagans, had by degrees worked northward to fight against the savage Picts beyond the Humber; and Vortigern had rewarded him already with large estates in a district called Lindsey, and with a castle which was named in the British language Kaer-corei, and in the Saxon was called Thancaister: there being a silly old legend, borrowed from that of the founding of Carthage, of the quantity of land which could be covered with a bull's hide, which, having been cut into a *thong* of leather, incised a considerable circuit. With this profess, remarking that Vortigern had just agreed with his father-in-law to send for some fresh Saxon reinforcements, we may leave Geoffrey of Monmouth to tell the tale:—

"In the mean time the messenger returned from Germany, with eighteen ships full of the best soldiers that they could get. They also brought along with them Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, one of the most accomplished of the pagan. After due and their arrival, Hengist invited the King to his house, to view his new buildings and the new soldiers that were come over. The King readily accepted his invitation, and, being highly entertained with the splendid magnificence of the building, enlisted the men into his service. Here he was entertained at a Royal banquet; and, when that was over, the young Saxon virgin, with her chaplet of golden work, full of wine, with which she approached the King, and, making a low curtesy, said in his tongue, 'Lauord King, wass hail!' The King, at the sight of the lady's beauty, was in a sudden both surprised and inflamed with her beauty; and, calling to his interpreter, asked him what she said, and what manner of language that was. 'She called you "Lord King," said the interpreter, 'and offered to drink your health. Your answer to her must be, "Drink hail!"' Vortigern, accordingly answered her, 'Wass hail, and bade her drink; after which he took the cup from her hand, kissed her, and drank himself. From that time to that it has been the custom in all British Isles for any one drinking to say 'Wass hail!' and he that pledges him answers, 'Drink hail!' Vortigern being now drunk with the variety of liquors, the devil took this opportunity to enter his wicked heart and to inspire him with the desire of what he became suitor to her father for her. It was, I say, by the devil's entering into his heart that he, who was a Christian, should fall in love with a Pagan. For this accursed woman, by her enchantments, discovered the King's levity, and consulted with the brother Horsa and the other ancient men present, what to do in relation to the King's marriage. They unanimously advised to give him his daughter, and, in consideration of her, to demand the province of Kent. Accordingly, the daughter was, without delay, delivered to Vortigern, and the province of Kent to Hengist, whereby the knowledge of Gorangon, who had the government of it. The King the same night married the Pagan lady and became extremely delighted with her, by which he quickly brought upon himself the hatred of the nobility and of his own sons."

The subsequent misfortunes of the soft-hearted British monarch, who would neither obey the counsel of Bishop Germanus to expel the heathen Saxons and to form a defensive league with the Christians of Gaul, nor would listen to the remonstrances of his own Virtimer, in resisting the progress of the foreign invaders, need only not be touched upon here. There was another feast to which this infatuated Vortigern invited the three hundred of his nobles, in the palace of Hengist, not many years after his marriage with the fair-haired Lady Rowena. It was the Saxon custom (as may be observed in our illustration of the Wassail scene) for the guests at a banquet to leave their weapons in the hall outside. Vortigern and the other Britons, in dining with Hengist, conformed, of course, to this rule. But the treacherous host, says Neunius, "had ordered these hundred Saxons to conceal each a knife under his foot, and to mix with the Britons, so that each man of the latter should sit next his enemy; and after they had eaten and drunk, and were much intoxicated, Hengist suddenly cried out, 'Nimed eure Saxon!' and instantly his followers drew their knives, and rushing upon the Britons, each slew him that sat next him; and there were slain three hundred of the nobles of Vortigern. The King, being captive, purchased his redemption by delivering up the three provinces of Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex, besides other districts, at the option of his betrayers." It remains to be added that St. Germanus, since the brave Prince Vortimer had died some time before, took upon himself a sort of Christianization of the British realm, and fought against Hengist with considerable success; while the unhappy Vortigern, with Rowena, his fatal Saxon bride, retreated to a castle on the River Towy, and what himself up there, attended by some emotions and by the clergy, praying night and day for the pardon of his sins. "But on the third night, at the third hour, fire fell from heaven and burnt up the castle; and Vortigern and the daughter of Hengist, and his other wives, and all the inhabitants, both men and women, miserably perished. Such was the end of this unhappy King."

THE PRIVATE VIEW.

WHEN the managers of theatres and other places of entertainment have got ready, with infinite cost and pains, the most popular exhibitions of the season, it is their custom, we believe, in some cases, to bid a few not unfriendly critics to come and inspect "the properties," look at the effective pieces of scenery, and in due time witness the rehearsal. A privilege which is no flattering to the judgment, and which appeals so directly to the candour of the persons invited, who are enabled in this way to procure the earliest and most exclusive knowledge of those matters, about which they are curiously discussed by a portion of the general public, is sure to be valued—such, at least, is the manager's calculation, and by this delicate form of bribery does he hope to secure the favourable opinion of the professed connoisseurs. This practice would not, indeed, be likely to have much effect if it were generally known that the expectation of conciliating those most austere and fastidious guardians of a pure taste and lofty standard of excellence, in regard to the Fine Arts, who dispatch the musical, theatrical, and artistic "notices" usually of the London press; for those gentlemen, having in their vast experience already seen and heard all that can ever be created or conceived, must of course be indifferent to the temptations of a free dinner.

Little children, happily for them and for us, are differently disposed: they find things new and beautiful at every turn, for theirs is the fresh and genuine appetite for enjoyment, pleased, while lords the illness of its own bright fancy and warm enthusiastic affection to aid even the feeblest and most meagre representations of that which is fair and grand and noble. Not so the "old boys," who have not been spoiled by the contagion of a censorious and denying spirit, will gladly accept, and from the fresh abundance of their free imaginations will complete and glorify, your humble and imperfect sketch, or your play.

Yet there are some cases in which the opportunity of a Private View may be no less seductive to children. Not that any child can be presumed capable of such a process of approbation for the privilege of a first peep; nor can we doubt but, on the contrary, its enjoyment of the final display would be greatly diminished by having witnessed the previous trials of scene or less satisfactory acts of effect. But there is a peculiar relish, even to the most artless and innocent minds, in such morsels of gratification surreptitiously obtained, which seem not indeed to make one happy at the expense of the others, but to gain him the indulgence a little sooner, without depriving them of the pleasure they are still to expect. Morally, of course, this principle is not defensible; but practically, it is a thing which has its long run; for where the cake is equally divided, the boy who does not wait to eat his share at the hour of the general feast is doomed to watch another eating his, and he shall not give his comrades are munching with unanimous and mature delight. But the little German boy, Wilhelm Meister, who slipped into his mother's store closet and opened the box of puppets which she had provided for the Christmas show, enjoyed then and there his solitary rehearsal of the marvellous play of "Goliath and David," with that fearful stolen satisfaction which *sems*, as Goethe remarks, "as the truest part of the pleasures of childhood."

The tender apprehensions of a nursemaid—so may the reader conjecture—has permitted three or four young spectators of the Christmas-tree, shown in one of our illustrations, to taste this perilous and inadvisable enjoyment of seeing before the due time and in a very improper place the rich and splendid fruitage of that celebrated plant, which blooms, in the warm rays of the festive hearth, on the night of the 24th of December. It is a very important place, to any mother of a family would say. A Christmas-tree is bed! Why, it 's burning the world upside down to think of such 'ere thing. What if the children was to make holes in it? Or Miss Mary and Miss Lucy if'their bed together, saying they hoped there would be a nice doll to be sister to their old Dolly, while Master Frank, in his cot, was quietly dreaming about and saying he knew his papa had brought home a lot of swords, and whips, and drums? Was that any reason for going and fetching the Christmas-tree out of the back garden, where their grandmamma and Aunt Jane had put it in when was fashed, meaning to have it locked up in the coal-cellar and kept there all next day, to be brought out at the party in the evening, between the last game at blind-man's-buff and the supper? Certainly not. This is very wrong. Nurse, we have a great mind to give you warning. Take warning—not to do so again. And, God bless those children! will they ever forget the great they have seen the Christmas-tree? Oh! you foolish little folk, all your pleasure to-morrow night will be spoiled; and when the tree is over so beautifully lighted up you will not care so much about it, because of this Private View.

RIDDLES.

RIDDLE ME, RIDDLE ME RIGHT.
A DOZEN BAD RIDDLES AS EVEN CAN BE.

1. When was an execution put in the Ark?
2. Why, when a young gentleman makes a declaration of love, and the young lady exclaims "O," are they mutually engaged?
3. What is the difference between Arch the Anakim and Chang the Chinese giant?
4. When should a very industrious shoemaker not spend a shilling?
5. Why is a very fine cigar like a policeman at the west end of London?
6. When does a man use a poker to ride with?
7. When is a hansom cab like a school-boy doing a sum in arithmetic?
8. Why is a white rabbit of less value than a black one?
9. When is photographing an unfilial operation?
10. Why is St. Clement's Church like Holborn?
11. Why is it difficult to tell the chief feature of difference between Stodare's Sphinx and its great Egyptian prototype?
12. Alfred Mellon's promenade band is always excellent, so is his English Opera one; name any other which "Mrs. Mellon, late Miss Wyndham," prefers.

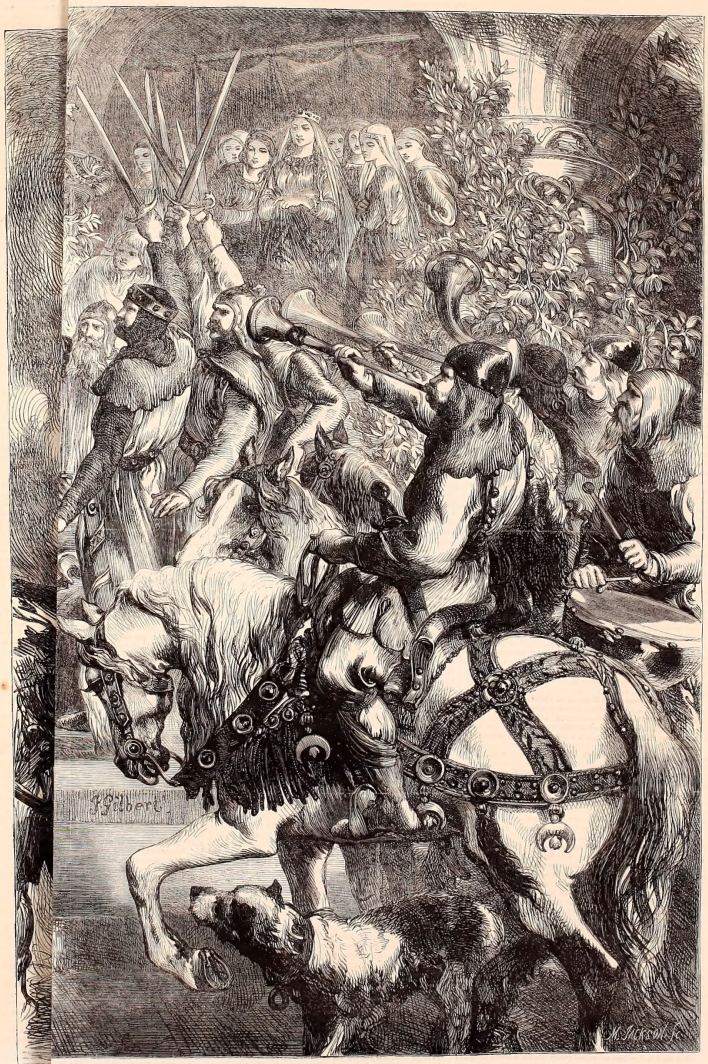
[*The Answers to these Riddles will be given in our Next Number.*]



CHRISTMAS AT THE COURT OF KING ARTHUR.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 629.



CHRISTMAS AT THE COURT OF KING ARTHUR.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 626.



GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 628.



CHRISTMAS AT THE COURT OF KING ARTHUR.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 628.

MR. GRISSELTHWAITE'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

BY MARY HOWITT.

MR. GRISSELTHWAITE, whom we see, in the Illustration on page 625, eating his Christmas dinner in dismal jollity, was, it might almost be said, the son and heir of three old bachelors. But as this seems like a paradox to begin with, I must be allowed to introduce you, some sixty or seventy years ago, to the founder of a small gentleman's house standing on the shady hillside of a Cumberland valley. This was the old Squire, whose life-size memorial, of the Griselthwaites; *statesmen*, or small proprietors of land and land-privileges, with small flocks and herds, which fed on the open fells in summer and were housed near the dwelling through the winter.

Mr. Griselthwaite, who died somewhat past middle life about a century ago, left three sons, then come to man's estate, all tillers of the soil, and no one of the three enterprising enough to leave the dale in which he was born for more adventurous town life. For many years each brother had hoped that the others would do so, and each one, in his turn, threw out baits to catch the others, either in Whitehaven or Lancaster, either with shipping or shopkeeping interests. But none took the bait, and, much to each other's dissatisfaction, they lived together, until, from openly grumbling and secretly trying to circumvent and undermine each other, they came, at length, to be very much of one mind—namely, that of being "the rich old men of the family."

Their housekeeper through all these years was their mother, a hard, managing old woman, whose nature, whatever it might have been in the beginning, was so completely in unison with that of her sons that the re was no dissonion amongst them. At last she died and was buried. The youngest of her sons was then near sixty, and scarcely, perhaps, was either ever more unmoved from her family than she was. She had been hale and active almost to the very last, and then dropped, as it were, out of her daily duties or cares, which then fell of necessity upon her three old bachelor sons.

Forridge-making in a morning for breakfast, boiling cabbage and bacon for dinner, even making beds and mopping the kitchen, as well as ing the milk-pans, seems no hard work in the hands of an accustomed woman, nor even these old bachelors unaccustomed to many kinds of domestic drudgery. Nevertheless, when their mother was gone, and they had to do it all for themselves, and many other things also in which they had no experience—for they never thought of taking a woman-servant—they found it not much to their liking, nor nothing of the contention which now began as to what duties belonged to each. Worst of all, they could not manage the butter-making. Several could, but when the butter came to market, no neither washed it nicely nor yet could their awkward hands shape it into the nice pats on the ornamental butter-print as the old woman had done. Their butter would not sell in the market, and by what they were losing money, which, after all, was the most serious part of the business.

The two elder brothers, Job and Samson, were the two that mostly held together. The one was troubled with rheumatism and the other had corns, so that the more active duties fell, as a matter of course, to the youngest, William or Willie, as he was called. He had to ride for market, and bought and sold for the family. When, therefore, the mother had been dead six months, and Willie was gone, on a wet winter's day, with butter and eggs to Papcastle Market, the two elder brothers sat by the fire and deliberated on the present perplexing state of family affairs. How much talking and thinking it required before a remedy was discovered I know not. They, however, came to a definite decision before dusk, at which time Willie was expected back; and their decision was that he must get married. Willie, the youngest and the fittest to make this sacrifice for the family good, must take a wife. They were perfectly agreed, and no more, therefore, needed to be said till the unfortunate victim made his appearance, wet and weary, and totally unaware of the mischief which had been plotting against him.

Accordingly, no sooner had Willie seated himself by the fire, taken off his shoes, and held his head into the settle-corner for a comfortable sleep, preparatory to bed, than the brothers began, and that with all the more unction because he had brought the mouldy butter back, unsold, from the market. The two miserable old men came down upon him, like Fate.

"Willie," said Job, "we've made up our minds thou must take a wife."

"There must be a woman in the house," said Samson; "and, Willie, thou must wed."

Willie, who was sinking into a warm snooze as the brothers began, roused himself at this unheard-of demand, and exclaimed, with ineffable disgust and indignation,

"Ay, ay, whenever there's any dirty, disagreeable work to be done, it's me that must do it!" and, without another word offended and insulted, went sheepishly off to bed.

Whether he slept or not I cannot say; but certain it is that the idea, new as it was, tumbled about in his brain till it found a corner to lodge in, and, in time, there could be no getting it out of it. It is possible that the old brothers had also a wife in view for Willie. Be that, however, as it might, he had no intention of consulting them, and before long astonished them by announcing that Nelly o' Thomas's o' Beckside was coming there as his wife.

Nelly o' Beckside was a comely woman under thirty, who, poor soul! never since her own consented to become Willie o' Greenbank's wife had it not been to free herself from the tyranny of a step-father, by having a home of her own.

The brothers were horrified and affronted at the idea of a young wife who would have all sorts of fancies and ways, from which there would be no turning her. But there was no help for it. Willie, when he had once the bit in his mouth, was harder to guide than a mule. His brothers had laid the burden on his back, and now he chose to carry it in his own way.

It was, therefore, no pleasant home that poor Nelly came to. She was naturally a gentle, meek-spirited woman; and had she known what it was to come under the hard dominion of three old men, two of whom were always banded against her, she probably would have preferred the misery under the step-father's roof. Poor Nelly! She perhaps might have thrown herself into Garstang water to have been rid of her life, if, within the second twelve months, a fourth being had not made its appearance bringing with it that inexhaustible fountain of love, long-suffering, and patience which lies deep in every true mother's heart.

A child in the house was more than the old brothers had bargained for. They knew not at first what to make of it. They were ashamed and felt a sort of embarrassment when anyone spoke to them about it. They were stupid old men, and a new idea took a long time in getting into their brains. If they could have got rid of the child, they would have done so; but that was impossible. There it was, a large-limbed, healthy, "bonnie lad-bairn," who made the very rafters ring with his crying from the first day that he was born.

Before long the wooden cradle stood on the hearth, and Nelly, poor woman, became blind, and deaf, and dumb towards the worryings of the old men, in the tender care and love of the child.

Joshua was the name it received, after the grandfather, and by degrees the old men grew accustomed to it. Young pigs they had well enough, and lambs, and calves; thyr, indeed, had a bonny lad-bairn, which was come all right and proper to inherit Garstang after them, as they had inherited from their father before.

Desperately fond, each in his own rude way, grew the two uncles, as well as the father, of the little Joshua; and this, of course, would lead one to suppose that the position of the poor mother would be greatly improved. There is a curious bird in Australia—the grey magpie it is called—the mother-bird of which is supposed by all her relations to be incapable of managing her own affairs, as soon as she nestling out of the egg than they all, grandfathers, uncles, cousins, devote themselves to the nurture and education of the young grey magpie, and such a confusion and clamour of contradictory advising, others exulting, chuckling, or scolding—as no one can form an idea of who has not heard it. So was it now at Garstang. The whole set-to, having equal rights in the nursery, seemed to have, and asserted, equal rights in the child. In no one thing regarding it were they agreed, except that there never was such a child before in the world, and that they would do all in their power to make it and make everybody miserable about it. That at four years it should be dressed in a regular little man's suit was a matter of course; so the old men had been arranging it that it should be dressed in a suit of cloth of the mother might say to the contrary. The mother, indeed, had now ceased to have any voice regarding him. Still, he was the apple of her eye, and the darling of her heart for weeks and months on any little acts of love or duty which he might chance to show her.

So it went on till the lad was ten, and then she died. It was the last thing for which their one thought, and how to make us ever; new life had, as it were, come into them with the child, and now they might live to see him of age.

It was wonderful how he fell, or rather grew, into the ways of his teachers. He was as mean as they were, and a great deal more cunning. He went to school—first, in the village, then to Whitehaven; and at Whitehaven he was the best-dressed boy in the school, too, who had ruined him body and soul, were dead—disappointed every one of them and very sorrowful is he undutiful disregard of the lad who for twenty years had been their one thought, and for whom they had saved and scraped together seven thousand pounds, to say nothing of the homestead in which Garstang.

He was now an independent gentleman, very keen after money and with considerable interest in vessels trading to Whitehaven. People said, of course, that he was "close." He liked money, and liked, was like most men of his years, fond of enjoyment. His character was neither decidedly good nor bad, and many most respectable fathers and mothers would have considered him a very desirable a wife from their daughters. But he did seem inclined to marry.

He was now five-and-thirty, and his shipping interests extended to London. People began to say, "Joshua Grisselthwaite is ready—why did he not get married?" There was a desolate, comfortless look about his house, both without and within, but still more so within. He was growing to dislike his own fireside, his housekeeper and his old ways and manners; and he and his friends drank their grog and "enjoyed themselves," as they called it, in the bar-parlour in preference to his home.

At forty, however, he took it into his head that perhaps he had better marry; it was more respectable. He should have money to leave, and, being without children of his own, the children of sister's side, and his mother's family having gone down in the world—he would naturally like to leave his money to his own descendants. Where, then, should he look for a wife? He was tired of his present's society and was no way given to books. The Bible he had read in his youth at school, and all that he clearly remembered was that St. Paul had said it was better for a man to marry, and that wives must be obedient to their husbands. Paul, therefore, was a sensible man, and the Bible a good book. Now, however, when he was thinking of marrying, it might be as well to obtain some of the books of the present day to more modern life, and such especially as women were acquainted with, that he might have something to talk with them about. He accordingly began his study of modern literature. He read Byron, and Scott, and Byron, and I am afraid that such of the noble poet's works as he had not read very much elevate his mind or give him more advanced views of women. After the poems he looked into the Life and Letters, and here he met with a sentiment that enchanted him, and which he quotes to this day—namely, that the best paper to dine with women because the linen must be given the live-wing of the chicken!

Nevertheless, he really entertained the thought of marrying, and actually fell in love with a housekeeper's niece.

His housekeeper's niece, a young Irishwoman from Rostrever, very pretty and fascinating, as most young Irishwomen are, was on a visit in the house. She was, moreover, instantly ready to fall in love, finding her own tea and sugar, invited her to take tea with her. Here the master saw her, sitting, like a young Queen without her crown and jewels, in the housekeeper's room, and, as he thought, the prettiest girl in the house—with her eyes bent upon some pretty piece of fancy-work, and her beautiful dark eyelashes seeming to cast a shadow on her soft peach-like cheek. Never had Mr. Grisselthwaite been so taken aback in his life as when those eyelids were lifted and a pair of brilliant eyes flashed their beaming light upon him.

He indeed had his steps a-second, the poor housekeeper not knowing whether he were angry or not at the liberty she had taken in having a friend to tea. Nothing of the kind. For the first time in his life Grisselthwaite felt the influence of beauty. He was accustomed to his housekeeper that evening, and begged her to have her niece as often to tea as she liked; asked about her family, and took a great interest in those Irish people at Rostrevor. Strange to say, money seemed to lose some of its value. What did it matter, he asked himself, if a man married a woman he liked whether she had money or not? He was in love with his own generosity, and determined to win the young Irish woman on any terms. He indulged himself in her society; walked out with her when it was dark for he did not wish to be seen accompanied; and drove her out into the country. In short, he was very desperately in love; nevertheless, he prided himself on being a prudent man, and advised himself not to be over-precipitate. She, in the mean time, was playing her cards with consummate skill. How she contrived it would be impossible to say; but she actually persuaded him to advance five hundred pounds to a cousin of hers who was trading to America, and who shortly intended to emigrate there with his wife. He was an excellent young man, she averred—none better; and she herself would guarantee the safety of the money. Would he only oblige her by lending her cousin this five hundred pounds?

Never did Mr. Grisselthwaite do such a foolish thing as that again. He advanced the money, and the next week the Rostrevor beauty married her cousin, and they both emigrated to America, as was the intention, whether they had had the money or not. Of course, the poor housekeeper lost her place. But the next year she went over to America to her relations, and was on way the worse for it. As for the young couple, it is but right to say that fifteen years afterwards Grisselthwaite received from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the five hundred pounds and interest thereon, with a half-apologetic, half-bantering letter from the Irish wife, saying, in conclusion, that she was the mother of ten children, her husband member of Congress, and she the happiest woman in the State of Wisconsin. But not a word of all this, either beginning or end, did Grisselthwaite ever speak to any one; and for the next five years, at least, he was cured of all matrimonial intention.

Gradually, however, the thought took possession of his mind that he should like to educate some young girl as his wife. He had read of Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," having made such an experiment—dropping burning sealing-wax on her arm to inure her to pain, and firing off pistols at her petticoats to develop in her presence of mind.

Grisselthwaite had himself been an experimentalist in his boyhood. He had exercised the endurance of cockchafers by running pins through their bodies and then hanging them by a hair to spin, and by pulling off the wings of flies and butterflies to accustom them to the better use of their legs. He had endeavoured to train the cat to walk in patines by fixing her feet in empty walnut-shells filled with hot pitch. But, though his experiments had always failed of success, still they were amusing and interesting at the time; and, now that the idea of matrimony was again in his mind, his old thoughts seemed to turn naturally to a new mode of experimental philosophy.

He never, however, carried out this plan, thinking it better and neat trouble to marry a woman who came with money. There was Miss Gould, for instance, the late Banker Gould's daughter, a lady of an age suitable to himself, and possessed of independent property. No doubt she would be glad of a husband—a kind old maids were. The idea took violent possession of his mind, and whilst he was meditating upon it winter came on with extreme severity, and the poor were reduced to such straits of suffering that benevolent ladies undertook to collect subscriptions for their relief. It seemed, therefore, a very remarkable coincidence to Mr. Grisselthwaite that at the very moment when he was thinking of Miss Gould with matrimonial views that lady should enter his counting-house with her subscription-list in her hand. The names of the first men in the town were down for their twenty and ten pounds, then followed those which gave five. Grisselthwaite never before was so inclined to be generous, and he laid two sovereigns before the lady. His heart seemed to take them up.

Oh, no! It would not do for a man of Mr. Grisselthwaite's known wealth to give less than the others. He must remember that his example would be followed—men of influence always took the lead.

Flattered by these words, and, above all things, desirous of pleasing Miss Gould, he gave her five pounds, and wondered at his own generosity.

But he was not displeased. He intended to have noble interest for his money. The next day, accordingly, he wrote a letter to the lady offering his hand and his heart. He was at some time somewhat in the best mode of expressing himself; and, this done, he wrote his first love-letter, on ordinary office-paper, plentifully scattered pounce over it when he had done, and then, securing it with a red wafer, dispatched it by his porter.

The wafer could not be dry, and the pounce might fly in her eyes as Miss Gould opened the communication. Then letter, the contents of which at once affronted and amused her. But she did not keep him long in uncertainty. Her servant in livery brought her reply, inclosed in an envelope sealed with the arms of her family, and written on thick, hot-pressed paper, gold-edged, and with her crest in gold likewise at the top; and the answer was as short as words could make it:—

"Miss Gould has no intention of changing her condition; and, if she had, Mr. Grisselthwaite would be the last man to induce her to do so."

This was not pleasant information for an ambitious man, say nothing of a lover; and the worst of it was that Miss Gould, although somewhat affronted, was at the same time greatly amused. The fact oozed out, and everybody made merry at old Grisselthwaite's bold venture."

This by many was supposed to be the cause of his leaving the north. He said that his increasing mercantile interests took him to London. Here, therefore, we now find him in his sixty-sixth year, and he having within the last twelve months become the partner of Mr. Cornwallis we shall see that this worthy gentlemen was desirous, last Christmas of finding him a wife.

Mr. Cornwallis was a paterfamilias in the fullest sense of the word. He thought no man good for anything who had nobody but himself to care for, and had no idea that a man could have too large a family. That thing could not be, he said; and he had endless stories to tell of men who had been kept above water amidst the most troublous sea of adversity by their children. "A man cannot sink," he said, "who has a number of living buoys floating round him like so many life-preservers," and then he laughed heartily at his joke.

Mr. Cornwallis could not tolerate unmarried men in easy circumstances. Therefore Grisselthwaite had not long been in partnership with him before he determined to get him comfortably married, and thus make a man of him, for it was his boast that he had been the means of so end of happy marriages.

Such was Mr. Cornwallis, and his wife was like him in every good, warm-hearted impulse. She, too, was an advocate for marriage; but then she was made domestic according it which her husband, though he acquiesced in her views, laid less stress upon. For instance, she regarded it as indispensable that the man should put aside all those slovenly, indulgent, and often disgusting habits which people who live alone, and think they may do just as they like, so often acquire. A man or woman, she maintained, who has lived to middle life for the most part alone, only half educated, perhaps, wanting, it may be, in natural delicacy and refinement, and, above all, without the refining, elevating influences of true religion, is no more fit to be married—to become the companion of a human being who is, perhaps, highly sensitive on all these subjects—than if her she were an idiot or insane.

Cornwallis said that his wife carried her notions to excess, nevertheless he had acted all his married life as if he believed them to be true and important as the words of the Bible. Spite of all this, he was now determined to look out for a wife for his partner. He naturally took a strong interest in him from their business connection, and, being of a sympathetic turn, had a painful knowledge of the discom-

forte of his home, or rather *lodgings*, where he had once been invited to a bachelor supper. Twenty thousand pounds, in London, would not enable a man to live in Belgrave or even Russell square, argued he; but there was no reason why he should not have a pretty villa at Clapham, or at Notting-hill, instead of living in that hugger-mugger way in those dirty lodgings at Poplar. No; they must try to make something of him. It was never too late to mend, and a temperate man was not old at sixty, or even sixty-five.

Never was there so sanguine a man as Mr. Cornwallis. He was determined that Mr. Grisselthwaite should have a wife, and *that* no other than good Lucy Arnold, who had been his daughters' governess.

"Would it not be a nice thing for *Lucy* to have a comfortable home of her own now that she was getting on in life! Why, she must be near fifty, and there were so many showy governesses in the market!"

Again Mrs. Cornwallis shook her head, and questioned if *Lucy* were not better off even as a poor governess than as the wife of a man like Grisselthwaite.

"Bless me," exclaimed her husband, "what would you women have?"

"Just pensable him," returned his wife, "to wipe his shoes when he comes in, and to keep his hands clean. If you can induce him to do these little things, I will then think of him as a husband for Lucy Arnold."

"Done," said her husband, and the subject dropped.

This was the beginning of December. About a week afterwards good Mr. Cornwallis began, at breakfast, "I shall ask Grisselthwaite to dine with us on Christmas Day. We shall have the old set: father and mother, the Lanes, and poor old Mr. and Mrs. Street and their daughter, and Lucy Arnold will be here, and Tom and Mary, and the children. Bessie means also to come, so Robert told me last evening."

"Yes," said Mrs. Cornwallis; "it we shall be very full this Christmas, because I have asked the Thomas and poor old Mrs. Smallpiece; and I have promised the children that you will take them to the pantomime."

"Very good," returned her husband; and then added, with a chuckle, "and I'll ask old Grisselthwaite to go with us. He is such a countrified fellow, it would be regular fun to go with him; and Lucy Arnold shall go somewhere with us. We'll have a real jolly Christmas."

"Don't forget your instructions to Mr. Grisselthwaite about wiping his shoes; and let him come with his hands clean," said his wife.

"I know," said her husband; "I've thought it all over. I shall say, as we come in, that you are so particular—that all women are so. I know how to manage him, in a delicate way, of course. But it really is wonderful what slovenly habits folks get by living only for themselves. But I'm sure there is good in him, as there is good in everybody."

What a house full of merry people, old and young, was that of the Cornwallis's on Christmas Day! It was not a large house—a second-rate villa in St. Leonard's-on-Sea-wood; but there was room, and room amiable, or better-accorded company than theirs throughout all London.

"And so the pater's new partner is to be here to-night," said the son-in-law, Robert, to Mrs. Cornwallis. "Tom says he is a regular curmudgeon; what do you say?"

"I have seen but little of him," returned she; "but father thinks well of him, as he does of most people; and he wants to get up a match between him and Lucy Arnold."

"My goodness!" exclaimed Robert, laughing loudly.

Just then Mr. Cornwallis and his partner alighted from a cab at the gate. Cornwallis brought him with him to make sure of his coming. It was a miserably wet evening, and they had the length of rather a long gravel walk to traverse before reaching the door. This was an excuse for the shoes

"Now, my dear fellow," said Cornwallis, when they were inside the door, "we must wipe our shoes most accurately; my wife is very particular. So are all women. I shall change mine, of course; but there's a capital mat." And away he scrubbed at his own shoes, though they were not at all dirty. "And now come," said he, "into my dressing-room, and let us wash our hands, before we go down to the ladies. I'll then go down and introduce you—there are none but my own family—and come back and attend to my belle."

This vexed Grisselthwaite exceedingly, for he hated to be dictated to, and he would neither wipe his shoes nor wash his hands. If he were not fit for his ladies' company as he was, why, he would go home again. He did not say so, but he looked it; and good Mr. Cornwallis, thus defeated at the beginning of the campaign, thought it best to take him into the drawing-room to his wife and children at once, and then prepare himself before the other guests arrived.

This was the first time that Grisselthwaite had ever been in such a happy family group. There were the old people of the last generation, and Mrs. Cornwallis and Lucy Arnold, both in middle life, and both types of beautiful, self-forgetting womanhood, happy in the love with which they surrounded themselves, and the good children with which each day was full. And here were the daughters of the one, educated by the other; and, again, a younger generation, *their* children, full of life and good health, beautiful young human beings, the hope and promise of the coming time. Yes, it was a lovely sight, that assembled family group on that happy Christmas Day of 1841!

Other guests were expected—old dependents, old clerks, and poor relations, who would be brought there and taken back in flies, at no expense to themselves, and everyone of whom would return the richer by some well-thought-of Christmas present.

It was a most successful dinner — four-and-twenty people! I wonder why they found room to sit. True, there was the old wood and good Lucy Arnold at a side table with the children, and Mr. Cornwallis so contrived that Grisselthwaite, who sat near him, should have their happy countenances exactly opposite to him, and he to be fail to direct his attention to her as "the most perfect jewel of a woman!" She had been his daughters' governess, and had lived in the best families, and nothing would please him better than to see her comfortably settled with a good husband of her own.

He perhaps did not diplomatise wisely. His wife heard him from her seat at the top of the table, and smiled to herself to see how totally beyond the mark were his observations. Above all things, she hoped that Lucy's ears were not as open as hers. Not they. Lucy was busy with the things. Besides, she was the last person in the house that anybody would talk about her.

But it was no use pointing out anything beautiful to Grisselthwaite. He was as completely out of his element as a fish out of water, and wished himself at home again almost from the moment he entered. It was the longest evening he ever spent in his life.

"Bless me! and is it really eleven o'clock? And *must* we really bid you good-night?" exclaimed poor old Mrs. Street and her lame daughter. So exclaimed they all, ringing changes on the same tune, as they went to put their things on.

And oh! it's so good of Mr. Cornwallis, always fetching us and sending us back in a carriage!" said everyone.

Do you know, it's the only time in the twelve months that I ever get a ride!" said feeble Mrs. Smallpiece; "and the motion is so easy, I never feel the pain in my back."

And "God bless you! and send you many a happy Christmas!" sounded from the carriages as they drove away with their grateful occupants.

"Where's Grisselthwaite?" exclaimed the happy Cornwallis, as he came into the house again, after seeing all his humble guests comfortably driven away.

Nobody could give him any information. At last the waiter, who had been hired for the day, said that the gentleman, no doubt, was the one who took his hat and coat just before Mrs. Smallpiece went out. He said he would find a cab for himself, for he wanted to be at home.

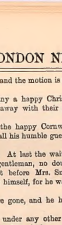
Yes; Grisselthwaite's hat and coat were gone, and he had bade none of them good-night.

Mr. Cornwallis would have been angry under any other circumstances, but he only shrugged his shoulders and laughed.

"Poor old fellow!" he said, "I dare say he was out of his element. We made a mistake. We should have asked him just by ourselves, with Lucy Arnold and one or two others."

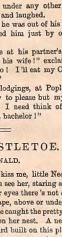
But Grisselthwaite would not again dine at his partner's, on any terms. "Such a slave as that man is to his wife!" exclaimed he, with ineffable contempt and pity. "No, no! I'll eat my Christmas dinner by myself henceforth and for ever!"

Here, therefore, we see him in his lodgings, at Poplar; and "Thank Heaven!" he says, "I've nobody to please but myself. I can eat and drink and do just what I like. I should think of nobody but myself; that's the privilege of being a bachelor!"



UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.



ISS me, kiss me, little Neddy.
Ah! you see her, staring steady;
For your eyes there's not a wonder
Can escape, above or under.
You have caught the pretty creature
Sitting on her nest. A neater
Never built on this planet;
Never was a sweeter than it;
Never brood was such as this is:
That's the nest of all the kisses.
That's the Kissing Bird that's sitting
Christmas through, and never flitting;
Kisses, kisses, kisses hatching—
Sweetest birdies, for the catching.

There! that's one I caught this minute,
Musical as a linnet.
Where it is, your big eyes ask me:
That's a question will not task me.
There it is—upon cheek cherry;
There's another on chin-chinkie;
Now it is away to Minnie;
There's another on nose-nosey;
There's another on lip-posy.
And the Kissing Bird is hatching
Hundreds more for only catching.
Why the mistletoe it chooses,
And the Christmas tree refuses?
Minnie, you think that's a puzzle?
I your little mouth will muzzle
With another precious kiss,
Just to quench the unreasonable.
Tell me, then, you sly young monkey,
Or be whicked like a donkey,
Why the wren should choose an apple;
Or the rook with bandies grapple,
Building in a stately manner,
Far above the solemn people;
Or the limping, cheating plover
Not upon an elm-tree hover.
But prefer in fields to grubble,
With the partridge—which the stubble
Will betray, with crowd knows trouble—
To a thousand sad mischances.—
Tell me this, and I will tell you
Why this holly, ivy, and mellow
In the mistletoe aye bulideth,
Though the shade be small it yieldeth.

No, you cannot. I don't believe it, then I'll tell you all about it.
You may take it, or may leave it
Seem my reasons right or wrong.

'Tis because the mistletoe will
Never yet consent to grow well
But upon some tree planted
And for kissing two are wanted.
Therefore 'tis the Kissing Birdie
Chooses out the oak-tree sturdie,
But the plant that grows upon it—
Like the wreath that crowns you.

But, my blessed little maniac,
All the birdies are not *canaie*
That the Kissing Birdie catches.
Some are worthless little wretches—
Have no life in them to speak of,
And are dead your very first look off.
May such kisses never touch you,
For they only smear and smutch you
—Is departed to herself to see her cot
Set to catch one. It will fret you
If you catch a wingful mole, or
Any other fiendly creature.
You won't like it, little Neddy;
Therefore Net, be wise and steady,
Kisses vain and kisses greedy.
Kisses careless, kisses needy,
Are as poor and mean and empty
As your favourite Humpty Dumpty
After his tremendous tumble,
Shedding brains it could not jumble.
—Be you worthy of such kisses
As the true heart never misses;
And of birds not on nor under
Kiss you worse than your own mother.

THE TOURNAMENT.



LACE for the Children! As among the Romans a festival was held every December in honour of Saturn, to commemorate the freedom and equality which were supposed to prevail on earth in the golden days, on which occasions great license was allowed to slaves, and they were even waited on by their masters; so, in like manner, we have yearly, at Christmas time, a Children's Saturnalia—free, however, from the grossness of its prototype—when the Little Ones rule with absolute sway over their elders. Parents, and, indeed, all grown-up persons of the same kith and kin, are for the nonce bound by an implied oath of allegiance to offer themselves as sacrifices—not exactly to give their lives, but to devote their time, their talents, and their purses to promoting the pleasures of their huge little lords and ladies. Nor is this a task grudgingly done; it is a service gleesomely accepted and performed with loving loyalty.

Look, for instance, at the illustration of the mock tournament at a children's party on page 629—what a scene of topsy-turvy jollity is in! and how deeply all share in the pleasures of the little ones! The mention of the tourney pushes one's thoughts back to the days of chivalry, and visions rise before us of "knights pricking over the plain" to the rescue of forlorn damsels; of "plumps of spears" arrayed, professedly at least, on the side of right; and of lists duly arranged, where cavaliers armed cap-à-pie, on bread-plated horses, tilt against one another—

> With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
> Rain influence, and judge the prize.

The age of chivalry, however (so Burke assures us), is passed. In the special form which it once held it is true that it has; nor is this greatly to be regretted if we retain, as it is to be hoped we do, the knightly virtues—reverential respect for women, hatred for wrong-doing and oppression, sympathy with the weak, and a promptness to strike in their defence. And is not the loving care and tender solicitude for children, this tending of the strong to the feeble, a knightly grace? At all events, it is of the nature of self-sacrifice, and may therefore claim kindred with feelings and principles that have a purer fountain-head than chivalry.

This reflection brings us back to our Parlour Tournament. Everything has been arranged. Our Queen of Beauty—surely a fairy queen—has been chosen, and sits enthroned in state. A stair-carpet is stretched across the room, partially to separate the combatants: one end being held by the herald; and the other by grandpapa, assisted, to whom make-believe assistance is given by a young urchin who flourishes his grandad's stick exultingly. On one knee grandpapa has a crowing baby upon with delight. A happy instance is afforded of the saying, "extremes meet," in the blending of age and childhood. Both have hopes, but how different in kind! Each is far removed from the rush of the busy world. The child has not reached it, and the aged one has passed through it, and haply anchored in "still waters." What tussles with fortune he may have had, what deep griefs he may have suffered, shall be called to mind through the veil of age and childhood are in unison. This, however, is not a time for moralising. "Let us go on with the action," first glancing at a few of the groups. Behind grandpapa are the last two knights, brimful of the purest happiness—that of contemplating the enjoyment of others, to which they have conduced. In the background are seen some downstairs acquaintances, and the half-open door to private scene, doubtless making their comments in some such fashion as this:—"How Master Fred is enjoying himself! and how well Miss Grace does look, to be sure, in that dress of state! She'd every inch a queen, God bless her!" One glance only, and that a hasty one, will we take at the couple behind the door. Ah! it is the old, old tale, yet ever new. Leave we them in their blissful absorption:

> What unto them is the world beside,
> With all its change of time and tide?

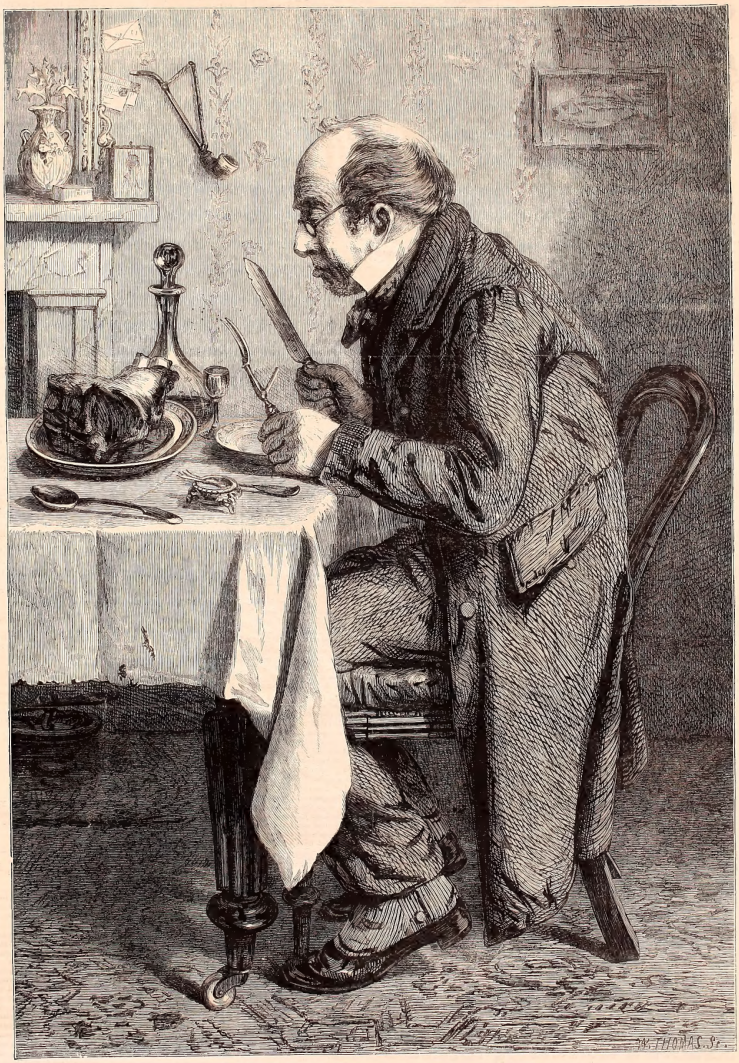
Behind the regal chair, in the curtained window recess, is—one may safely take his affidavit of it—another pair of lovers, whose happiness being secured, they can freely look out from their retreat, and sympathise with others.

Now for the tilting-match. The gallant baby knights are mounted on their restive wax-horses—two elder brothers—who prance and curvet and rear in most unhorselike fashion. Instead of spears the knights are armed with soft bolsters: the trusty weapon of arms is to be one of courtesy, not of *outrance*. Sounds the onset—a shrill blast from the herald's trumpet and a crash of martial music from the pianoforte. Now will deeds of chivalry be done. Now will the two fiery-opposing steeds meet, so rush the horses, snorting defiance, to the fray. Their riders bear themselves gallantly, deftly poising each his bolster. They meet, and dire is the shock. Although there is no lance-pointed spears on breast-plate or helmet. Noiselessly, yet firmly, as the teeth of youngsters glide through mincepie and plumpudding; or, as in the strife of snowballs, when tender-hued maidens are unmercifully aimed, smites like a battering-ram between the eyes, and makes them flash fire and strike, as it were, ten thousand sparks;—so the bolster of one knight, firmly and skilfully handled, turns his opponent's aside, and catches him plump on the face. See! the discomfited knight staggers: he topples from his horse. No opportunity in, however, allowed for a fall. Quarter, were he so inclined, he has left sword, which sticks out at his side with such a martial swagger. Forward spring nanny goatis damsels (for, when did suffering appeal to women in vain?) to help the unhorsed knight. Did he fall on purpose, cunning rogue, that he might have showered upon him such blissful condolences and kisses and embraces, for which the victorious knight might well envy him? He takes it as he is soon on his horse again, his "soul in arms and burning for the fray," and in the next encounter, learning wisdom from experience, that harsh but faithful mentor, he may be the victor. So, with the blare of the herald's trumpet sounding the next charge ringing in our ears, let us drop the scene, nor attempt to improve upon our Artist. Merely hinting that possibly—nay, probably—may it not be said certainly?—advantage will be taken by some of the adults before the evening is over of the fact that the guelder is graced with mistletoe, we end as we began, with calling—Place for the Children, of all ranks and degrees, at the coming Christmas, in memory of Him whose birth the sacred festival commemorates, and who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not!"

J. L.



ORIGIN OF THE WASSAIL-BOWL.—BY JAMES GODWIN.—SEE PAGE 619.



THE BACHELOR'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.—BY J. T. LUCAS.—SEE PAGE 622.

PAPA'S STORY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

O tell us a story, papa," said a wise-faced little girl, one winter night, as she intermitted for a moment her usual occupation of the hour before bed-time—that, namely, of sucking her thumb, earnestly and studiously followed, as if the fate of the world lay on the faithfulness of the process; "Do tell us a story, papa."

"Yes, do, papa," chimed in several more children. "It is such a long time since you told us a story."

"I don't think papa ever told us a story," said one of the youngest.

"Oh, Dolly !" exclaimed half a dozen. But her next elder sister took up the speech.

"Yes, I dare say. But you were only born last year, and papa has been away for months and months."

Now, Dolly was five, and her papa had been away for three weeks.

"Well," interposed their papa, "I will try. What shall it be about ?"

"Oh ! about Scotland," cried the eldest.

"Why do you want a story about Scotland ?"

"Because you will like it best yourself, papa."

"I don't want one about Scotland. I'm not a Scotchman, though papa is," cried Dolly. "I'm an Englishman."

"I like Scotch stories," said the sucker of thumbs; "only I can't understand the curious words. They sound so rough, I never can understand them."

"Well, my darlings, I will tell you one about Scotland, and there shan't be a Scotch word in it. Not one single one comes out of my mouth you may punish me anyway you please."

"Oh, that 's jolly ! How shall we punish papa if he says one Scotch word ?"

"Pull his beard !" said Dolly.

"No, that would be rude !" cried three or four.

"Pepsoon Dolly's face changed, and she took to her thumb, like Katy.

"Make him pay a fine."

"That 's no use, papa's so rich !

Whereas the chief difficulty papa had in telling the story was the thought of the butcher's bill popping in through twenty different keyholes.

"Make him pay a kiss to each of us for every word

fright to have been home a week ago, and he had not come. He had written to say that he had to finish some lessons he had begun to give, and could not be home till the end of the month. Now this was so far true that it was not a lie. But there was more in it: he did not want to go home to the lonely hillside—so lonely, that there were only a father and a mother and a sister there. He had made acquaintance with some students who were fonder of drinking whisky than of getting up in the morning to write abstracts," and he didn't want to leave them.

"Annie was, if I have said, too young to keep awake because she was troubled; and so, before half an hour was over, was fast asleep and dreaming. And the wind outside, tearing at the thatch of the cottage, mingled with her dream.

"I will tell you what her dream was.—She thought they were out in the dark and the storm, she and her father. But she was no longer Nelly; she was Annie. And her father was not Nelly's father, but after the black lamb and bring him home.' And away she galloped over the stones, and through the furze, and across the streams, and up the rocks, and jumped the stone fences, and the pools of water, and at last, to find the little black lamb. And all the time, somehow or other, the little black lamb was her brother Willie. And nothing could turn the dog Jumper, though the wind blew as if it would blow him off all his four legs, and off the hill, as one blows a fly off a book. And the hail beat in Jumper's face, as if it would put out his eyes or knock holes in his forehead, and yet Jumper went on."

"But it wasn't Jumper; it was Nelly, you know."

"I know that, but I am talking about the dog Jumper, that Nelly thought she was. He went on and on, and on, and on, and the cold wet hill, and was beginning to grow hopeless about finding the black lamb, when, just a little way down the other side, he came upon him behind a rock. He was standing in a dry nook, all wet with the rain. Jumper would never have found him, the night was so dark and the lamb was so black, but that he gave a bleat; whereupon Jumper tried to say Willie, but could not, and only gave a gentle kind of bark. So he jumped upon the lamb, and taking a mouthful of his wool, gave him a shake that made him pull his feet out of the mire, and then drove him off before him, trotting all the while at home. When they came into the cottage, the black lamb ran up to Nelly's mother, and jumped into her bed, and Jumper jumped in after him; and then Nelly was Nelly and Willie was Willie, and they all went to bed. Nelly would creep into Willie's bed in the morning and kiss him awake. Then Nelly woke, and was sorry that it was a dream. For Willie was still away, far off on the broad road, and how ever was he to get home? Poor black lamb!

"She soon made up her mind. Only how to carry her her mind was the difficulty. All day long she thought about it. And she wrote a letter to her father, telling him what she was going to do; and when she went to her room the next night, she laid the letter on her bed, and, getting up on her Sunday bonnet and cloak, waited till they should be asleep.

"The shepherd had gone to bed very sad. He, too, had been writing a letter. It had taken him all the evening to write, and Nelly had watched his face while he wrote it, and seen how the muscles of it worked with sorrow and pain as he slowly put word after word down on the paper. When he had finished it and folded it up, and put a wafer on it, and addressed it, he left it on the table, and, as I said, went to bed, where he soon fell asleep: for even sorrow does not long keep people awake when they have worked hard through the day in the open air. And Nelly was watching.

"When she thought he was asleep, she took a pair of stockings out of a chest and put them in her pocket. Then she took her Sunday shoes in her hand, she stepped gently from her room to the cottage door, which she opened easily, for it was never locked. She then found that it was pitch dark; but she could hear the wind howling round, for her bare feet told her at once when she was going off it. It is a great blessing to have bare feet. People with bare feet can always keep the path before, and feel if they get their garments clean; too. Only they must be careful to wash them at night.

"So far, all was well, she soon reached the road. There was no wind that night, and the clouds hid the stars. She would turn in the direction of Edinburgh, and let the carrier overtake her. For she felt rather guilty, and was anxious to get on.

"After she had walked a good while, she began to wonder that the carrier had not come up with her. The fact was that the carrier never left till the early morning. She was not a good little girl, then, reasoning that, as she was walking in the same direction, it would take him so much the longer to get up with her.

"At last, after walking a long way—longer far than she thought, for she walked a great part of it half asleep—she began to feel a little tired, and sat down upon a stone by the roadside. There was a stone behind her, too. She could just see its grey face. She leaned her back against it, and fell fast asleep.

"When she woke she could not think where she was, or how she had got there. It was dark, dreary moonless night. She was cold. But she was quite dry. For the rock against which she fell asleep in the night projected so far over her head that it had kept all the rain off her. She could not have chosen a better place if she had been able to choose. But the sight around her was very dreary. In front lay a swampy ground, creeping away, dismal and wretched, to the horizon, where a low hill closed it. Behind her rose a mountain, bare and rocky, on which neither sheep nor shepherd was to be seen. Her home seemed to have vanished in the night, and left her either in a dream or in another world. And as she came to herself, the fear grew upon her that either she had missed the way in the dark or the carrier had gone past while she slept, either of which was dreadful to contemplate. She began to feel hungry, too, and she had not had the foresight to bring even a piece of oatcake with her.

"It was only dusky dawn yet. There was plenty of time. She would sit down again for a little while, and then, I hope, find a homely look to her. It had been her refuge all night, and she was not willing to leave it. So she leaned her arms on her knees, and gazed out upon the dreary, grey, misty flat before her.

"Then she rose, and, turning her back on the waste, kneeled down, and prayed God that, as he taught Jumper to find lambs, he would teach her to find her brother. And thus she felt fast asleep again.

"When she woke once more and turned towards the road, whom should she see coming there but the carrier, staring at her. And his big strong horses stood in the road too, with their carts behind them. They were not in the least surprised. She could not help crying, just a little, for joy.

"'Why, Nelly, what on earth are you doing here?' said the carrier.

"'Waiting for you,' answered Nelly.

"'Where are you going, child?'

"'To Edinburgh.'

"'What on earth are you going to do in Edinburgh?'

"'I am going to my brother Willie, at the college.'

"'But the college is over now.

"'I know that,' said Nelly.

"'What 's his address, then?' the carrier went on.

"'I don't know,' answered Nelly.

"'It 's a lucky thing that I know, then. But you have no business to leave home this way.'

"'Oh! yes, I have.'

"'I am sure your father did not know of it, for when he gave me a letter this morning to take to Willie he did not say a word about you.'

"He thought I was asleep in my bed,' returned Nelly, trying to smile. But the thought that the carrier had actually seen her father since she left home, was too much for her, and she cried.

"'I can't go back with you now,' said the carrier, 'so you must get on with me.'

"That 's just what I want,' said Nelly.

"So the carrier made her put on her shoes and stockings, for he was a kind man and had children of his own. Then he pulled out some of the straw that packed his cart, and made a little bed on the tarpaulin that covered it, just where there was a soft bundle beneath. Then he lifted her up on it and covered her over with a fine empty sack. There Nelly lay so happy, and warm, and comfortable, that, for the third time, she fell fast asleep.

"When she woke he gave her some bread and cheese for her breakfast, and some water out of a brook that crossed the road, and then Nelly began to look about her. The rain had ceased and the sun was shining, and the country looked very pleasant; but Nelly thought it a strange country. She could see no such farms as she had seen, or growing everywhere, and there was not a sheep to be seen, and there were many cows feeding in the fields.

"'Are we near Edinburgh?' she asked.

"'Oh, no!' answered the carrier; 'we are a long way from Edinburgh yet.'

"And so they journeyed on. The day was flecked all over with sunshine and rain; and when the rain's turn came, Nelly would creep under a corner of the tarpaulin till it was over. They slept part of the night at a small town they passed through.

"Nelly thought it a very long way to Edinburgh, though the carrier was kind to her, and gave her of everything that he had himself, except the whisky that he did not think good for her.

"At length she spied, far away, a great hill, that looked like a couching lion.

"'Do you see that hill?' said the carrier.

"'I am just looking at it,' answered Nelly.

"'Edinburgh lies at the foot of that hill.'

"'Oh!' said Nelly, and her eyes grew first eyes off it till it went out of sight again.

"Reaching the brow of an eminence, they saw Arthur's Seat (as the carrier said the hill was called) once more, and below it a great jagged ridge of what Nelly took to be broken rocks. But the carrier told her that was the Old Town of Edinburgh. Those fierce-looking splinters on the edge of the mass were the roofs, gables, and chimneys of the great houses once inhabited by the nobility of Scotland. But when you come near the houses you find them shabby-looking; for they are left to the poor, and the poor cannot keep them in repair.

"But, certainly, my children, if you will excuse your Scotch papa for praising his own country's capital, I do not know any view of a city that has a more striking effect in the distance as that Old Town of Edinburgh. And when you get into the streets you can fancy yourself hundreds of years back in the story of Scotland. Even then through the perspective of time or distance, it is a great marvel to everyone with any imagination at all; and it was nothing less to little Nelly, even when the girl into her head, and filled her heart was so full of its dog-duties towards her black lamb of a brother that the toyshops and the sugarplum-shops could not draw it towards their misses of their counters.

"'I can't go with you till I 've unloaded my cart,' said the carrier.

"'I don't want you to go with me, please,' said Nelly. 'I think I could find my brother. I have been here before, you know.'

"So the carrier gave her the letter, and got a little boy of the landlady's to show her the way up the West-bow—a street of tall houses, the narrow sky between which was shaken across it from window to window. But those houses are all pulled down now, I am sorry to say, and the street Nelly went up has vanished. From the West-bow they went on to the High-street, the broadest part of it, and down a narrow court, and then up a winding stair, and so came to the floor where Willie's lodging was. There the little boy left Nelly.

"Nelly looked two or three times before anybody came; and when at last a woman opened the door, what do you think the woman did the moment she inquired after Willie?—She shut the door in her face with a bang, and locked it. For Willie had rented her that morning, and she thoughtlessly took her revenge upon Nelly without even asking her a question. Then, indeed, for a moment, Nelly's courage gave way, and she sank down on the landing, and sat down upon the stair and cried. And the landlady was so angry with Willie that she forgot all about the little girl that wanted to see him.

"So for a while she sat there, and then began softly, only to let people pass. She felt dreadfully miserable, but had not the courage to knock again, for fear of having the door shut in her face yet more completely. Then a door was shaken across the landing, and a voice called, 'Who 's that crying?' and the landlady was so angry with Willie that she forgot all about the little girl that wanted to see him.

"'Please, ma'am,' I want to see my brother Willie!' and burst into sobs.

"The landlady, her wrath having by this time assuaged, was vexed with herself and ashamed that she had not let the child in.

"'Bless me!' she cried; 'have you been there all this time? Why didn't you tell me? Come in, come in, this moment.' So in Nelly went, and found Willie, though. It's not much of his company we get, I can tell you.'

"'I don't want to come in, then, sobbed Nelly. 'Please to tell me where he is, ma'am.'

"'How should I know where he is? At no good, I warrant. But you had better come in and wait, for it 's your only chance of seeing him before to-morrow morning.'

"So a sore heart Nelly went in and sat down by the kitchen fire, and the landlady and her visitor sat and talked together, every now and then casting a look at Nelly, who kept her eyes on the ground, waiting with all her soul till Willie should come. Every time the landlady looked, she looked sooner the next time; and every time she looked, Nelly's sad face went deeper into her heart; so that, before she knew what was going on in herself, she quite loved the child; for she was a kind-hearted woman, though she was sometimes cross.

"In a few minutes she went up to Nelly and took her bonnet off, Nelly submitted without a word. Then she made her a cup of tea; and while Nelly was taking it she asked her a great many questions. Nelly answered them all; and the landlady stared with amazement at the child's courage and resolution, and thought with herself,

"'Well if anything can get Willie out of his bad ways, this little darling will do it.'

"Then she made her go to Willie's bed, promising to let her know the moment he came home.

"Nelly slept and slept till it was night. When she woke it was dark, but a light was shining through beneath the door. So she rose and put on her frock and shoes and stockings, and went to the kitchen.

"'You see he 's not come yet, Nelly,' said the landlady.

"'Where can he be?' returned Nelly, sadly.

"'Oh! he 'll be drinking with some of his companions in the public-house, I suppose.'

"'Where is the public-house?'

"'There are hundreds of them, child.'

"'I know the place he generally goes to,' said a young tradesman who sat by the fire.

"'He had a garret-room in the house, and knew Willie by sight. And he told the landlady in a low voice where it was.

"'Oh! do tell me, please sir,' cried Nelly. 'I want to get him home.'

"'You don't think he 'll mind you, do you?'

"'Yes, I do,' returned Nelly confidently.

"'Well, I 'll show you the way if you like; but you'll find it a rough place, I can tell you. You 'll wish yourself out of it pretty soon, while you are in it.'

"'I won't leave it without him,' said Nelly, tying on her bonnet.

"'Stop a bit,' said the landlady. 'You don't think I am going to let the child go with you looking like that, do you?'

"'Come along, then, ma'am.'

"The landlady put on her bonnet, and out they all went into the street.

"What a wonder it *might* have been to Nelly! But she only knew that she was in the midst of great lights, and carts and carriages rumbling over the stones, and crowds of people full of pretty things, and crowds of people jostling along the pavements. In all the show she wanted nothing but Willie.

"The young man led them down a long dark close through an archway, and then into a court off the close, and then up an outside stone stair to a low-browed door, at which he knocked.

"'I don't much like the look of this place,' said the landlady.

"'Oh! there 's no danger, I dare say, if you keep quiet. They never hurt the child. Besides, her brother 'll see to that.'

"Presently the door was opened, and the young man asked after Willie.

"'Is he in?' he said.

"'He may be, or he may not,' answered a fat, frowsy woman, in a dirty cotton dress. 'Who wants him?'

"'This little girl.'

"'Please come in, I 'm his sister.'

"'We want no sisters here.'

"And she proceeded to close the door. I dare say the landlady remembered with shame that that was just what she had done that morning.

"'Come! come!' interposed the young tradesman, putting his foot between the door and the post; 'don't be foolish. Surely you won't go to keep a child like that from speaking to her own brother! Why, the Queen herself would let her in.'

"This softened the woman a little, and she hesitated, with the latch in her hand.

"'Mother won't hurt him,' said Nelly. 'She 's very ill. I heard her cry about Willie. Let me in.'

"She took hold of the woman's hand, who drew it away hastily, but stepped back, at the same time, and let her enter. She then resumed her place at the door.

"Devil a one of you shall come in!' she said, as if justifying the child's admission to the rest, and all the others.

"'We don't want, mistress,' said the young man. 'But we 'll just see that no harm comes to her.'

"'D'ye think I 'm not strong enough for that?' said the woman, with scorn. 'Let me see who dares to touch her! But you may stay where you are, if you like. The sir's free.'

"So saying she closed the door, with a taunting laugh.

"The passage was dark in which Nelly found herself; but she saw a light at the further end, through a keyhole, and heard the sounds of loud talk and a boisterous laugher. Before the woman had closed the outer door, she had reached this room; nor did the woman follow either to guide or prevent her.

"A pause followed on her entrance. She tapped at the door.

"'Come in!' cried some one. And she entered.

"Round a table were seated four youths, drinking. Of them one was Willie. He sat with his head on his folded arms. They all stared when the child stood before them, in her odd, old-fashioned bonnet, and her little shawl pinned as the thrust. Willie stared as much as any of them.

"Nelly spoke first.

"'Willie! Willie!' she cried, and would have rushed to him, but the table was between.

"'What do you want here, Nelly? Who the deuce let you come here?' said Willie, not quite unkindly.

"'I want you, Willie. Come home with me. Oh! please come home with me.'

"'I can't, now, Nelly, you see,' he answered. Then, turning to his companions, 'I assure you the child have found her way here?' he said, looking ashamed as he spoke.

"'You are fetched. That 's all,' said one of them, with a sneer. 'Mother 's sent for you.'

"'Go along!' said another; 'and mind you don't catch it when you get home!'

"'Nobody will say a word to you, Willie, interposed Nelly.

"'Be a good boy, and don't do it again!' said the third, raising his glass to his lips.

"Willie tried to laugh, but was evidently vexed.

"'What are you standing there for, Nelly?' he said, sharply. 'This is no place for you.'

"'Nor for you either, Willie,' returned Nelly, without moving.

"'Will you go away naughty, aren't we, Nelly?' said the first.

"'Come and give me a kiss, and I 'll forgive you,' said the second.

"'You shan't have your brother; so you may trudge home again without him,' said the third.

"And then they all burst out laughing, except Willie.

"'Do go away, Nelly,' he said, angrily.

"'Where am I to go to?' she asked.

"'Where you came from.'

"'That 's home,' said Nelly; 'but I can't go home to-night, and I daren't go home without you. Mother would die. She 's very ill, Willie. I heard her crying last night.'

"It seemed to Nelly at the moment that it was only last night she left home.

"I 'll just take the little fool to my lodgings and come back

directly,' said Willie, rather stricken at this mention of his mother.

"'Oh! yes. Do as you re bid!' they cried, and burst ent laughing again. For they despised Willie because he was only a shepherd's son, although they liked to have his company because he was clever. But Willie was angry now.

"'I tell you what,' he said, 'I'll go when and where I like.'

Two of them were silent now, because they were afraid of Willie; for he was big and strong. The third, however, trusting to the others, said, with a nasty sneer,

"'Go with its little sister to its little mammy!

"Now Willie could not get out, so small was the room and so large the table, except one or other of those next him rose to let him pass. Neither did, Willie therefore jumped on the table, kicked the tumbler of the one who had last spoken into the lesant of his shirt, jumped down, took Nelly by the hand, and left the house.

"'The rude boys!' said Nelly. 'I would never go near them again, if I was you, Willie.'

"But Willie said never a word, for he was not pleased with Nelly, or with himself, or with his *friends*.

"When they got into the house he said, abruptly, 'What 's the matter with mother, Nelly?'

"'I don't know, Willie; but I don't think she'll ever get better. I'm sure father doesn't think it either.'

"Willie was silent for a long time. Then he said,

"'How did you come here, Nelly?'

"And Nelly told him the whole story.

"'And now you 'll come home with me, Willie.'

"'It was very foolish of you, Nelly. To think you could bring me home if I didn't choose!'

"'But you do choose, don't you, Willie?'

"'You might as well have written,' he said.

"Then Nelly remembered her father's letter, which the carrier had given her. And Willie took it, and sat down, with his back to Nelly, and read it through.



Then he burst out crying, and laid his head on his arms and went on crying. And Nelly got upon a bar of the chair—for he, was down on the table—and leaned over him, and put her arms round his neck, and said, crying herself all the time,

"'Nobody said a word to the black lamb when Jumper brought him home, Willie.

"And Willie lifted his head, and put his arms round Nelly, and drew her face to his, and kissed her as he used to kiss her years ago.

"**And I needn't tell you anything more about it.**"

"Oh! yes. Tell us how they got home."

"They went home with the carrier next day."

"And wasn't his father glad to see Willie?"

"He didn't say much. He held out his hand with a half smile on his mouth, and a look in his eye like the moon before a storm."

"And his mother?"

"His mother held out her arms, and drew him down to her bosom, and stroked his hair, and prayed God to bless Willie, her boy."

"And Nelly—weren't they glad to see Nelly?"

"They made more of Willie than they did of Nelly."

"And wasn't Nelly sorry?"

"No; she never noticed it—she was so busy making much of Willie, too."

"But I hope they didn't scold Nelly for going to fetch Willie?"

"When she went to bed that night, her father kissed her and said,

"'The blessin' o' an auld father be upo' ye, my wee bairn!'

"There 's Scotch, now exclaimed the whole company.

And in one moment papa was on the floor, buried beneath a mass of children.

The chief thumbsucker, after kissing till she was stupid, recovered her wits by sucking her thumb diligently for a whole minute, after which she said, "If we had been wolves, it would have been dangerous, papa."

And then they all went to bed.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.—BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 625.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF PAPA'S STORY.—BY C. ROBINSON.—SEE PAGE 625



CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS: THE TOURNAMENT.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 623.



OUTDOOR RELIEF.—DRAWN BY G. B. GODDARD.—SEE PAGE 631.

OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

The Children in the Wood.



is not without a hesitating apology for the meanness of his choice that Addison, in No. 85 of the *Spectator*, confesses having read, with "the most exquisite pleasure," an old ballad, which he found in a broadsheet pasted on the walls of a country house. "My reader," says he, "will think I am not serious when I acquaint him that the piece I am going to speak of was the old ballad of the 'Two Children in the Wood,' which is one of the darling songs of the common people, and has been the delight of most Englishmen in some part of their age." And then he goes on to plead, in vindication of his vulgar taste, that the late Lord Dorset, as well as Mr. Dryden

and other refined critics of that day, were likewise fond of old English ballads. Fortified by their example, he ventures, in spite of "the little conceited wits" who buzzed in the coffee-houses of the time of Queen Anne, to commend this "plain, simple copy of nature, destitute of the helps and ornaments of art." It is curious to observe that Addison is afraid to quote a single line of the popular ballad, lest he should be derided by the polite readers of the town. "The whole narration," he says, "has something in it very moving, notwithstanding the author of it, whoever he was, has delivered it with such an abject phrase and poorness of expression that the quoting any part of it would look like a design of turning it into ridicule." But we of the nineteenth century do not feel bound to agree with the literary connoisseurs of the eighteenth in regard to the "mean language" of this genuine specimen of the native poetry of England, which is worth, in our judgment, all the pastorals of all the periwigged poetasters of London sniffed at Shakspeare and Milton while they obliged the world with their own effusions, "verse loitering into prose, and poetry fallen lame." We, therefore, being rather fond of that "despicable simplicity in the verse" which Addison thought likely to be objected to in the old ballad of the Children in the Wood, shall not have any scruple in putting the main part of the text before our readers, as we find it in Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." And the sweet, pathetic story, told in this unaffected style, though it must have been long ago familiar to every one who meets with it here, will nevertheless be welcome, as it is now accompanied by the chromotype of Mr. Lucy's beautiful picture given with our Christmas Number.

It may be worth while to remark that the ballad itself, of which the oldest copy extant is one printed in black letter, in the Pepys' Collection, entitled "The Children in the Wood;" or, The Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament," does not pretend to a high antiquity; it cannot be referred to an earlier date than the middle of the seventeenth century. Its subject was probably suggested, in some measure, by a play which had been published in 1603, by Robert Yarrington, who may, like Shakspeare and other Elizabethan dramatists, have taken his plot from an Italian novel, since the scene of it is laid by him in Padua, and not in Norfolk. In this play, however, there is but one orphan child, and he does not die in the wood. The differences between the play and the ballad of the Norfolk gentleman's two children are so considerable, that the anonymous author of the ballad deserves almost the credit of an original invention; while the incidents which he has added to the story "cannot fail," as Addison remarks, "to please those who have a true and unprejudiced taste of nature."

The father and mother, it will be recollected, who had lived with each other in unbroken love, were taken ill at one time and lay on their death-bed, anxious only for the welfare of their two infant children—the one a pretty boy three years old, the other and younger a beautiful little girl. The father had made his will, leaving to his little son £300 a year on his coming of age, and to his little daughter a dowry of £500, to be paid on her marriage-day; but, if they should chance to die in their infancy, their uncle must possess their wealth. The condition, speech, and behaviour of the dying parents, with the age, innocence, and distress of the children, are set forth in such tender circumstances that it is impossible for a reader of common humanity not to be affected with them." The passage so justly commended by Addison is this :—

"Now, brother," said the dying man,
"Look to my children dear;
Be good unto my boy and girl,
No friend else have they here;
To God and you I recommend
My children dear this day;
But little while be sure we have,
Within this world to stay.

You must be father and mother both,
And uncle all in one;
God knows what will become of them,
When I am dead and gone."

With that bespake their mother dear,
"O brother kinde," quoth she,
"You are the man must bring our babes
To wealth or miserie;

And if you keep them carefully,
Then God will you reward;
But if you otherwise should deal,
God will your deedes regard."
With kisses as cold as any stone,
They kist their children small;
"God bless you both, my children dearе,"
With that the teares did fall.

The uncle having promised to keep the little ones safe and never to do them wrong, takes them to his own house when their parents are dead, and makes much of them for a time. But, after a twelvemonth and a day, he resolves that, for the sake of the money bequeathed to them, he will put them to death. He bargains with two strong ruffians to take them away and slay them in the wood, and he sends them from home, deceiving his wife by an artful tale of their going to be brought up by one of his friends in London.

Away then went those pretty babes,
Rejoycing at that tide,
Rejoycing with a merry minde,
They shall on cock horse ride.
They prate and prattle pleasantly,
As they rode on their way,
To those that should their butchers bee
And work their lives' decaye.

So that the pretty speech they had,
Made Murder's heart relent;
And they that undertooke the deed,
Full sore they now repent.
Yet one of them more hard of heart,
Did bidde to do his charge,
Because the wretch, that hired him,
Had paid him very large.

The other wont agree hereto,
So here they fall to strife;
With one another they did fight,
About the children's life;
And he that was of milder mood
Did slaye the other there,
Within an unfrequented woode;
The babes did quake for feare.

He took the children by the hand,
Teares standing in his eye,
And bade them strattway follow him,
And look they did not crye;
And two long miles he led them on,
While they for food complaine;
"Stay here," quoth he, "I'll bring you bread
When I come backe againe."

These pretty babes, with hand in hand,
Went wandering up and downe;
But never more could see the man
Approaching from the towne;
Their prettye lippes with black-berries
Were all besmear'd and dyed,
And when they saw darke night drawe on,
They sat them downe and cryed.

Thus wandered these poor innocents,
Till deathe did end their grief,
In one another's armes they dyed,
As wanting due relief;
No burial this prettye pair
Of any man receives,
Till Robin Redbreast piously
Did cover them with leaves.

A word of warmest praise is due to Mr. Lucy for the artistic, natural, and in every way appropriate manner in which he has illustrated this touching old ballad. There is something beautifully suggestive even in the relative position of the children. The painter seems to have conceived that the boy, though the older and stronger of the two, was the first to succumb to fatigue and hunger; and that when he had fallen asleep, though still remaining "hand in hand" with his sister, then she lay down on him, and entwined her arm with his—an attitude of sisterly love. The stately beech-trunks which form the background of the "wood" were probably studied in the Forest of Fontainebleau, near which the artist has lived and painted many years. To foreign study and long practice on large historical works (of which his great picture of "Cromwell at Hampton Court" is the most celebrated) may also be attributed the masterly drawing of the figures and the disciplined taste which has regulated the execution of his design. When the picture was exhibited at the British Institution last spring, critics were (for once) unanimous in eulogising it, although both the class of subject and "cabinet" scale were unusual with the artist. To us its success recalled a saying of Haydon's, that "a painter in small, when he paints in large, only enlarges his ignorance; but a painter in large, when *he* paints in small, compresses his knowledge."

CHRISTMAS AT KING ARTHUR'S COURT.



any mention of King Arthur sends us back to the days of our childhood, when the wonderful stories about him and his famous Knights of the Round Table, the wrongs they redressed and the oppressors they overthrew, filled our young minds with wonder and swelled the hearts of the more imaginative with emulation of their noble deeds! As we have grown older, too, there have been few of us who have not been stirred by the same stories, told to us in language more suited to our years by those who have not deemed it waste to employ time the more valuable and talents of the highest

in reproducing legends of an age which history makes half barbaric, and of a King whose very existence at any period has been questioned.

Partly, then, because it is good that at Christmas time we should in any way be made to think and feel as little children, and partly because of the unfailing interest of the story of King Arthur to persons of all ages, we present our readers with an ideal sketch, from the pencil of J. Gilbert, of "Christmas at the Court of King Arthur."

By some historians Arthur is described as reigning in Britain about the beginning of the sixth century; he is said to have conquered Ireland, France, Denmark, and Norway, and was victorious in many expeditions against the Saxacens. By others his dominions were limited to the south and west of England and South Wales while his victories were restricted to the overthrow of rival kings within these bounds, repulses of the Picts and Saxons when they invaded his dominions, and a few incursions into Ireland. Probably round him, as around other heroes of still earlier ages, the deeds of many mighty men have gathered. But there must have been a real foundation on which to erect so grand a figure as the King Arthur presented to us by modern poets. Even if he did not found the order of the Round Table, but received it, as some say, with a hundred knights, as an institution of his father Uther, still, it is acknowledged that he stamped upon it that character of nobleness which made it famous.

The Order of the Round Table, as designed by Arthur, was indeed a grand conception—Tennyson makes the King thus explain his motive in establishing the order and recount the oath :—

For when the Roman left us, and their law
Relax'd its hold upon us, and the ways
Were filled with wrong, here and there a deed
Of prowess done redressed a random wrong.
But I was first of all the Kings, who drew
The knighthood-errant of this realm and all
The realms together under me, their Head,
In that fair order of my Table Round,
A glorious company, the flower of men,
To serve as model for the mighty world,
And be the fair beginning of a time.
I made them lay their hands in mine and swear
To reverence the King as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their King.
To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it;
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity;
To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
And worship her by years of noble deeds,
Until they won her; for, indeed, I knew
Of no more subtle master under heaven
Than is the maiden passion for a maid,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought, and nimbleness of wit,
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man.

Or, in the less musical prose of the chronicle, stripped of its antique guise, "Then rose the King and spake to all the table round, and charged them to be ever true and noble knights; to do neither outrage nor murder, nor any unjust violence, and always to fire treason; also, by no means ever to be cruel, but to give mercy unto him that asked for mercy, upon pain of forfeiting the liberty of his court for evermore. Moreover, at all times, on pain of death, to give all succour unto ladies, gentlewomen, and young damsels; and lastly, never to take part in any wrongful quarrel for reward or payment; and to all this he swore them knight by knight. Then he ordained that every year they should all come before the King, wherever he might appoint the place, and give account of all their feats, and wanderings, and adventures of the past twelve months. And so, with prayer and blessing and high words of cheer, he instituted that most noble order of the Round Table, whereto the best and bravest knights in all the world sought afterwards to find entrance and admission."

It is one of these annual gatherings that our artist has represented on pages 629-631. The knights are assembled, the banquet has been discussed, and in presence of the mighty Queen and lovely ladies of her court the "feats, and wanderings, and adventures" have been recounted, and Arthur calls on them to swear, anew and together, the oath that each had taken singly on admission. Then the Knights of the Round Table, rising solemnly and drawing forth the blades, bared only in defence of right or in redress of wrong, swear on the hilt of each, which is a cross, to be faithful to their oath and to the King. So solemn is this act that even the jester leaning on the back of Arthur's chair has dropped his bauble, feeling this is no time for folly, and the privileged dwarf sets down the flask and holds the unfilled goblet to regard the knightly circle and the glorious King. Nor let our readers think the heralds on horseback out of place in Arthur's hall, for many times history records how messengers and ladies in distress and stranger knights rode in where Arthur sat at banquet, and had audience there.

Those who believe in Merlin's prophecy of the future sovereignty of Arthur's race suppose that the royalty of Britain was restored to the Cymrian Kings through the house of Tudor; from the accession of which house may indeed be dated the cordial amalgamation of the Welsh with the English, and the rise of that power over the destinies of the civilized world which England has since established.

BIRDS IN WINTER.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

HE birds have been called God's Messengers ever since that old and holy time when the prophet Elijah, waiting for his evening meal, saw the broad-winged ravens painted on their dark upon the golden sunset, which flooded with glory the brook Cherith,* by which he knelt. King David, in his Psalms, makes mention of the birds that built about the tabernacle, and says, "The sparrow hath found an home, and the swallow a nest for herself where she may lay her young, even Thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God." The Saxon ancestors called those birds that built about the churches God's Birds, and held them as sacred for posterity. Those who cherished and reared their nests against the temples

erected by David and Solomon. High up in the very centre of the roof may still be seen an open window to one of the round churches, which is called the Birds' Window, and was placed there by the pious builders, so that the birds might enter and be sheltered from the severity of winter. The swallows, with all the other ornamental woodwork under the pinnacled gables may still be seen in a few of those old timbered tenements which our forefathers built for posterity. Those who sit in the old high heavy window, hooded by the quaint scrollwork that threw a cool shadow on the casement, could see the swallows come in and go out through the openings, and watch them feeding their young and sitting peacefully on the nests which they had built within arm's-length of such as sat in the low wainscoted apartment looking at them. And our God-fearing forefathers would gladly point out the birds to their children how the Good Shepherd, in His Sermon on the Mount, left the birds to their care, when he said, "They sow not, neither do they reap nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." And, so taught, the children would not send away empty the little robin when he alighted on the snow-covered window-sill, nor turn a deaf ear to the chirp of the sparrow when he came upon the floor the housetop which Winter had whitened. Mankind walked nearer to God when, in their unshaken faith and simple-heartedness, they believed the birds were sent to them as messengers of love. Hence it was that they were doing His service when they attended to the wants of "the least of these."

We read of winters so severe, even within the last century, that nearly all the small birds perished. There were very few robins, wrens, linnets, or larks seen the following spring, and it was the end of summer before many young birds appeared. Numbers found their winters thousands of birds were picked up frozen to death, for all the rivers were ice-bound, and it was so cold that the oil was frozen in the street-lamps, so they could not be lighted. Even the cows and oxen were left in darkness. Freezing showers often fell during those hard old winters, coating everything they touched with clear bright ice, even the plumage of the birds; while the hedgerows and berries showed as if they were under glass, and the moss and lichen looked like jewels inclosed in crystal cases. Though we have seldom such severe winters now, we rarely does one pass over without having a week or two, and causing the ground to be as hard as stone. How do the small birds live during these severe frosts, especially such as do not appear to have any means of shelter? It is easy to show that, even if the weather be so severe as to freeze the very life out of them, food can be found in abundance, and that for want of food alone they never perish.

There are millions of leaves under our broad, old hawthorn hedges, amid which insects are to be found in every stage of existence, and these the frost rarely reaches. In the woodland districts the leaves would overtopped by tall trees, it is the same; and if you force a way through these close-woven barriers in winter and examine the leaves that lie so thickly at your feet you will see that the birds have been rummaging for food. You can tell at a glance where the woodcock has been feeding, through his neat way of turning over the leaves, as he places one on his right and another on his left all the way he goes, never varying, and so makes himself quite an ornamental walk through his feeding-ground. There are loads of berries on our privet and holly hedges, of hips on our hawthorns and wild roses, besides a number of berry-bearing shrubs, which would make quite a catalogue of names. Under the gorse-bushes, that grow amongst the rough heaps of dry brown spines, which not only harbour insects but afford warm shelter to the birds, and are much frequented by our finches and linnets throughout the winter. Nor would the dry stalks of our tall ragwiable rivers penetrate very deep into these sheltered places, where the dry leaves lie layer above layer and never seem cold to the touch. There are myriads of insect-eggs on the bark of the bush, or hedge, to foliage that never falls, and these the birds find out and devour; and well would it be if our gardeners looked a little more closely to the few birds which remain on the trees and bushes at end of winter, for they will be found covered with squares of insect eggs, all glued so close together that it is difficult to force the point of a fine needle between them. Amid numerous hanging mosses, grass, in the open hollows of no end of weeds and reeds, in decayed wood, in the thatch of stacks, dwellings, and outhouses, insects are concealed, and seeds are to be found which are only visible to the sight of birds. We see them searching every hole and cranny in old walls holding on by their claws and the pressure of their tails, and can fancy that the sight of their sharp, flashing eyes must be as startling a to the poor insects they fasten upon as the bulls-eye of a policeman's lantern is when turned upon a concealed felon. In farmyards, in places where cows and horses are fodderned, and every year's dry foliage and herbage the birds find food that we know nothing of. Watch some bird busy pecking, then kneel down and examine the, ground closely, and all you find will be grit, sand, and loam—to your eye nothing else is visible: what else might be revealed can only be discovered through the aid of a microscope. The sight of birds is marvellous. We have seen them drop down like a stone upon an insect from such a height as in our eye would have rendered it as indistinct as a grain of sand on a gravel walk.

The birds pass two thirds of their time in mid-winter in sleep, during which they require no food; while during the long days they are moving about for at least sixteen hours. The same Providence which causes so many created things to hibernate during the period they would perish for want of food if awake, also provides rest and sleep for the birds, during which they feel no hunger, and renders the few brief hours of winter daylight long enough to gather a sufficiency of food before retiring to roost. Some birds feed only in the night, and it is becoming a question whether some few that are classed as wildfowl migrate at all, as their nests have been found by our watercourses. All the plovers, god-wits, coots, water-rails, the sheldrake, and teal are met with in summer; and, though they may shift from place to place, most of them, many think, remain with us all the year round, although they may move to every point of the compass.

Chief favourites of all our winter birds are the little robin. He never leaves us, but still sings the old year out and the new year in, as his forefathers did, centuries before a Christmas carol was heard. His beautiful red breast and the common hedge-sparrow are generally the only bits of warm colouring we see out of doors, where all the landscape is whitened with winter. He hops on the window-sill, leaving the print of his long claws in the snow, while he pecks through the pane with his bold black eyes, asking, in his way, for food, and will enter the room, after a few visits, if he is treated kindly. He has such winning ways that all the children love him, and would not harm him for the world, were he caught and placed in their hands. How delightful it is for the children to stand at the door and feed the birds in winter, to watch their shy habits, as they hover and sweep about until they reach the furthermost crumb; then they open their wings and are off in the twinkling of an eye! Throw up a few shovelfuls of earth in the garden, and there the robin is presently searching for all he can find, almost before our back is turned; or else he will perch, impudently, on the handle of the spade as we had left sticking in the mould, and singing away with all his might, as if trying how much space he could fill with his little throat and how far his song could be heard. Robins are known to live long together, either in spring or summer, except at breedingtime, but come every now and then, as if just to look on and say he is very comfortable. The robin comes again, like the swallow, family about him in their juvenile suits; and you must look very close at them to see a likeness, for they are too young to wear the red waistcoat of their parent. The robin is the only bird that will not quit it on in autumn, and be able to take a part in the carols their parents sing at Christmas around our ladies homesteads.

The hedge-sparrow is a constant visitor, and is but little more than a mile from either London Bridge, or Vauxhall, or any of the bridges that span the Thames between the two—we are visited by agreat number of birds in the course of the year. Numbers abandoned about the earth wall run to seed year after year, to tempt them, so that one or both are in flower and seed from February to November, unless the season be very severe. The hedge-sparrow comes again with family the year round: as the old ones bang on the spays until the new ones are nearly ripe. Wrens, robins, finches, titmice, and even the field-fare, sometimes remain with us during the cold months, are among the chief of our winter visitors, for the sparrows we have with us always. Year after year a blackbird builds, and sings, and rears its young about the garden, and a garden-tenant—a pair of thrushes—has clustered houses that hem in the open space in which we reside are filled with the music of the blackbird in spring. Robins come into our kitchen, and will pick up a crust out of a dog's dish with beside the beautifully-coloured goldfinches. As for the wrens, they are sticking up their tiny tails everywhere. It will not be so long ; for while we write our sentences we have counted a pair of wrens in the backyard walls, which have stood for at least two centuries. These and the huge, square, brick pillars, on which the quaintly-wrought iron gates swung in former times, are the only parts remain of the old Elizabethan mansion-house, which a wall divides from us, is but a thing of yesterday, compared with the crumbling barrier that surrounds us. And no lovelier thing, though unconscious of its beauty, can be found than the bright, dancing, golden-crested wren. Its nest, which may be powdered into dust between the thumb and finger—thousands of insects are concealed that furnish the birds with many a meal in winter, for the wrens are not the only ones that find out the nooks and crevices, and hanging flattened against the brickwork all day long. We allow none to be captured.

A thick, low-branched, broad-spreading japonica, that sends out thorns sharp as needles, and is long with fiery blossoms, before the leaves are green, is early spring, is the favourite playground of the little brown titmice. A pair of blackbirds, too, have built within a few feet of the window. Here they come to play in winter for the evening sports, when the door is opened, and again they come for crumbs. Their favourite game seems to be that of "Goody two shoes, grinder," as they continually chase one another "up stairs, down stairs, and in my lady's chamber." The robin is the most pugnacious bird of the shrub being the staircase. Our cat, Blondin—so called for his daring performance on the branches, never caring how high he climbs nor how low he comes—has been known to sit for hours on end on his feet when he falls—is confined within doors—when we can catch him—while the titmice go through their little performance. He is however, always released at night, and is then allowed to have his roam up and looks at the birds, swearing awfully, and switching his tail to and fro angrily all the time he watches them. Now and then, by escaping when the door is opened, and again during the game of "catch me who can," for they scamper off, like a parcel of children who are in mischief at the sight of a policeman, the instant they see Blondin. As for the robins and wrens, they seem to like that stunted shot-out of the broad old holly hedge, when they see him, well knowing that he will not follow them there, as there are myriads of sharp spines to prick his nose and paws, and make him cry out for help. Sometimes Blondin brings in a poor little palpitating bird, and looks up at us as if he expected to be stroked for so savage an outrage; but we have a dear little nurse who takes the bird away from him and gives him a "good talking to," and threatens that he shall have no supper. But, somehow, by rubbing against her, purring, and climbing up her back to sit on her shoulder, he manages to get into favour again; and when we see him lying coiled up on her knee just before bedtime, we know that he is forgiven, and has had his supper.

For the vegatill there is always something to be found about the fountain under the pump, as the ice is broken every morning, for the birds to drink, and the water falls around it, and where it is full, making the ground moist; and there the black winter gnats indulge in their dance if there be only a gleam of sunshine that lasts for a few minutes. He goes striding about, as if he turned his footsteps to the sugging of his beautiful long tail; for he never hops as if his legs were too short, but always runs, and has a very "neat foot foremost," like the gentlemanly bird he is, though his colour is like that of the mischief-loving magpie, who also remains with us all the year round. We have a great number of starlings that roost about the ground, and very pretty they look with their beautifully-marked plumage; and there is something very peculiar in that long, clear whistle, which is heard every minute or so while they remain, and seems to be sounded as the signal of danger and caution.

As for sparrows—like mice, they follow man wherever he goes. They are our greatest plagues. They eat up all the early seeds we sow in February; then begin with the peas the very instant they pop out of the ground. We catch them thieving in winter; and when we drive them off the seed-beds they fly no further than one of the walls, where they perch all of a row, and are down again and busy pecking before we pass under the elder-bower. They are born thieves, and we do believe often fight in winter only to keep themselves warm. Nor do they mind taking possession of one another's nests. When the rightful occupier returns, the sparrow in possession pokes out his head from under the eaves and pecks at him; if that does not drive him away the intruder turns out, and then they have to fight for it, and a pretty row they make while they fight—no doubt calling one another all the bad names they "can lay their tongues to." Sometimes one sparrow gives another such a thrashing that we do not see him about us for a day or two, and have no doubt that he is confined to his bed under the eaves. The little wrens sit in the hedges huddled up like balls of feathers on a cold day, and, but for their tiny tails sticking out, would seem quite round. Then there is ever heard that low, pleasing note, as if they were talking to themselves while perking their heads aside, and stopping every now and then for a moment or two, as if considering whether they have hunted the spray well from which they have just hopped down, to left anything in it that is worth while going back again for.

The golden-crested wren has, we have seen, though he visits the gardens about Camberwell and Dulwich in winter. He is the very smallest of all our British birds, and a perfect beauty he is, too, with his orange-coloured crest, bordered with a short bib black on a windy day, like the long feathers in a lady's bonnet. He likes to go hopping and pecking about in our shrubberies among the evergreens in winter, but never approaches near our house. Nightgoes at any other season of the year; and, though he weighs but eighty grains, and his body is very little larger than some of our big humble-bees, he remains with us all the year round, even if the winter be cold enough to kill him, as if he preferred laying down his little bones in his native land to carrying them over the sea as so many of our larger birds do. Lizards, which are tame, miniature cage-prisoners, have been us, though they shift their quarters to every point of the island in winter, the young birds being generally together and the old ones keeping in flocks. In winter we have chaffinches in our gardens, no clean, that when they rise suddenly the pure white of their feathers is almost as startling as a flash of lightning. There is a neatness about their plumage which seems to be shared with the dirty sparrows, as if they prided themselves in keeping their feathers clean, and were always fit to be seen at any time. We frequently startle them from the celery trenches, where they feed; it is oftentimes disturbed in midwinter, Some say the females migrate, while the males remain behind; but this has not been proved; and it is common among the finches for the males to be left in winter and fly in quarter flocks, shifting about from one part of our island to another; and this cannot be called migration as the meaning is understood by naturalists.

The blackbird, thrush, and magpie never leave us, and may frequently be seen at times scarcely more near to our habitations in winter, Like the raven and rook, they build very early—often long before there are any signs of the return of spring about the fields and hedgerows. A little practice will distinguish the male blackbird from the female until the second year, when the colour of his beak begins to the that rich orange hue which caused our old poets to give him the name of Golden-bill. The female thrush are the "cunel-cock, merle, and mavis" of our old ballad poetry. Very often, if in the winter be mild, they may be heard singing at the beginning of February. Nature has provided for all kinds of calendars of their songs having been heard at the close of January. To catch the sound and sweetest notes of the blackbird the listeners ought to be concealed about a hundred yards from the dusky singer is stationed, and then he will confess that the nightingale has nothing to confidences as that "dying strain," nor any other bird, we believe, except the little linnet, who has a sweet, soft, and outburst as he warms his nerves, Many a servant-maid sent into the shed on some errand—for wood, or to scour the knives—has been in a dark winter day has uttered a shrill scream like the sound of a trumpet and rushed back into the farmhouse pale with fear, believing that she had seen something evil when the blackbird flew out. Naturally he is fond of thickets and solitary places, loving to build in dark fir plantations, and it is rare to see more than two or three blackbirds together, for they never fly in flocks like starlings.

Many a nest does the wakeness of winter reveal, in spots where we searched for them in vain during the bird-nesting season, standing out now so prominently that the boughs and hedges to be made us wonder that they could ever escape our eyes. But spring and summer had then drawn closely their green curtains over what are now the

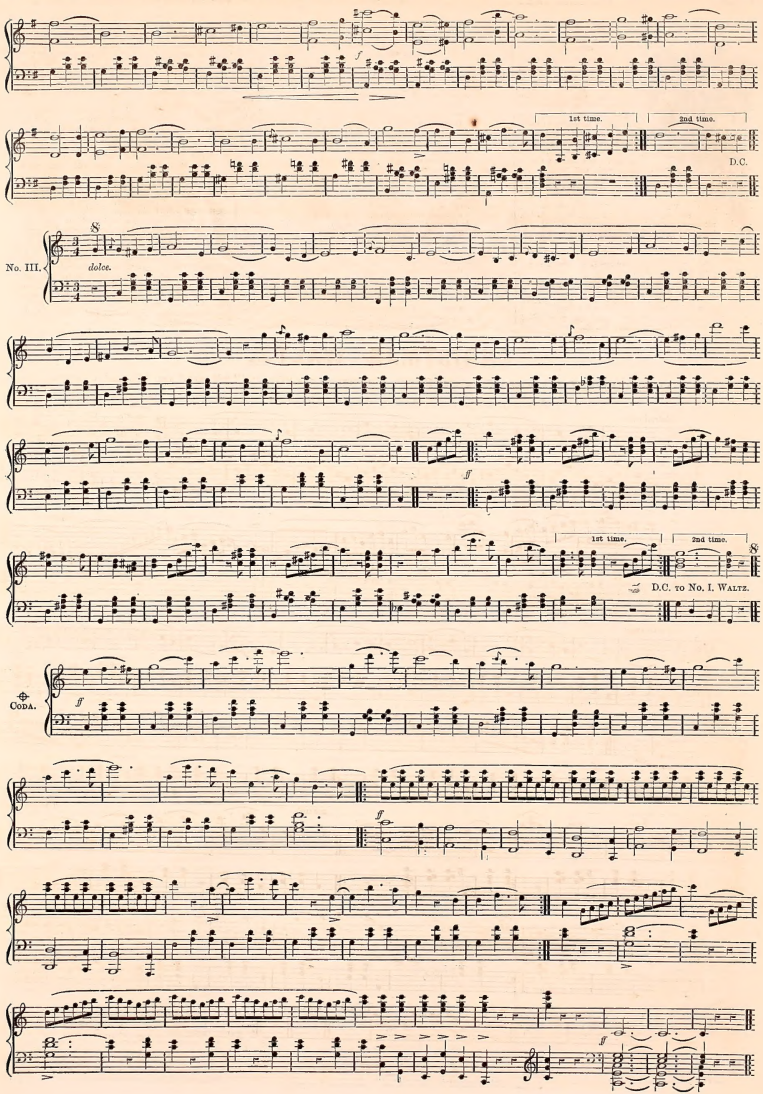


CHRISTMAS WALTZ.

By DANIEL GODFREY, Bandmaster Grenadier Guards, Composer of the "Guards'," "Mabel," and "Hilda" Waltzes.

(*Written expressly for the Christmas Number of the "Illustrated London News."*)




1st time.
2nd time.
D.C.
No. III.
dolce.
1st time.
2nd time.
D.C. TO NO. I. WALTZ.
CODA.

A PAGE OF NONSENSE FOR CHRISTMAS.

EASY METHOD FOR AWKWARD MINUTES.

(Advice to Young Gentlemen at Christmas.)



HAT quarter of an hour before dinner, most awkward fifteen minutes! At this season of jollifications, when there will be so many large parties and therefore so many fifteen-minuters to eke out as pleasantly as possible before dinner, we cannot do better than suggest for dinner-out in general an easy method of making themselves agreeable to one another. And herein we do a charitable work, well fitted for the genial Christmas season. We will suppose that dinner is late, and everyone bored.

Wait for a silence. Wait until you hear some one—perhaps a lady—give a little cough. This is not meant for a signal, but be sure that *is* the unintentional cue for some one to venture upon an observation.

For situation, plant yourself next to an appreciative though somewhat bashful young man. This will show you up to advantage. Let this useful personage be on your left.

On your right you must be bounded by a lady of about twenty-eight. By-the-way, you will never find any lady older than this, as on the line of a lady's age there runs only an express train, stopping at no intermediate stations between twenty-eight and forty.

To this young lady address yourself; depend upon your bashful boundary for appreciation of humour, and talk to him when the female interest is otherwise engaged.

Now, then; all in to begin!

Yourself (addressing the young lady, after the preliminary cough from somebody else). Have you seen that article on the "Antiquity of the Pantries" in the *Pantheon* this week?

Miss Twenty-eight (giving herself time to deliberate on her answer). On what?

Yourself (feeling sure that whatever her answer is you'll be able to talk on the subject with providence). On the "Antiquity of the Pantries." It's in the *Pantheon*.

Miss Twenty-eight (who has seen this periodical lying on a friend's table). I've only just been able to give a glance at it; nothing more.

Yourself (perfectly confident). Ah! you *should* read it. Most interesting. *(Turning suddenly to* BLUSHER, *the young man on the left)* You've seen the article, haven't you?

Blusher (taken aback). What article? *(recollecting that he has been listening to the conversation, answers himself).* Oh! in the *Pantheon*. No!

Yourself (smiling, just to encourage BLUSHER, *and to get him in limping order ready for your great joke that's coming presently, N.B. Always put your audience in a good humour with themselves).* Ah! I thought you'd have read it *(Turning to* MISS TWENTY-EIGHT). He has a curious theory about the horse.

Miss Twenty-eight (not at all certain of what's coming). Indeed!

[BLUSHER *puts his hands in his pockets and listens sideways on his chair.*

Yourself (looking gradually up to the trump). Yes, a very curious theory. The *Pantheon* says that the horse existed contemporaneously *(Cough and say it's a cold)* with the Pantheon—BLUSHER *appreciates it, and will copy the whole proceeding at his next party*)—contemporaneously with the mammoth. But at different epochs they were horses of different colours.

Miss Twenty-eight (wishing that she had some one else to talk to, but with a sweet dread of your great learning and research). How very curious!

[BLUSHER *takes his hands out of his* POCKET, *and is heard to mutter something like "Ya; very curious." He finishes, however, with a very slight laugh. General remark, although another conversation is going on, is attracted towards this accustomed centre, as being a subject on which it is profitable to converse.*

Two or three other People. Very curious!

Lady of the House (where was that did you say, Mr. Eweserle? *Yourself (thus addressed).* In the *Pantheon*. TOBYN writes the article, I believe.

Second People (who never heard of TOBYN *before).* Indeed!

Yourself (seeing that you've now got everybody). Yes, TOBYN says—It's just like TOBYN to say so, you know, he always writes in that trenchant style—TOBYN says that a horse of one colour was made for one period, and succeeded by a horse of quite another colour in a second period; and so on.

[BLUSHER *thinks he's heard the expression "Horse of quite another colour" before somewhere, and laughs at it by mistake for a joke.*

Everybody (with a pleased manner, and looking from one to the other). Um—um—um!

Yourself (coming to the point and addressing MISS TWENTY-EIGHT). By-the-way, I heard a good riddle on that very subject.

Miss Twenty-eight (condescendingly coming down from geology to conundrums). Yes!

Yourself (casually and impressively). You see, TOBYN's idea is that one family of horses occupied the first period, and when that was finished the second family appeared in the next period.

Everyone (anxiously, and thinking of dinner, which is very late). Yes!

Yourself. Well, this is the riddle *(seeing a slight appearance of weariness on somebody's face, you add),* and a very clever one, too, made at the Derby, it is—What was the colour of the second horse, according to TOBYN's theory?

Somebody (repeating the riddle wrongly).

Yourself (correcting him). No! No! You've not quite got it. *(Repeat it.)*

All (at different times). Give it up!

Yourself (carefully). The question is, What, according to TOBYN's view, was the colour of the Second Horse? Well, the answer is this: When the First Race was over the second horse was *Done.*

[Everybody begins to think about it.

Enter SERVANT.

Servant. Dinner's served'm.

[Exeunt GUESTS, amused; and the LADY OF THE HOUSE blessing your concern for her powers.

CHARADES.

1.

My *First* within a pleasant book
By Dickens you will find;
My *Second* and my *Whole*, alas!
Too often are combined.

2.

My *First* is heard in lordly halls,
And often in the villa;
Sometimes it tells of morning calls,
Sometimes when folk are ill. A
Pleasant sound it is to hear
On holiday and high day.
Sometimes it makes John Thomas swear,
And Cornet bless my Lady;
Sometimes it scares sweet dreams away,
Sometimes to sleep invites us;
Sometimes it brings us bills to pay,
So saddens and delights us.
You lambkins sporting in the meads,
You grunters now from my free,
As much unlike as dice and beads,
My *Second* will supply me.
And when it GIRLS the ploughman snuffs,
Pervading all his cottage,
He quite forgets hard fortune's ruffs,
Nor covets Esau's pottage.
My *Whole* has many a wanderer blest
On snow and marsh and dreary;
And giv'n his limbs the strength of rest,
As though he'd ne'er been weary.
When talewart hinds, their labour spent,
About my First were throwing;
Till not an imp, on mischief bent,
Dare wait the bold cock's crowing.

3.

Rome's patriot bird (all honoured be its nest!),
Were't goose or gander, doth my *First* suggest.
Though meaner subjects have with it allied,
Yet English countries boast of it with pride.
My *Second* wakes the memory of a name
Emblazoned still with mythologic fame—
Of one whom death (to Jove's regret) has mourned
And rugged satyrs wept for him inurned!
My *Whole* the blazing pyre of coal and wood,
Like truest metal hath—*Sterling*!—withstood.
More holey growing; grant when time hath past,
No doglike end await it at the fast!

4.

My *First* we now need would be without,
Yet make a dreadful noise and rout
When with it we're presented;
And though, with such, no gain gain
There comes its modicum of pain,
We grow at last contented.
Then when my *Second* we make our store
We feel it an uncommon bore
And spend our gold in vain, Sir.
And when my *Whole* we've made, we all
Lament to think that great and small
Will come and come again, Sir.

5.

My *First*, I confess, is the strangest of things,
Like a marionette, it depends upon strings.
Quiescent at times, it will lie anywhere,
Then wake as though mad as the maddest March hare.
And make such a noise with its fuming and fuzing
As though a steam blowbottle near you were buzzing.
My *Second* also is a wonder indeed,
In fact, there is NOTHING which can it exceed;
And if on the cross of St. Paul's you were seated,
To be seen by your friends, I've no doubt you'd be greeted
As having attained to a place where no less
Than my *Whole* could correctly be found to express.

6.

Happy is he who never yet hath found
My *First* where he hath given his trust or love;
Hath ever marked it in the world around,
Save in the enduring realms that reign above.
'Tis with us when we buy our daily meal,
Paying full fourteen-pence a pound for steak,
Taking no credit where we can get deal,
And finding ready cash no difference make,
It clings about us at the closing year.
'Tis found in faded lot and withered store.
We feel it must be sought, Old Christmas near—
When midnight waits, discordant, break our dreams,
Until with envy we, almost, regard
Our *Second* taking his sub-aqueous nap,
Doubtless, "full fathom five," his sleep not marred
By Christmas-boxer—giving nay for nay.
Yet is he not secure: a tempting hook
May lure him soon from out his slimy bed;
And, in the hands of some terrestrial cook,
He may my First discover, though he's dead.
No! let "Time's whirligig" its troubles bring—
I would not be my *Whole* for anything.

7.

My *First* you'll find on the blue, blue sea,
And the glancing river also;
But you'll heed it not if you were with me
When my *Second* we went for to do.
My *Whole* you'll find, if you goes it aright,
In the name of the wickedest bird
Of which any poetry-man did write,
Or of which anyone has heard.

8.

Once in a hundred years the sloe blooms.
Once in a hundred years my *First* appears.
My *Second* lies within a thousand tombs,
And all in a million bonds my *Whole* appears.

[The Answers to these Charades will be given in our Next Number.]

THE GAME OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

"A CAPITAL game entitled the 'Picnic' appeared in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS some few Christmases ago, and has served to pass pleasantly many hours at juvenile parties," wrote Jack Tickler to me, in answer to a letter begging him to suggest some mode of indoor recreation; "and I have thought," he continued, "that by changing its title and calling it THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, a laughable and interesting game might be constructed on the old model. The mode of proceeding should be as follows":—

The players should sit round the room and each assume the name of some animal.

One must stand in the centre of the circle and tell a story of the adventures of the animals inhabiting the iron cages at the Regent's Park Gardens. At the mention of any animal's name he or she who represents it rises from his or her chair, turns round twice, and imitates the roar, growl, bark, squeak, or cry of the creature named.

As the mention of the word "feeding-time" all must change places; and at the word "Zoological Gardens" all make their several noises simultaneously.

1. The Lion roars. 2. The Bear growls. 3. The Tiger snarls. 4. The Hyena laughs. 5. The Dog barks. 6. Cockatoo cries "Cockatoo!" 7. The Parrot exclaims "Pretty Poll!" 8. The Monkey chatters. 9. The Cat mews. 10. The Snake hisses.

The narrator should tell his story after this fashion:—

In a large forest in the centre of Africa there resided a very fine Gorilla, the pride of his parents and the envy of his fellows. At an early age he took it into his head that he should like to travel and see the world; so one fine morning he left his parental abode and sallied forth in search of adventure and instruction. After undergoing many wonderful escapes from the rifles of naturalists he arrived safely in England, and was rather crestfallen when he found himself chared by the police and seized by brick-throwers whenever he made his appearance in the public streets.

Having determined, therefore, not to venture out until "the evening shades prevailed," he upon one occasion strolled into the Regent's Park, and, to his surprise and joy, heard the roar of the Lion (*Roar*), the snarl of the Tiger (*Snarl*), and the merry laugh of the Hyena (*Laugh*). "Ah, ah!" he thought, "my lay is 'feeding-time'" (*All change seats*). "But no, it is long past the hour, the keepers are asleep, the gates are locked, and the caged creatures are only bemoaning their fate. I will pay them a visit," and, without stopping a moment to think, the Gorilla bounded along the broad path and was soon at the Can-get-into-it Gate. He crawled to the top of the lodge, and in a few seconds was inside the Zoological Gardens (*All imitate various animals*).

He then entered the lodge, and found the keeper had gone to bed and left the keys of the cages in the window-sill. Selecting these them, and ran as fast as he could to the cage inhabited by the Lion and Lioness (*Roar*). "Good evening to your Majesties. Would you like to stretch your limbs to-night?" So saying, he unlocked the door, and the Lion and Lioness (*Roar*) bounded out of their den, and wagged their tails with delight. The Gorilla next stopped at the cage occupied by the Bengal Tiger (*Snarl*). "How do you do, my Nabob? Come out and show your beautiful skin to the moon in the Zoological Gardens" (*All imitate*). Without waiting for a second invitation the Tiger (*Snarl*) sprang out, his eyes flashing with pleasure. The Gorilla then paid a visit to the Bear (*Growl*). "Good evening to you, my furr'iest," he pleasantly remarked as he released the pole-climber. "Come out and have a trot." The Bear (*Growl*) almost danced for joy at his release from captivity. The next call the man monkey made was at the Hyena's abode (*Laugh*). "Hallos! my hysterical party," he said, flinging open the door, "Come out and laugh over your previous imprisonment." The Hyena (*Laugh*) absolutely shrieked with laughter at his good luck, and felt happier than he ever did at Feeding-time (*Change places*). A Wild Dog (*Bark or Howl*) that nearly howled away its voice was cheered by the Gorilla, and also a Wild Cat (*Mew*) was unchained by the African stranger. On passing the Monkey-house (*Chatter*) he heard a deal of chattering, so he thought he would pay his cousins the Monkeys (*Chatter*) a visit. His entrance was greeted with a multitude of hideous noises, supposed to indicate cheers of welcome, an impression prevailing it was Feeding-time (*All imitate*). He released the Monkeys (*Chatter*) and proceeded to the bird-room; the Cockatoo (*Cockatoo*) and the Parrot (*Pretty Poll*) were soon released, and flew from tree to tree in the Zoological Gardens (*All imitate*) shrieking and talking. He then visited the snake department, and presented the freedom of Great Britain to the glass-encased Rattlesnake (*Hiss*). Then the Lion (*Roar*), the Tiger (*Snarl*), the Bear (*Growl*), the Hyena (*Laugh*), the Dog (*Bark or Howl*), the Cat (*Mew*), the Cockatoo (*Cockatoo*), the Parrot (*Pretty Poll*), the Monkey (*Chatter*), and the Snake (*Hiss*), headed by the Gorilla, took their leave of the Zoological Gardens. (*General imitation.*)

Away they marched, and did not make a halt until they arrived at the top of Primrose-hill. The Gorilla then bade the released animals sit down in a circle, and thus addressed them:—"Beasts and Beastesses—Freedom in a grand thing." I propose, therefore, that you all unite in a body, take possession of London, and free yourselves from the restraint imposed upon you by the directors of the Zoological Gardens" (*General imitation*).

"We shall be as free as the mountain air," said the Wolf-dog (*Bark or Howl*).

"And talk to whom we like," added the Parrot (*Pretty Poll*), backed up by the Cockatoo (*Cockatoo*).

"Then, friends," said a Monkey (*Chatter*), "we will cast off our chains for ever."

"How about the street boys?" asked the Tiger (*Snarl*)

"Or the police?" chimed in the Cat (*Mew*).

"Or the beadles?" laughed the Hyena (*Laugh*).

"And how am I to amuse myself?" growled the Bear (*Growl*).

"You can climb the lamp-posts all the week days, and the Nelson Column or the Monument on Sundays," sacarly answered the Parrot, (*Pretty Poll*).

"Silence!" roared the Lion (*Roar*), scurishing his tail, much to the annoyance of the Bear (*Growl*), who had fallen to sleep. "Silence, and listen to the King of the Zoological Gardens (*General imitation*). "Ask the Gorilla how he has fared in the civilised streets of London. Has he not been hunted, think ye? Has he not been brick-batted? chivied by ragamuffins? amused?"

"Unity is strength," said the Hyena (*Laugh*).

"Ay, but mind conquers strength," replied the Tiger (*Snarl*), and I am certain we cannot do better than return to our several dens before our morning Feeding-time (*Change places*).

"Well, then," angrily cried the Gorilla, "if you won't be free, take the keys and return to your dull, monotonous life at the Zoological Gardens" (*General imitation*). He then rushed down the hill, and left the animals to return by themselves... They found their way back easily, and lived happily ever afterwards in THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

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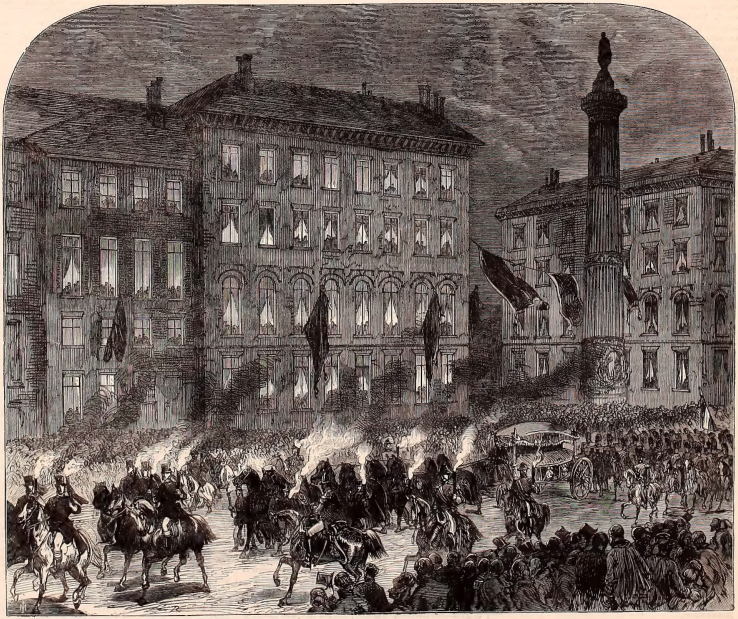
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1350.—VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

Not yet actually committed to the tomb of its predecessors, but within a span of its appointed term of existence, the year 1865 deserves a farewell notice. There have been many more memorable years in the present century—many that stand out more conspicuously as historical landmarks; and yet, perhaps, very few within whose limits the future philosophical exponents of the progress of our race will discover in greater abundance the germs of mighty changes. A.D. 1865, although in the main quiet, has not been characterless; and if, in passing, it has made less noise than some that went before it, there is room to doubt whether they will be found hereafter to have projected their influence much farther into the future than the year now about to close.

The hastiest glance at its meteorological phenomena may fitly precede a review of its political events. A long, lingering winter, followed by a sudden burst of almost summer splendour, placed the effects of both seasons in startling juxtaposition. An Italian sky and a blazing sun gladdened animal life before vegetable life had exhibited a single sign of renovation, and leafless hedgerows and trees in the beginning of April offered a strange contrast to the warmth of the air and the brilliancy of the light. Of course, the contrast did not last many days; for the meadows donned their mantles of verdure and the trees rushed into foliage with marvellous precipitancy. Thenceforward we had a long spell of real summer weather. August, however, the harvest month in this country, was unpropitious, and, to a considerable extent, the cereal crops were damaged by its untimely rains. But a glorious September followed, since which wet and occasionally boisterous weather has prevailed. Still, "the skyey influences," though for the most part pleasant to the senses, appear to have been unfavourable to health. Typhus not only held its own, but enlarged its borders. Cholera raged round the basin of the Mediterranean, effecting a temporary lodgment at Paris, and more than once threatening our shores. England happily escaped that scourge,



THE BODY OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS TAKEN INTO BRUSSELS BY TORCHLIGHT.—SEE PAGE 643.

But a fatal murrain, the end of which science does not even pretend to foresee, seized upon her herds. The appointment of a Cattle-Plague Commission, which is still active, testifies to the extent of the calamity that has befallen her; while the organisation of an International Commission, on the suggestion of Napoleon, to track the cholera home to its birthplace shows, in like manner, the depth to which that disease has stirred the apprehension of European peoples. We may be thankful that we have had the same year which witnessed an unusual amount of pestilence witness ed also the all-but-actual completion of that vast system of metropolitan drainage works, the sanitary effects of which it would be difficult to over-estimate.

The year, on the whole, has presented indications of social improvement as well as of commercial prosperity. The former will be found in a number of establishments more cosmopolitan and provincial, get up for the purpose of illustrating art and industry, and in the various institutions which have been inaugurated or developed for the elevation of the working classes. Of the latter, the buoyancy of the revenue furnishes, perhaps, the most incontestible proof. Through the channel opened by the recent removal of legal restrictions, capital has been rapidly finding its way into trading associations, and giving increased activity to manufacturing and mercantile enterprise. The cessation of the American war reopened a vast market for our goods, and perhaps the bountiful harvest of Canada told with additional force in favour of our exports. Would that we could have associated in connection with these cheering facts the completion of the Atlantic telegraph! The failure of that great undertaking, whatever may come of it hereafter, must be set down as one of the last misfortunes of the year. It will be a retrospect of our social and commercial history without its deep shadows. There have been monetary difficulties which, although temporary only and occasioned by sudden expansions of trade, have inflicted disaster on many, and have left their bank failures, of which that of Attwood and Co., at Birmingham, was the most conspicuous, which carried ruin into many households. And the year which opened with a promise of cheap beef to the hungry imported from the Argentine, closes with butcher's meat at so high a price as to put it almost beyond the reach of the working people.

The political character of 1865 has been formed mainly by Transatlantic events. It is not necessary to trace the water its history has been fuller of sensational passages than the best-written romance, carrying within it, moreover, an important moral. The last tidings which have reached us announce the adoption by three fourths of the States of the constitutional amendment "abolishing slavery throughout the Union, thereby stamping the "peculiar domestic institution" as illegal wherever United States law is administered to the inhabitants. How powerfully and positively this change will affect the future of the American Republic it would be rash to foretell; but its happy consequences will probably be felt long after the events which led to it have ceased to retain their hold upon national recollection. And yet what a series of startling facts it has to read to Congress, General Sherman's march through Georgia was within a few days of being completed—a feat to the accomplishment of which may be traced the sudden and irremediable collapse of the Confederacy. We also have to recapitulate the incidents which followed—the evacuation of Richmond, the surrender of General Lee, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the conciliatory policy of President Johnson—memory has not yet lost sight of the summits of intervening range of events, towering, as they do, high above the average level of the year's affairs. As they catch the eye of retrospection, awe overspreads the soul; and, as it turns from the past to the future, it breathes not a fervent prayer that the coming good may overtop the bygone evil.

The pervading tranquillity of the Old World during the whole course of 1865 offers a grateful contrast to the convulsions of the New. Continental Europe has basked in the sunshine of peace, and scarcely a whisper of uneasy apprehension has disturbed her repose. The interchange of visits between the crowned fleets of England and France fairly symbolised the general state of public feeling. Every nation has had, of course, its domestic anxieties in connection with its domestic obligations, but all of them have pursued their several real or fancied missions without being troubled by fear of external violence. Russia has denationalised Poland, and Prussia has appropriated the lion's share of the Duchies in entire freedom from international restraint. Austria, made wise by misfortune, has abandoned her Italian provinces without a struggle, and has inaugurated the more feasible project of securing the essential unity of the empire by giving satisfaction to its several parts. Even Turkey has entered on even tenour of her way, seeking increased strength from the development of her internal resources rather than from encroachments on the possessions of her neighbours. Italy, having recovered her seat of government to Florence and postponed for a while an armed assertion of her still unsatisfied territorial claims, has passed through the process of a general election, and is now encountering the severer ordeal of financial embarrassment. Sweden and Denmark have honestly and successfully reformed their respective Constitutions. Without going through the list of minor States, we venture to remark that, on the whole, the year 1865 has been a quietly beneficent one for Europe, and that statesmanship has, in most of its States, aimed at higher objects and displayed more wisdom than could be set down to its credit in former times.

Our own political career, meanwhile, has been of the most unostentatious but withal useful order. We, too, have had a dissolution and reconstruction of Parliament, but unaccompanied by any great popular excitement. The metropolis, Oxford University, South Lancashire, and Ireland furnished the chief memorable incidents of that constitutional struggle which is generally believed to have resulted in giving more marked ascendancy to Liberal opinions. The legislation of the year, however, has corresponded with the tone of feeling upon the treatment of pauperism. A splendid Budget providing for a remission of taxation to upwards of £5,000,000 would of itself have established the reputation of the Session; but, in truth, it was supported by a number of valuable, if less popular, measures. There has been a set-off to our gratification, as was to have been expected. To say nothing of the war in New Zealand, which seems to have settled into a chronic ailment—the Fenian folly has suddenly come to an end, amused us; and the courts of events in the island of Jamaica, in whatever light we may regard it, has humbled our pride, as well as dashed with disappointment nationally-cherished hopes.

The heart of our gracious Queen has had its times both of gladness and of sorrow during the year. The Princess of Wales has given birth to a son and heir-apparent, who has succeeded a husband elect—both which events will, no doubt, have contributed to her Majesty's happiness. The Royal visit to Coburg for the purpose of inaugurating the statue of the late Prince Consort, although accompanied by many saddening memories, yielded a kind of solemn satisfaction to widowed feelings. But the death of her venerable uncle, the King of the Belgians, threw open to her view the interior of the sepulchre once more.

Of a truth, the year which closes on the 31st of December men in the course of the last twelve months, Cobden, Lincoln, Palmerston, Leopold—each in his order a King among men—were called in 1865, in common with a host of lesser notabilities, to pay the debt of nature. As we are borne away on the wave into a new year, we respectfully waive to them our farewell, and pray to be strengthened by all that was noble in their example for the performance of our coming duties.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

THE Budget of the French Minister of Finance for the coming year has been published in the *Moniteur* and freely discussed by the Paris journals. As a matter of course, it has received with considerable favour, for it is impossible to ignore such a substantial measure of reduction as nearly one million sterling from the Imperial expenditure implies. Towards this amount the Minister of War contributes £560,000, the Minister of Marine £280,000, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works £72,000, the Minister of the Emperor's Household and Fine Arts £40,000, the Minister of Finance £240,000, and the Customs' department £56,000. This financial statement of M. Fould has been with us the single political topic of the week.

The King of Prussia arrived in Paris on Sunday. They were present at a state dinner at the Tuileries the other evening, to which all the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers were invited, a pleasant incident in regard to which was the presence of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, having their first formal introduction to what has really taken place. It is said to have been brought about in this wise. The Duke de Gramont-Caderousse, who is now married, and, when last seen, stayed and dined with the Emperor and Empress at *Saint-lo*. In a few days we may look for an official announcement concerning the France to his post of President of the Universal Exhibition of 1867, and it is tolerably certain he will be found at the Empress's side at the Imperial reception on New-Year's Day.

The "*Jour de l'An*" is at this moment the subject uppermost in the thoughts of the Parisians. The boulevards, with the usual display made by almost every "magasin" and "boutique" along their line, and the shops in the Palais Royal, become little astonishments to extend on the footpaths close to the curb, in which almost every conceivable article that can be produced in a cheap form is crowded, and such a point of attraction to be almost impassable. The more elegant shops are perfect studies in their way. Nothing but the very richest articles are allowed now to be displayed in the windows, and "cadeaux" for the toilet, the écritoire, and the work-table; articles of jewellery and bijouterie, "objets d'art," elegantly painted fans, gorgeous bonbonnières; splendidly-dressed dolls, rising in price from 50f. each: "livres de jour," the annual Parisian Devil's magnificent illustrated Bible has certainly pre-eminence, and those countless objects of luxury and fancy for which the world of the world the manes and uses of which it would be hopeless even to guess at. The foreign population of Paris on the "Jour de l'An" with a feeling of something like dread, for he knows too well the inroads it will make in his purse, and for days and almost weeks beforehand he is constantly being called upon to appoint his "étrennes" and is painfully civil to him. The concierge seizes every opportunity of thrusting his étrennes under your eye, and at his post next one pleasantly attentive, the postman seems determined to present him with an almost endless list. The dustman, perhaps, can be hardly remembers to have seen before are constantly raising their hats to him, and the cabmen, with a touch of their whips, seem to make boldness points to.

The literary soldes of the Sorbonne have been resumed, and are fashionable, although, it must be confessed, very dull entertainments. The gay portion of the wonderful Paris world goes to the theatre; Sorbonne over the water to listen to the driest professor on the driest subject. It was Professor Frank's turn a few evenings ago. This Professor has a peculiar way of expressing his not very lucid and earnest. He chose for his subject the right of making a will in its conditions under ancient society. He desired that it was a right, and that Sorbonne professor went on to show his auditory what would be the consequences if it were not. "Suppose," said he, "a man has a large geniture, Said the professor, "All the children would be under the dominion of the eldest born, the money would be monopolised, the younger brothers without patrimony; the boys would go, as they do in England, into the army, and the girls, as they do in Russia, pretty would run away and marry at Gretna Green!" So, according to the Sorbonne professor, English ideas refunded of their rights by our law of primogeniture are in the habit of running away to be married at Gretna Green. The students of the Sorbonne must be fast becoming authorities on the laws and customs of England and the English!

Jean Cognet, an old soldier, who died at Auxerres a few days ago, in his ninety-first year, was the first Knight of the Legion of Honour. In those times, when a few knights at least are made every day, when the *décoré* would fill an ordinary German principality, it is curious to be able to pick out the original, the first *décoré*.

The communal schoolmasters seem to have taken up the Government idea of classes for adults with great alacrity. That which is "inspired" by the Imperial Government is usually well looked after by Government subordinates. The ramifications of authority spread to the smallest communes. The sous-préfet has his eye on the schoolmaster, so that the préfets are enabled already to report to the Ministers of the Interior that 18,500 adult classes had been established in the list of April last, and that the number of them will have reached 23,000 before the close of the second year.

No custom among our neighbours surprises the uninitiated Englishman more than that of parading the private doings, the conversations, and the pecuniary condition of French authors and artists in the many gossip-journals of Paris. The *Figaro*, the *Grand Journal*, the *Vie Parisienne*, and the rest, Anne are packed with such revelations. M. Meurice's palace and M. Dumas's fabulous fortune, the indefatigable *chroniqueur* with master, MM. Paul Féval and Mery's recent conferences or lectures at the Salle Barthélemy, under the patronage of the Société des Gens de Lettres, have been an excellent opportunity for personal gossip. By-the-way, Paul Féval, in an article on readings by literary men, asks Mr. Thackeray *et cet chef*, and does justice to the elocutionary and dramatic powers of "Boz." As an example of the *chroniqueur* candour and *sans gêne*, however, I have seen nothing better of late than M. Albert Scloys's article in the *Grand Journal*, entitled "Borrowers." In this he relates, the material of which would be found to be plentiful in any European capital; but then in some countries writers would not have thus lifted the bedclothes from the long and lengthy of Rabelais and of the old Gauls; and then he would ramp round like a bear with a sore head. Towards Easter he made us a present of an album of caricatures of the "Labours of Hercules." We soon discovered that the child was the son of a respectable engineer; and he had come to the conclusion the will of his family: that M. Doré, while deploring the obstinacy of the little fellow, had no right to refuse him; and that they had a visit to M. Philipon, who, in order to convert the family by a practical argument, had said, "I undertake to make a man of him at a thousand francs from to-day." Six thousand francs! Two hundred and forty pounds sterling! M. Doré's income now appears to be that sum twenty times told, and he is still a young man.

SPAIN.

OPENING OF THE CORTES.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen opened the Cortes in person on Wednesday. In the Speech from the throne her Majesty said :—

My desire for peace has not been able to prevent the commencement of hostilities between this country and Chili, which had obstinately refused to Spanish subjects the reparation due to them during the time of the late difficulty. The Government will give an account to the Cortes of the progress of the war and of any negotiations which may take place in connection therewith.

Desirous of respecting the independence of the States of South America, founded on the ancient colonies of Spain, I have agreed to a treaty recognising the independence of San Salvador.

My relations with the other foreign Powers continue favourable.

Various reasons, originating in a desire permanently to promote the interests of the nation, have induced me to abolish the Royal Italian Legion; but this recognition cannot weaken those feelings of respect and devotion to the Holy Father manifested by the Spanish people, whom my firm intention is to watch over the rights of the Holy See.

The Minister is referring to the financial difficulties, spoke of the necessity of increasing certain taxes and reducing the expenditure in order to balance the expenditure with the revenue. A bill would be introduced with the object of extinguishing or liquidating the old and of reducing the floating debt. Various measures relative to the national domains would be presented for the consideration of the Chamber at the same time as the general Budget. Bills would also be laid before them tending to promote municipal liberty and to harmonise the interests of local administrations with the interests of the Government. A bill for the improvement of the slave trade in the Antilles would also be presented.

Her Majesty congratulated the army and navy, and concluded as follows :—

I am convinced that labour and production can never be developed where order and liberty do not exist My Government, without being unmindful of the attitude of political parties, will never consent to tolerate that anarchy, and will repress disturbances without cruelty, and will respect the law. I have in view economical alterations, relying upon your public opinions as represented by the Chambers.

The frigates Vadras, Almanza, and Trinidad are about to leave for the Pacific.

The diplomatic corps was received on Wednesday by the Queen. The Papal Nuncio, as senior member of that body, congratulated her Majesty on her return to Madrid.

BELGIUM.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, yesterday week, M. Rothomb (Right) brought in a report of the Commission upon the bill permitting the addition of the numeral II. to the name of Leopold in conferring the law. No member rising to speak, the bill was passed unanimously.

The Minister of Finance brought in a bill fixing the annual civil list of King Leopold II. at 3,300,000f. (£132,000) and granting an extraordinary credit of 700,000f. (£28,000) for the present year, to be devoted to repairing and furnishing the Royal palaces and castles. The bill was passed with one dissentient voice. The late King's civil list amounted to 2,700,000f.

At the sitting of the Senate on the same day general business was interrupted to refer the bill for the late King's civil list to the finance committee, and the bill upon the Royal style and title in sanctioning bills to the same end and justice. After reports of both being favourable, the Senate passed both bills unanimously.

ITALY.

On Thursday week the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Provisional Budget for 1866 by 173 against 21 votes, with an amendment reducing the period of its application from three to two months. It also approved the proposal of Signor Mancini for a Parliamentary inquiry into the public administration.

The Minister of the Interior subsequently announced that the Cabinet had tendered their resignation, which had been accepted by the King. General della Marmora also made a statement to the Senate. General della Marmora has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Parliament has adjourned to Jan. 15.

The Pope, on receiving the congratulations of the Cardinals on Christmas Day, replied, that God had never abandoned the Church in tempestuous times. His Holiness referred to time to time, and spoke in the storm on the Lake of Gennesareth. "At the present time," said his Holiness, Christ seems to be sleeping; but he will awake for the defence of the Church. The future is in the hands of God, and the triumph of the Church is inevitable."

The quarantine which was established on the Roman frontiers, on account of the cholera, has been abolished.

The brigand chiefs Capraro and Antonucci, with six of their followers, have surrendered to the Pontifical authorities.

The Earl of Clarendon has received from her Majesty's Consul at Rome a memorandum stating that various bands of brigands have descended from the Neapolitan territory into the Papal States in such numbers that the small amount of Papal troops (in the absence of the French) is evidently unable to contend successfully with them. These organised bands now extend from Viterbo to Frosinone. Three individuals are prisoners until they can be ransomed. This information is intended, doubtless, as a hint to English travellers.

AUSTRIA.

Both Houses of the Hungarian Diet paid their respects to the Sovereign in their corporate capacity, at the Castle of Buda, on Sunday week.

In the Lower House, on Wednesday week, Herr Carl Sanvinyayi was elected President, and Count Julius Andrassy first Vice-President. Both belong to the Deak party. On the following day Count Julius Andrassy delivered an inaugural address. He desired it to be understood by the western portion of the empire that the interests of Hungary were one with those of the empire, but that Parliamentary centralisation was opposed to those rights. He cautioned his hearers, however, not to leave in view in what they did the triumph of Hungary, but rather the interests of the empire. The sitting was then adjourned to the 10th of January.

DENMARK.

In the sitting of the Rigsdag, yesterday week, the bill for the reform of the Landsthing was finally adopted. It is to be submitted by the Constitution of the country, be passed in the two next Sessions of the Rigsdag before it becomes valid.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Constitutional reform adopted by the Diet of Stockholm has caused an excitement in Norway as well as Sweden. The King has himself sent the intelligence to the President of the Council of Norway in a telegram commencing with the words, "Honour to the Swedish people." The decision, however, was received with enthusiastic applause. An opinion is general that the reform will not stop at the Swedish Constitution, and that Norway will consent to revise the compact of union.

King Charles is to leave Stockholm for Christiania on Jan. 3. His Majesty will remain in Norway about three weeks, so as to return to the Swedish capital for the fête to take place on Jan. 26. According to the terms of the Constitution of Norway the King must make a stay in that kingdom every year.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from America to the 16th inst., brought by the City of New York steamer.

The House of Representatives has adopted the resolution concerning the admission of Southern members as amended by the Senate, but subsequently passed a resolution to re-open the question of admission against the South as the original one. A resolution indorsing the President's reconstruction policy was also adopted, but not acted on.

The Senate has considered the question of the admission of Southern members, and had persisted to close the discussion by the passage of the fiscr. Mr. Wilson's bill, declaring null all laws of the Southern States recognising any inequality in civil rights on account of race, colour, has been called up and discussed.

The Southern States having ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, it is now the supreme law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that Spain and Chili will not be permitted to bring pirate vessels into their ports.

The split in the Fenian camp is complete. The senate has impeached and deposed the president, O'Mahony, for malfeasance and misappropriation of funds, and had elected W. R. Roberts in his room. O'Mahony has refused to recognise the validity of the deposition, and both senate and president are supported by large bodies of the Fenian brotherhood. Roberts has issued a proclamation calling upon the Fenians to act promptly and smash up England. It is said that the Fenians have raised £40,000 for the purpose. Measures to monitor the members of the Fenian cabinet in splendour for some time, and scarcely leaving, one would think, to enable the Fenians to "smash up England."

Resolutions had been introduced into Congress, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring the annexation of the Mexican empire by France to be opposed to the declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to the American people, in the spirit of their institutions. The resolutions further require the President "to take such steps concerning this matter as will fully vindicate the recognised policy, and protect the honour and interest of the American Government." Both Houses have requested the President to furnish papers respecting Mexico.

There resolutions, it seems, stimulated the French Minister to action. He has opened a correspondence with Mr. Seward, and has patched his secretary to France for new instructions. It is rumoured that if the French Government accredit a Minister to Juarez, the French Embassy will at once leave Washington.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Telegrams anticipating the advent brought by the China mail announce that Sir Rutherford Alcock had set out on his way to Pekin. Some gun-boats had reached a position off the mouth of the river with vessels and captured one.

The British, French, and Dutch Ministers in Japan had attempted to obtain the Mikado's assent to the Treaty-ports treaties with European Powers, and to the opening of the ports and rivers to foreign trade, but the Mikado had persistently refused to open the ports, and the question was to be referred by the Ministers to their respective Governments.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From a Melbourne telegram of Nov. 28 we learn that the attempt to effect a compromise of the dispute between the Victorian Council and Assembly had been unsuccessful; for we are told that the Legislative Council had refused to accept the tariff, that the Assembly had made no appropriations, that Parliament had been prorogued, and that the Queen had been petitioned to recall the Governor.

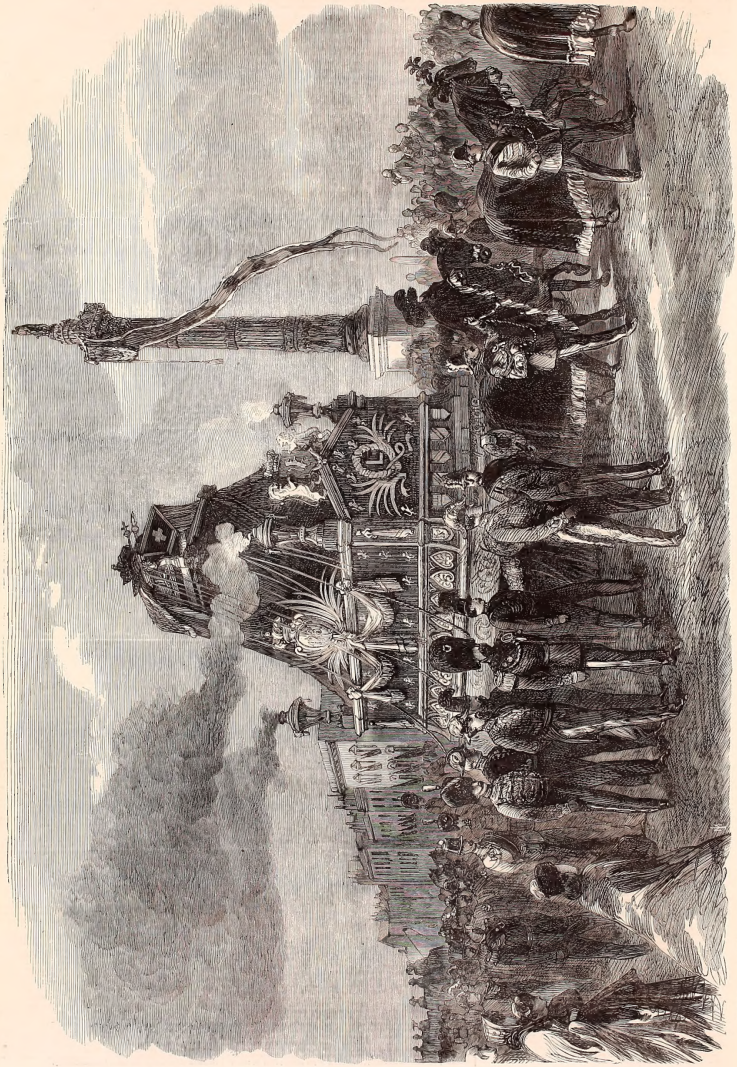
According to advices from New Zealand, the Maories have been successfully attacked in the Opotiki district, and Cawa pah captured.

A pension of £200 a year has been secured to the widow and daughter of the late Sir William Boulton, Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery.

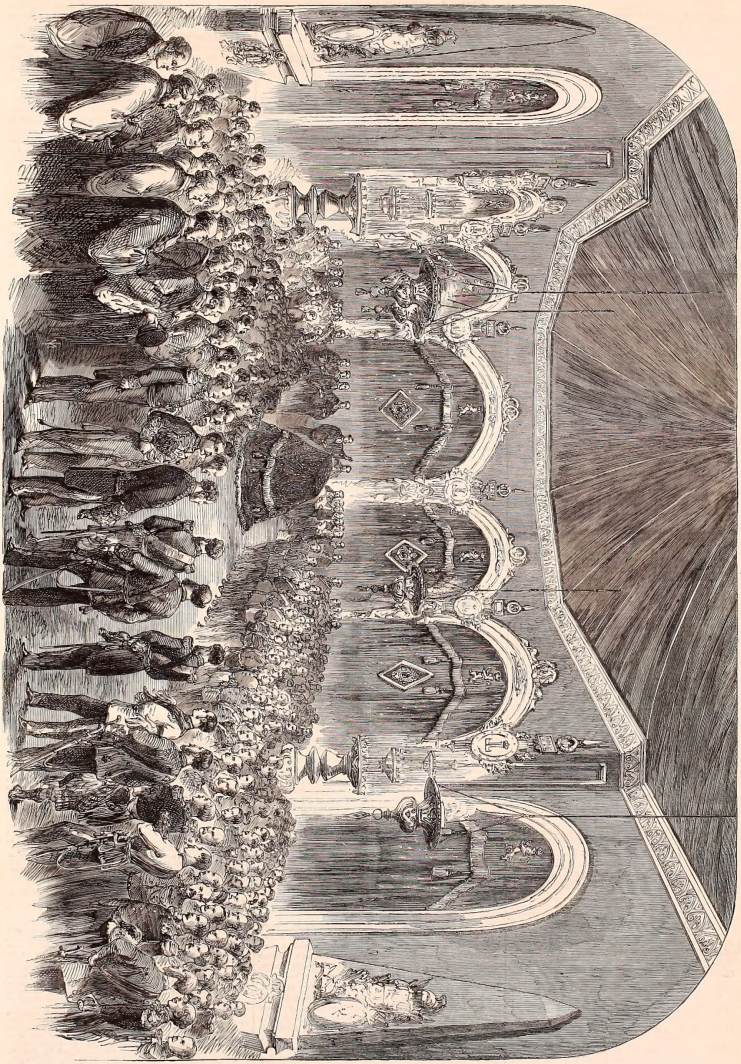
The report of the United States Secretary of the Navy reveals the ruinous state that has, so far as experience yet goes, knocks are built in that ordinary practice.

By a provision in a new Act of Parliament, which will immediately take effect, the compensation to be awarded to persons whose rights in the space in all matters relating to her Majesty's naval service, and the stores, purchase, and management relating to the same.

The Grand Marshal of the Court at Berlin has given notice to the public that on the occasion of the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise, the Prussian Government will not be told that the Legislative Council had refused to pass



FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS: THE FUNERAL CAR PASSING THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE DU CONGRÈS AT BRUSSELS—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS: THE BURIAL SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL AT LAEKEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., the wife of J. H. Sharp, Esq., Steel Cross House, near Tonbridge Wells, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 37A, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park, the wife of R. H. Wyatt, Esq., of Woodcourth Lodge, Surrey, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Mortimer House, Hanover-street, the wife of G. Douglas Pennant, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th inst., at 2, Buckingham Gate, Lady Hartopp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. James's Church, Aberdeen, by the Rev. A. H. Post, M.A., uncle of the bride, Gordon, Charlotte, third son of Gurney Thompson, Esq., of Fitzhendry, Aberdeenshire, to Grace, younger daughter of the late Thomas Frost, Esq., Hull.

On Oct. 24, 1865, by special licence, at the Cathedral, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, by the Very Reverend the Dean, John Rayne, Esq., Captain 18th Regiment, to Susan Amelia Graves Chisholm, daughter of Edward Chisholm, Esq., of Cape Town, and niece of the late Bishop.

On the 10th inst., at her residence, 32, The Royal-terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin, Isabella Jane, deposed by all who knew her, Anne, widow of the late Solomon Speer, Esq., of Ballyhaise, in the county of Cavan, and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Armstrong, Esq., in the 85th year of her age.

On the 20th inst., at Penn-hill, Poole, Dorset, Lieutenant-General G. R. Gowan, C.B., Royal Artillery), aged 71.

On the 23rd inst. (her birthday), at 28, Beversfield-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Caroline, the beloved wife of R. C. Hanam, Esq.

On the 16th inst., at Milton-next-Gravesend, Mrs. Gascoigne, aged 87 years.

On the 24th inst., at Croydon, Henry Isaac Blackburn Ivey, Esq., aged 58 years.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1866.

SUNDAY, Dec. 31, 1865.—First Sunday after Christmas. Sylvester, Bishop of Rome. Battle of Wakefield (Richard, Duke of York, killed). Lord Mayor (by Queen Margaret), 1460.

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866.—Circumcision. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Full moon 6h. 48m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 2.—Order of the Bath reorganised, 1815. Death of Dr. Andrew Ure, chemist, 1857.

WEDNESDAY.—Death of the great Marshal Luxembourg, 1695; and of Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of British Ceramics, 1795.

THURSDAY, 4.—Coronation banquet of the Five Months by Charles I. leads to civil war, 1642.

FRIDAY, 5.—Death of King Edward the Confessor, 1066; and of Catherine de Medicis, Queen of France, 1589.

SATURDAY, 6.—Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. Birth of Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and statesman, 1706. The Russians defeated by the Turks at Citate, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1866.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 30	2 12	2 54	3 36	4 18	5 0	5 42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 36″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.						WIND.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Rain.	Mean of 24 Hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Range.	General Direction.	Velocity.
	Inches.	°	%	0–10	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles per hour
13	29·715	37·1	89	4	9	9	0·000	41·2	46·2	36·2	90·0	30·0	10·0	N.	1·3
14	29·655	41·3	93·0	9·0	1	3·0	0·0	45·0	W.	1·03	0·00				
15	29·615	42·0	96·0	9·0	1	3·0	0·0	45·0	NNW.	NW.	1·03	0·00			
16	29·810	39·6	85·7	9·0	9	3·0	0·0	40·7	WSW.	W.	1·04	0·00			
17	29·900	37·2	79·0	9·0	9	3·0	0·0	44·1	---	W.	1·04	0·00			
18	30·045	36·2	80·0	9·0	9	3·0	0·0	38·7	47·2	W.	1·04	0·00			
19	30·277	42·9	89·8	9·0	9	3·0	0·0	44·6	50·5	SW.	1·04	0·00			

The following are the readings of the barometer, corrected for temperature and the mean of the three hourly readings, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.:

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	30·231	30·103	30·052	30·103	30·053	30·178	30·322
Temperature	42·0	39·0	36·67	37·67	40·33	41·33	42·0
Temperature of Evaporation	39·33	36·67	33·67	34·67	37·33	39·67	40·67
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	WNW.	WNW.	W.S.W.	W.	W.

THE ATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—MANAGERS, Messrs. E. Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven o'clock, a new Drama, entitled THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE; or, Beauty and Beauty, by Saturday, to be played every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Characters by Mrs. Stirling, Miss Heath, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Ada Swanborough, Mr. Charles Dillon, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Richard Purdon, Mr. Edward Price, Mr. Harry Jackson, and Mr. Augustus Braham. Preceded by a new and original Burlesque, entitled PANTOMIME, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled LITTLE KING PIPPIN (Mr. Frederick Robson), Queen Dowager (Mrs. Frederick Robson), Princess Rosetta (Miss Fanny Josephs), Prince Rupert (Miss Ada Swanborough), Minister of State, Surveyor and Taxgatherer, Warriors and Wenches are ensured by the fact of their being represented by Messrs. Harry Jackson, Augustus Braham, Edward Price, Richard Purdon, Misses Rosina Wright, Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Clara Meredyth, Miss Fanny Saville, Miss Hartopp (who has the honour of those popular Pedestrienne throwing a Double Somersault), Harry Boleno and Mr. Fred Evans. Scenery by Mr. Gates, Mr. Hemsley, and Mr. Pitt. Machinery by Mr. Dodd. Properties by Mr. Miller and Miss Louie Morgan. Gymnastics, Feats of Strength, &c., by A. S. and Lieutenant Saville, Jr. Dress Circle, 7s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Stalls, 5s. Commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Acting Manager, Mr. Chatterton. Performances on commencing Evening at Seven o'clock precisely, and terminate by Eleven o'clock. Box-office open from 10 till Five daily.

THE ATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern will have the honour of LORD DUNDREARY'S FIRST APPEARANCE on MONDAY, JAN. 1, and EVERY EVENING, after which Off-nights excepted) Saturday, during the month of January, the celebrated character of LORD DUNDREARY, by Mr. J. S. Finedel, under the more immediate sanction and GUIDANCE IN THE HAYMARKET.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven o'clock, the Performances will commence with the Equestrian Drama, entitled THE BRIGAND'S DAUGHTER, by Mr. Frederick Lee. Supported by a powerful Company. Box Office open from Eleven till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Alfred Wigan. EVERY EVENING, at Seven, LODGINGS; after which, the most successful Drama of the day, entitled NOBLESSE OBLIGE, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, Esqrs. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Doors open at Half-past Six. Stalls, 3s.; Dress Circle, 5s. Private Boxes, 1 to 5 guineas. No fees to Boxes. The private performances will be given during the Christmas Holidays, and every Saturday afternoon.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. E. T. Smith.—MONDAY, and all the Week, BRIDGET TIMS—Mr. T. Matthews; Mrs. Bridget Tims, Mrs. Matthews; and THE BRIGANDS—Mr. Fred. Villiers, Mr. F. Lee, and Mr. F. Dewsbury, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Frazer, Miss Woolgar, Miss Fanny Wells, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Lizzie Coote, Miss Lizzie Wilton, Miss Lizzie Hudspeth, Miss Lizzie Dalton, Miss Lizzie Graham, Miss Lizzie Hudson, Miss Lizzie Hudson, Miss Lizzie Hudson

Mr. Cook, of West Newton, had been labelled by Mr. Carmichael with the name of the recipient, the size of the gift being governed by the extent of family of each person; thus a man and his wife received three pounds' weight, and one pound extra was given for each child. The single men upon the Royal estate—labourers and others—received money gifts as an equivalent for the beef. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, witnessed the disposal of the gifts from one of the windows, and the recipients upon their departure passed along the terrace and made their obeisance to her Royal Highness. Subsequently Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. C. D. Bacon officiated. The church was tastefully decorated with wreaths and flowers, the gifts of tenants, by command of the Prince.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness joined the "meet" of the West Norfolk hounds. He first met the hounds at Wolferton. The Earl and Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Keppel, Captain Holford, Major Wyndham, Mr. Probyn, and others rode to the meet at Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Many other gentlemen and ladies were also present of lady equestrians.

The Prince and Princess are expected to pay a visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, on the 8th of January.

Overtures of amalgamation between the Princess Wilhelm Sandringham Hunt during the third week in January, and return to Marlborough House.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset left the Admiralty, Whitehall, for Bryan Hall, Yorkshire, and passed the Christmas with Sir Colin and Lady Blackett at Wynyard.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and family left Bowhill, Selkirkshire, for Dalkeith Palace, previous to their departure for London.

The Duke of Northumberland and Lady Louisa Percy have left their residence, Stanwick, Yorkshire, on a visit to Sir Walter Riddell, at his residence, Swinburne Castle, Northumberland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton arrived at Chesterfield House, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith left town, on Saturday last, for Dalkeith Palace.

Countess Craven and Lady Emily Craven have left town for Lord Coventry's seat, Croome Court, Worcestershire.

Earl Bel Manor has left town, to visit Sir John and Lady Gwendoline Rosadale, at Byram Hall, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Dysart has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for Holdenby, Norfolk.

The Earl of Cork and the Hon. Captain Boyle, A.D.C. to Lord Wodehouse, have left Ireland.

Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Hon. Mrs. Cowper-Temple are a short time with the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family at St. Giles's, Dorchester.

Viscount Canterbury has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for Longleat, Warminster.

Lady Granville Somerset and Mr. B. Somerset have left Farnham Royal for Cogenhoe Park, Northamptonshire.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left town on Tuesday, on a visit to Lord Stanley, at Stratton Park, Basingstoke.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Hughenden Manor for Hatfield, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper left town on Saturday last, for Panshanger, Hertfordshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Strafford.

It is said that the Earl of St. Germans has resigned the office of Lord Steward of the Household, and that his Lordship will be succeeded by the Earl of Beauchamp, who has been for some years a Lord of the Bedchamber.

An investiture of the Order of St. Patrick took place in Dublin Castle on Tuesday. The knights appeared in their collars, &c., and the ceremonial was conducted with the usual formalities.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The death of King Leopold having taken place at his Palace of Laeken, near Brussels, on Sunday, the 10th inst., we refer our readers to our Journal for the following Saturday contained a portrait of his late Majesty, from an admirable photograph by Mayall, and a brief but interesting biographical notice of his career. At the same time, in anticipation for the special purpose of supplying illustrations of the Royal Funeral, and of the subsequent proceedings at the Coronation of the new reign, two of the Artists belonging to this Journal were sent to Brussels; one of them being a passenger on board the Dover and Ostend Packet Steamship on the night of Wednesday, the 13th, witnessed the departure of the Royal Corpse from the Pier, and assisted in placing the hearse; and though he was fortunate, with most of the other persons on board, in escaping the fate which befell the greater part of the passengers, his arrival at Brussels was considerably delayed. We have now to present him with the result of his visit and labours. For the extensive correspondent who resides at Brussels, a series of effective illustrations, which are engraved for this week's Journal, accompanying the most interesting details connected with the funeral of Leopold I., and the accession of his son Leopold II. to the throne of the Belgian kingdom.

On Tuesday night, the 12th inst., the remains of the late King were removed from Laeken to the Royal Palace at Brussels, a distance of three miles. The funeral cortège, looked on as a pageant, was of the simplest character, but the darkness of the night, the solemnity of the occasion, and the people who had collected in thousands along the line of route gave the whole scene a most solemn and impressive and impressive. At nine p.m. the corpse was conveyed to the hall on the ground floor of the Laeken Palace. M. Devaux, Minister of the Majesty, then pronounced a short funeral oration, standing at the head of the coffin. At its conclusion twelve officers of the Grenadiers slowly raised the bier, the burden to their shoulders, and the Prince of Princes, conveyed the body to the foot of the flight of steps that gives ingress and egress to the Royal Palace at Brussels. The Count of Flanders, Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders relieving after the ceremony, the coffin was borne in the following order:—First, a detachment, secondly, a squadron of Gardes Civiques, followed by another of the Gendarmerie; then the Grand Marshal, Count Conway, in a carriage of mourning; and, fourthly, the funeral car, drawn by eight horses caparisoned in black and red and deepest black, and with the car itself also in mourning, and carrying a flambeau. Behind the hearse came the carriages of the functionaries of the Court, the whole forming, closed by the Gendarmerie, the Guides and Grenadier regiments. Throughout the whole line of way the roads and streets were down with people, the whole population of Brussels, it would appear, turning out to witness the sad spectacle; and the bell was tolled during the delay, conveyed with great state to the apartment prepared for it. Here the remains of the King lay in state until the following day, when they were solemnly conveyed back to Laeken there to be placed in the same vault that contains the body of Queen Louise Marie.

On the following and Friday the people of Brussels and other towns were admitted to see the remains of their King, lying in state in the hall of the Brussels Palace, the ground yellow saloon, on the first story, had been transformed into a chapelle ardente. It was covered with black, and on the large fireplaces were displayed the arms of Belgium and the arms of the King. The lustres were concealed with crape, and the only light which the hall received was that of the wax candles around The body of his Majesty, arrayed in the grand uniform of a General officer, commander-in-Chief of the army, lay on a state bed, the head of which was against the wall. On the breast glittered the insignia of the chief decorations of the late King. The other ornaments, which were very numerous, lay on a table at the side of the bed. The concourse of persons who were desirous of contemplating once more the features of the first King of the Belgians was enormous, 30,000 or 40,000 being admitted on each of the two days.

The funeral proceedings on the Saturday, the 16th inst., were of a very imposing character. Between nine and ten o'clock the distinguished personages invited to take part in the ceremonies began to arrive at the palace, the façade of which was covered with black tapestry studded with golden lions, and was illuminated with numerous funeral lamps. The square in front of the palace was lined by a cordon of troops, behind whom the crowd assembled on the pavements and inside the park, their numbers increasing every moment.

Inside the palace the personages invited to the funeral were received by the Royal Chamberlains. The high officers of the public service and tribunals, the diplomatic body and the common council, were assembled in the hall-room adjoining the chapelle ardente. The late war was represented by Lieutenant-General Count Renard and Baron Joly, captain of the general staff. At the head of the diplomatic body stood the Papal Nuncio, and on each side were the other Protestant ministers. This room, which was almost empty, presented a most striking contrast to that which we have presented a very striking aspect, which was rendered more solemn by the grave and sombre dresses of the judges and members of the Lutheran ministers in black robes, and of the English clergy in white robes with black borders.

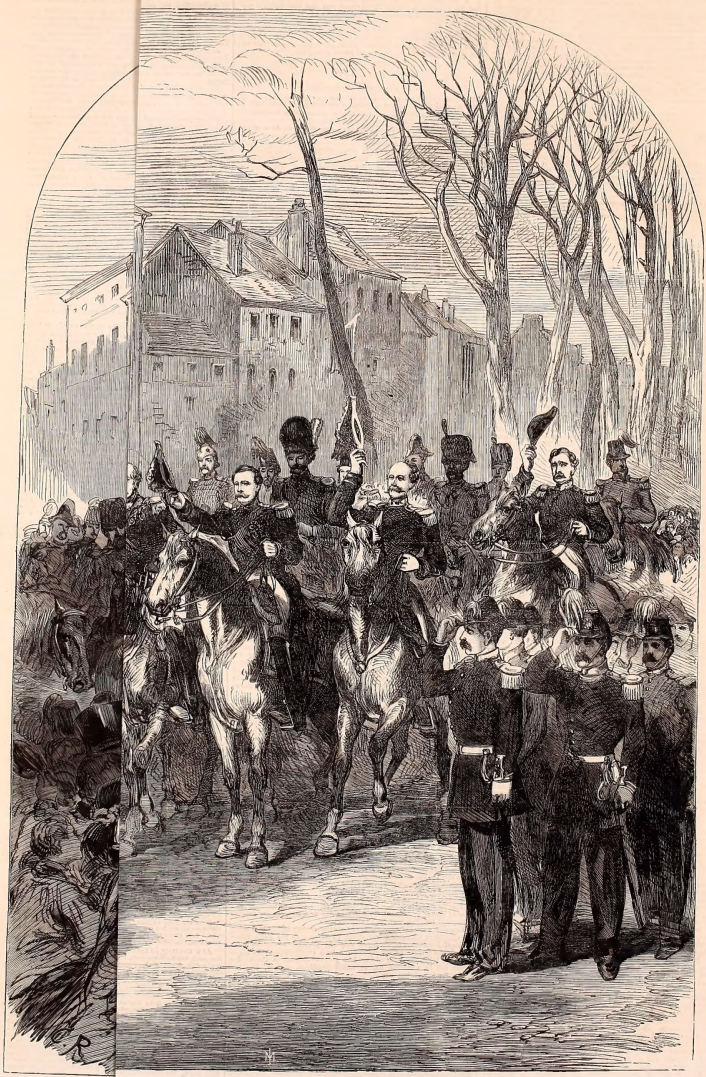
At half-past ten Prince Leopold II. entered the chapelle ardente. He was followed by his father, the King of Portugal, in full uniform. There having on his right the King of Portugal, in full uniform. There having on his right the King of Portugal, in full uniform. There having on his right



ENTRY OF KING LEOPOLD II. INTO BRUSSELS: HIS RECEPTION AT THE LAEKEN GATE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 653.



ENTRY OF KING LEOPOLD II. INTO BRUSSELS: HIS RECEPTION AT THE LAEKEN GATE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 653.



BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 643.



ENTRY OF KING LEOPOLD II. INTO BRUSSELS: HIS RECEPTION AT THE LAEKEN GATE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 648.

mentions of my country. With it I have joyfully followed that national development which, hereafter in its bosom all the sentiments of my struggles and and liberty, and consecrate the most solid basis of the throne. As my thoughts the future of Belgium have always been connected with my own; and I have always considered it with a confidence inspired by the right of a free people, and courageous nation, who desire independence, who have known how to achieve and show themselves worthy of it, and will be able to preserve it. I have not forgotten, gentlemen, the marked proof—it will be able to preserve period of my majesty, when I came to you myself—I will receive at the upon my marriage some months subsequently, with a princess who enters into all my feelings towards the country, and inspires in me the most entire confidence. It has been very gratifying to me to see in the country the unanimous accord of the population, and the spontaneous have seemed to me any distinction among Belgians. We are all one in the country. I count them all in one common affection. My Constitutional mission places me above the conflicts of opinion. Among these conflicts I am always animated by the love of country. I certainly desire that their differences may always be tempered by that spirit of moderation and fraternity which now animates them, same banner all the children of the Belgian family. Gentlemen,—During the last thirty-five years Belgium has witnessed a succession of important events, which have contributed to its welfare and to its glory. Some have rarely been realised by a single generation. But the entire whose foundations were laid by the wisdom of our fathers can be raised, and will be raised still higher, if by sympathetic concurrence, liberty is secured to all who shall devote to the work of civilisation their intelligence, their activity, and their devotion. Liberty, providing in this course of activity, will be the source of progress that preserve that order, the absence of which the Powers guaranteed to us at the Conference, and other foreign States, have never ceased to afford and now again renew benevolent testimony. Gentlemen,—Surrounding the throne of my children with these words, justified by his whole career, I express the hope that of doing you happy." Thanks. God has graciously granted the prayer which you now repeat to me. I repeat it again to-day; may He render me the worthy successor of my father, and may He bless you, from the bottom of my heart, may He continue to protect our dear Belgium!

His Majesty's address was several times interrupted by shouts of applause. Before retiring, the King frequently saluted the Queen and the Princess and the members of the two Chambers. At noon of the following day his Majesty, who is a Catholic, attended divine service in the Church of St. Gudule, where a Te Deum was performed with great pomp and ceremony, as a consecration of the new reign.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ONE day, not long ago, the electors of the South-West Riding of Yorkshire enjoyed a peculiar gratification, for they had before them, for one of their representatives, a special claim on their consideration, apart from those hereditary incidents which had so long and so well identified the interests of their suffragan. It is not every day that the eldest son of a Peer crosses the Rocky Mountains, and returns to his native land, as he has not yet been made easy; and, whatever his own sensation may have been, that of the plurality of those who are not entitled to ordinary Viscount Milton must wonder why he went there of all places in the world. Now, it may be supposed that the hero of a series of adventures which would do credit to a trapper or a Red Indian, or other human species to the locality—we do not pledge ourselves to an exact bracketing of ethnology and topography—would have outwart symptoms of the Anglo-Saxon in all his physical development, accompanied by that superb insolence of manner which is the birthright of our colonising progenitors. On the contrary, the noble in question is small in stature, singularly quiet in manners, slight in build, pale in face, and professes, although a member of Parliament, a distaste for talking, and by no means a desire for the rough-and-tumble of ordinary humanity. In the House. In truth, Lord Milton seems by every respect before any preconceived notion of the adventurous life and voyage and sojourn. That there is good manhood in him, despite a sparse exhibition of raw material so far as his present appearance is unquestionable, and his popularity amongst his constituents is immense. He has, notwithstanding his modest demeanour, contrived to keep himself before them in the shape he represents, and, besides the usual "cow run, cow then" proceedings of ordinary electioneering, he has told, and well told, the tale of his adventures along the most difficult and dangerous of all routes to the Pacific.

Scarcely had the echoes of Conservative triumph died away in that hall at Skipton which is dedicated to the steeple and anti-steeple of politics, when the song of Liberal congratulation arose, and Lord Milton, in the midst of the vivats which the words of vigour, perhaps more spasmodic than time than usual. For amidst the pulsations of the fire of the visible presence of Sir Thomas Western as a Liberal county member, and Mr. Gordon Hotham as a dilettante Conservative representative of the Malton proper, which is Liberal at her heart, and went two to one against Sugden. The defeat came from some cause, and therefore which are sunk in the dark atmosphere and the dark fogs distinctive to the country, and which, happily, according to the professors of political knowledge, the sense and qualities of the electors of our Mr. Western. On the recent occasion there was the customary gathering of M.P.s, including, as usual, Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart., and Mr. Charles Lushington, but not including, this time, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who has of late introduced an element of mercury into the proceedings, meeting which, perhaps, may have been a little wanting; but, so far as topics were concerned, there was an infusion of novelty which seemed to be particularly to which some gentlemen present were expected to be peculiarly strong; but they answered not to expectation in the event.

Conjurors have been of late under some obligations to mechanical hands, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has just obtained for itself a splendid exhibition of that kind, for Lord Stanley has just been delivering one of those correct and apposite speeches for which he seems to wind himself up on each passing occasion. If a rhetorician, the subject and the occasion, he must be taken to be a success; but, nevertheless, the analogy of the mechanical hand is not inapplicable. It would seem as if Lord Stanley had made his sire play the part of an oratorical belief to him, and that he had only to put the power to avoid any similarity between their styles. Perhaps, however, the one had none of that power of the other, which makes the eloquence of Lord Derby so taking, for, indeed, you have dragged with him, and you are carried away by him who is evidently talking from his heart. Now, Lord Stanley talks only with his lips, as it was in the midst of a Conservative ground, toned down by the presence of one Liberal member, and of a Conservative reformer like members of the Tribunal of Commerce, and of the assembled. There was Mr. Horsfall, mild but determined, Mr. Laird, who was there to endeavour to convince the Tory with the free-trader—in ships at any rate; Sir Charles Bright, who did not attempt to convince, but might have been expected; and Mr. Graves, the new member, who has made Liverpool wholly Conservative in the House. The result is the quality which he gave on this occasion was fairly good, and, from what one knows of his antecedents, which are those of a man of ability and a man of spirit, he will take so good a position in the House as that which Mr. Joseph Brown, whom he supplanted at the last election, who was weighty in all sorts of senses, and pursued his course on respectability and its great support, wealth, than on the vivacity or versatility of his genius.

It seems that reform and finance will not prevail so powerfully in the discussions of next Session, but will prevail so powerfully in the House as that which Mr. Joseph Brown has been again arguing his great appeal case against the mail tax with that wonderful combination of facts and information, statement of fact, and illogical deduction for which he is famous. Did it ever strike the Liverpool people that Fitzroy's speeches always consist of one sentence, uttered, iterated, reiterated, with scarcely a sensible variation, but with the same sound to the ear as if the usual sequence and rhetorical change was going on, solely because of the infinite air of belief in the speaker that in every word he says he is bringing out something new and revealing strange. There has been heard of somewhere a song, supposed to be derived from which is contained in its simple and unalloyed repetition for any number of times, from twenty to twenty thousand, according to the will of the singer. Even such a merit have Sir Fitzroy's speeches, both at the Bar and in the House. For them as he can keep an audience he will go on with more than the goldbeater's art to hammer out one idea, one fact, and one illustration, originally brought together in a sentence, until all human natures but his own are laid low by exhaustion, perhaps physical, and like that which is produced by sitting all day under an effect in a coppersmith's! However, as to the Exchequer will credit something of this impost next year. The usual relaxing the mail duty at the next session, it need not be a long one.

FINE ARTS.

"RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS."

THE Pettenkofer process of reviving pictures has been applied by Mr. Gambart to an effect surpassing expectation to Sebastiano del Piombo's great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," in the National Gallery. The gradually deepening obscurity to which this, with other pictures in the gallery, was condemned by the fumes of tobacco, the London fog, and the dust, which varnished them deeply with an irremovable oil varnish, has been entirely removed. This restoration is important also for helping to judge the carelessness of the Venetian painter. Mr. Doo, R.A., has executed his engraving of the picture. Though he has not accomplished the impossible, and surpassed the work since its completion and opportunity of reviewing this will be shown, the perfection of the picture, and the character of the figure of Lazarus. For such a work the engraver's art is especially adapted. Sebastiano del Piombo's large scale was also necessary to fairly represent the numerous likenesses figures in the picture by Vandramini, and Lightfoot had been of very inferior quality or insufficient size. Mr. Doo has followed the Venetian in the best mode for reproducing the work with commensurate fidelity will be found in the engraving. Not alone his it a severity and distinctness, and freedom from petty accessories, which are suitable to the solemn subject and the dignity of Roman art of the best period, but with varied modelling upon which depend the effects of light and shade and faithful value between the figures in the large and complex composition. The process of mezzotint affords, it is true, with the necessary skill, the means of producing certain rich effects and tones of light and shade found both in pictures and nature, but it is not suited to the large engraving of the noble figure of Lazarus, and it could only general engraver, on the contrary, would not only render these appearances, but, by the use of the graver, would give to the flesh and to these appearances are produced (as even the painter cannot do so) by the tender, muscle, and so forth.

The engraving is on a large scale having accordingly been adopted the darkening condition of the picture mentioned above, and the difficulty—Mr. Doo consequently, at the same time that it increased in all the qualities of the engraver's art, has given to the spectator of the picture to scale by the gallery, an elaborate reduced drawing of the engraved several months. The engraving of this copy has occupied nearly seven of the last years. The work is a long as in this period, it has been well employed. For centuries the plate will remain a record of the fine qualities of the picture, and of our time and this country really worth preservation. The eye is not wearied by the multitude of the minute and meritorious prints of the day in the various "mixed" mezzotint, lithographic, and other styles, that in some way or other fill the last glance relish the simple purity and gravity of this work. Yet it will not be found to be wanting in delicacy, variety, and luminous spirit and accuracy, in the figure of Lazarus, himself all doubt, the grave-clothes, the attitude of the sister Martha, Mary, and Christ, and the numerous heads and hands, not only of the principal figures, but of the subordinate personages. Here and there, with true breadth and masterly touch the first part of the run the right. Array, then, strait, and the sister Martha, and Mary, and the Christ, and the sister Martha, and Mary, and drawing out towards tragedy, but, stopping short of that, turned of to Lenten.

Mr. Cook, of West Kensington, had been labelled by Mr. Carmichael, with the name of the recipient, the size of the gift being governed by the extent of family of each person; one man had received 20 lbs., three pounds' weight, and one pound; one a ham and his wife a goose. The single men upon the Royal estates were also given for each child, received money gifts as an expression of Royal sympathy, and were accompanied by gifts as an expression of Royal sympathy, and were accompanied by gifts from the Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, witnessed the dispersal of these gifts from one of the windows, and the recipients expressed their gratitude in the most unaffected manner. Hearty eloquence to the Royal children. The church was tastefully decorated. On the altar were two large vases of evergreens, and on the pulpit were two Norfolk bounds. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, the Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Edinburgh, including a large number of the Prince and Princess are expected to pay a visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, on the 29th inst.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with the Princes of Saxe-Coburg, left Gotha for Coburg, on Thursday morning. The Princess will leave Marlborough House during the third week in January, and return to Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset left the Admiralty, Whitehall, for Bowan House, Blackheath, and passed the Christmas with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and family left Beaufort, Castle, Chepstow, for Badminton House, near Edinburgh, on Saturday last, to join Grace's residence in Dunbartonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and their son, Lord Hamilton arrived at Baronscourt, Strabane, on Saturday last, from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch left town, on Saturday for their Dalkeith Palace, N.B.

Countess Cowley and Lady Emily Craven have left town for Lord Cowley's seat, Combe Court, Westerham, Kent.

Earl Bathurst has left town, to visit Sir John and Lady Dorothea Bathurst, at Clarendon Park, Salisbury.

The Earl of Dunmore has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-street, for Scotland.

The Earl of Cork and the Hon. Captain Boyle, A.D.C. to Lord Wodehouse, have left Dublin.

Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Jocelyn, and the Hon. Mrs. Jocelyn have gone to stay a short time with the Earl and Countess of Blantyre, at their seat, Erskine House, Renfrewshire.

Viscount Canterbury has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-street, for Dalkeith Palace, N.B.

Lady Granville Somerset and Mr. R. Somerset have left Badminton, Gloucestershire, for Somerset House, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly left town on Tuesday, on a visit to Lord Northwick at Stratton Park, Hants.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper left Hatfield House for Hatfield, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper left town this morning for Hatfield House, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury.

It is stated that the Earl of St. Germans has resigned the office of Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, which he has held for the last few years, and that the Earl of Bradenoch, who has been for many years Master of the Buckhounds.

An investiture of the Order of St. Patrick took place in Dublin Castle, on Thursday, when Sir Thomas Larcom, Under-Secretary, was invested by the Lieutenant-General, and the ceremonial was conducted with the usual formalities.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

THE death of King Leopold having taken place at his Palace of Laeken, near Brussels, on Sunday, the 10th inst., the number of our Journal for the following Wednesday contained a brief but full memoir, from an admirable photograph by Messrs. Mayall, Brothers, of that excellent likeness of his late Majesty which we had published in 1858, for the special purpose of supplying illustrations of the Royal Funeral; and at the same time we announced that the arrangements for the interment, two of the Artists belonging to this Journal were sent to Brussels to make sketches of the ceremonial. We now publish the first of the series, which will be completed in our next Number. The other carriages contained the diplomatic representatives of the Foreign Courts, the Ministers, the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, the functionaries, provincial deputations, and municipal authorities of Belgium, the Generals and Staff-officers of the Army, the academies and universities, Catholic priests, deputations from the various communes, and others. Then followed the empty carriages; and the procession, which was closed by a strong body of cavalry, moved slowly through the streets of the Quarter. All along the route the houses were decorated with black cloth, and the windows were filled with spectators and the crowd, which was enormous, preserved the most silent and respectful demeanour throughout the day. The shops were generally closed. Salvoes of artillery were fired every five minutes. One of the Princes, accompanied by a Staff-officer, rode on horseback in front of the car, passing through the Place du Congrès, in front of the well-known column which commemorates the Belgian Revolution of 1830, and was erected as a monument of the achievements of Belgian independence.

A temporary church had been erected at Laeken, for, as that is within the Royal domain, and is consecrated ground, it was not impossible to read the conclusion of the Protestant burial service there. The Bishop of Namur performed the Catholic service before the body was buried here; and, in order that the King might sleep at last side by side with his Queen, Queen Louise-Marie, whose remains had already been made in the church wall, through which the coffin was to be laid in the vaulted tomb, the sarcophagus was carried reverently through the church, or making it necessary for the mourning party to do so. At the conclusion of the service, and, after considerable delay, the coffin was lowered into the vault, and, after confirming with his destinies, promptly communicated to the world the fact that the Duke in the will was not the Duke in the will was not Saxe-Coburg, Prince George de Saxe, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Doctors-commons is about to be pulled down by the Metropolitan Board of Works, it being in the way of the proposed new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House.

Mr. Farnall, the Poor-Law Inspector, has invited the boards of guardians of the poor of the metropolis to send deputations to confer with him upon the subject of establishing a uniform system of dietary and taskwork for the workhouses poor.

The Vestry of Marylebone has resolved to oppose a project for an underground railway from the Baker-street station of the Metropolitan Railway to Oxford-street.

A refreshment-room has been opened at the British Museum for the convenience of the public, in addition to those reserved for the use of the officials and the readers.

Upwards of 250 cwt. of plum-pudding was this year made for the Christmas dinner of the metropolitan paupers. This year the workhouses contain 40,000 inmates—being 5,000 more than last year. Not only six cases do we find a decrease in the number of inmates. St. Mary's, Paddington, and have also less; St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1,000; Bermondsey, 800; St. George's-in-the-East, seven; Stepney Union, sixteen; Islington, 1,000; and Lambeth, Bermondsey, 800.

On Tuesday evening Captain C. F. Symonds, a retired Indian officer, was presented, at the theatre at the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth, with a purse of 100 sovereigns, the subscribers to which were the boys of the establishment, who had boarded a train to a gentleman he darted across the road to the middle of Brook-green, there found his pocket-book, a double-barrelled pistol, and blew his brains out. Captain Symonds was well known and respected throughout the district for his many charities, and when he had devoted much of his time to religious subjects and had written several tracts. He had been for some time in an unsound state of mind.

The Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo-bridge-road, which has conferred great benefits on the poor suffering from most helpless of the sick poor, urgently needs increased benevolent assistance. This institution, since the foundation, in 1858, has cured or relieved upwards of 20,000 poor sick little children. From its position, in a densely populated, poor district of the metropolis, without endowment, and being wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions, it has had a hard struggle to continue its beneficial operations amongst the suffering poor.

A meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held last week; Sir Thomas Wilkinson, Sheriff-elect—Mr. T. Baker, treasurer, in the chair. The following persons were awarded the bronze medallion of the society:—Mr. W. G. R. Spicer, M.R.C.S., assistant-surgeon, Royal Free Hospital; and Mr. Isacher Naldon, who fell from a steamer in the Waterloo-bridge, New Zealand; to George Brown, groom to the Duke of Marlborough, for saving a person estimated to commit suicide by jumping into the Thames from Waterloo-bridge; to Joseph Hall, a boy, for saving the crew (seven in number) of a French ship wrecked off the Nore; to Sergeant Nicholas Austey, R.A., for saving G. Williamson, who accidentally fell into the water at Gosforthouse-park, Northumberland; and two were presented to Patrick Carroll and James Dwyer, constables of Cork, who saved the lives of a large family who were in imminent danger. Pecuniary rewards were also given in many cases. It was reported by Mr. J. Yeowy, the secretary, that a legacy of £1,000 had been bequeathed to the society by Mr. Benjamin Oliviera, who had been a most active member.

The parish in which Lord Palmerston resides is so historically suggestive, is soon to find its residence are in rapid progress of completion at Kensington. Kensington, Lord Palmerston's new arrangements to maintain a proper uniform temperature (excluding all fire from the apartments) and for constant supply of fresh air to every room that can be provided. They have a quiet look of throne, both in their simple arrangements and decorative colouring; and the effect is enhanced by some vivid pictures—about the number of British oil paintings exhibited in 1862. We understand that they will not be let to the public, as has been said, but there has been a hearty response, and a very large number of tickets for the Private Views have been issued. Those who have applied for gratuitous, have been issued at the discretion of the committee, and will be available only for this year's exhibition, which is to open in April next, should extend to the Revolution of 1688 to the present time that the memory of living men should not, perhaps, compel the committee to terminate the first year's exhibition with the portraits of the Commonwealth.

On Wednesday the annual festival in favour of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, which has the object of providing the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans of deceased, and the children of necessitous, commercial travellers was held at the London Tavern, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Nearly £1000 was subscribed.—The ordinary half-yearly court of governors of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, Institution was held in the forenoon, at the London Tavern—Mr. Clarer in the chair. Mr. Haines, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the inmates of the hospital had been £1705, and the total expenditure less than that amount by £1,000 to extend which the board gladly appealed to the liberality of friends to the benevolent fund, which now amounted to £3000. They recommended the election of their honorary physician, Dr. Quain, and several new annuitants to thirty-one, affording the gratifying fact that so young a society had been able to extend similar benefits to upwards of 100 persons, at a cost of about £4,000. The report concluded with an appeal to the great body of commercial travellers to rally in support of the institution.

On Monday next the new Act to establish a fire brigade in the metropolis for the due protection of life and property will come into operation. The brigade will be under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Captain Shaw will be the chief officer, assisted by a number of officers and men. It is estimated that the annual expense will be about £40,000, of which sum the Government will contribute £5,000, the remainder being derived from the various insurance companies, who will pay in proportion to the amount of their premiums. Of the £40,000 and the remaining £30,000 will be raised by a half-penny in the pound rate. The principal duties of the existing fire establishments to be transferred to the Board, and an efficient force maintained for the performance of the duties now discharged by the Board. Regulations are to be made and enforced. The vestry of a parish may grant a compensation to an engineer and firemen of the parish for the Act. The Board may make arrangements as to the establishing of fire-escapes throughout the metropolis. The Board has power to borrow money from the Treasury, to carry out the Act. There is a provision as to "chimneys on fire" and as to public improvements. The Board may levy a rate not exceed of 2½., but, if such occupier proves that he has incurred the penalty by reason of failure of the water supply, he shall be relieved from the penalty from such part of the whole or part of the time during which the water supply failed. The brigade may be employed beyond the metropolis, and on "special service." The parish of Lambeth is to be under the control of the Board, and the police are to aid the brigade in their duties. On Monday the Metropolitan Board will take the management of the fire establishment.

The births of 2109 children—1037 boys and 1072 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1850-54, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1,876. In the first week of the present year the births were 2,109, 2,109, and 2,109. The deaths of 1,376 persons, and the average number in the ten years was 1,376, with a correction for increase of population, 1415. Measles increased, and the deaths from the complaint were 49, against 31 and 32 in the two previous diseases in 17. There was no death from cholera. On the 15th of December, at 5, Frying Pan-alley, Spitalfields, the temperature of mercury in the air (as registered) of 101 years. Four fatal carriage accidents were registered in the week, viz.—Liverpool the inmate in the Lambeth Infirmary, 1; and died in Manchester—births 273, deaths 274; in Salford—births 75, deaths 72; in Leeds—births 172, deaths 168; in Bradford—births 114, deaths 78; in Hull—births 71, deaths 63; in Edinburgh—births 114, deaths 78; and in Glasgow—births 345, deaths 276. The annual rate of mortality per 1000 in London was 30 in Manchester, 27 in Salford, 24 in Leeds, 23 in Bradford, 22 in Hull, and 24 in Edinburgh, 29 in Glasgow, 32 in Hull, and 32 in Glasgow.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Royal Commission on Capital Punishment has made its report. The Commissioners recommend that the extreme sentence of the law should be inflicted on persons guilty of treason, murder connected with express and deliberate malice, and aforethought, and murder committed in connection with the perpetration of other great crimes; that the cases of murder where the offender is under the influence of provocation than fact the capital sentence be not executed; that the execution of child murderers be not carried out in public; that persons found guilty of murder should be confined in solitary cells; and that the present mode of executing the sentence be continued.

Under a deed of assignment which will take effect on Monday next it is stated that in any action or suit the Commissioner of the Admiralty shall be liable to pay or receive all costs, charges, and expenses in the ordinary law and practice relative to costs.

The Lord Chief Justice and a jury were engaged on Saturday in trying a dispute between Mr. Swanborough and Mr. Sothern, better known as Lord Dundreary. The former has been engaged with Mr. Sothern to perform at seventeen nights at Birmingham am; he afterwards wished to alter the time, but Mr. Sothern would not consent. He arrived in Birmingham on the first night in a state of health too ill to appear; a quarrel ensued, and though Mr. Sothern did afterwards perform for some nights, the ill-humour between the parties broke out again, and the engagement was broken. The plea of the defendant was that his illness quite incapacitated him from performing. The jury found for the plaintiff, but they only awarded £50 damage.

The trial of the Russian bank-note forgers has terminated in the acquittal of one and the conviction of four of the prisoners. Three were sentenced to long periods of penal servitude, and one to a term of imprisonment.

The Garter, vacant by the death of Lord Palmerston, will be conferred on Earl Cowley.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Regiment Guards: Ensign W. Thynne to be Lieutenant.
3rd Foot: Corporate E. Maddison to be Ensign.
4th Foot: Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. S. F. J. Preston to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
10th Hussars: Capt. C. Fane to be Major.
11th Hussars: Capt. and Brevet-Major W. M. Holmes to be Major.
Royal Artillery: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Smith, R.H., to be Captain.
Royal Engineers: Lieut. J. G. Maconchy to be Lieutenant.
Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Adjutant C. Hall, 2nd Foot, to be Lieutenant. Lieut. G. W. Wilkie to be Adjutant. Brev. Capt. J. G. Harcourt to be Captain. Sub. Ensign G. H. Shirley to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. B. Prescott to be Ensign. 4th Staff Corps: A. Lieut.-Colonel J. Hill, 2nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut. J. A. Hamilton to be Captain. Ensign C. Hamilton to be Ensign. 60th Staff Corps: A. F. Bartley to be Surgeon. Staff Surgeon-Major J. Wild, Limit. W. S. Jervis to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. T. Thynne to be Major.
Half-Pay: Ensign F. A. Fane to be Lieutenant. J. A. Ferguson to be Ensign.
Memorandum: Lieut. R. W. Travers has retired upon half-pay.
Militia:
Carlow Rifle Regiment: Ensign H. W. Tombs to be Ensign.
Royal Cork City: Ensign J. Lee to be Lieutenant-General, Royal Engineers, Southampton.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgs. O'Connor D'Arcy and D. Hanley to be Staff Surgeons.
Hospt. Asst.—Lieut. A. B. Tibbet to be Captain.
Asst.-Surgeon Alexander Ogston, M.D., to be Surgeon, under the honorary rank of Major-General.

ADMIRALTY.

Admiral H. Smith, C.B., having attained the retired service pension of £100 a year, viceal by the death, on the 25th ult., of Admiral W. J. Hoppner, he has been placed on the superannuated list of Admirals of the Fleet.
Commander Hon. H. Keppel, of the Royal Yacht, to be Captain, vice Hon. Frederick Grey, appointed to the Ariadne. Lieut. and Acting-Adjutant J. A. Hodges, on the supernumerary list, Rear-Admiral Sir C. F. Jones, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral on the active list; Retired Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., to be Rear-Admiral on the same list; Capt. C. Talbot, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral on the retired list; Capt. C. Harvey to be Rear-Admiral on the active list; Capts. W. Clark, T. L. Bruce, and Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., to be Colonels of Royal Marines.
Midshipmen A. B. Hennessey to be Colonel of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marine Artillery.
Lieut. Hall, to be Inspecting Commander of Coastguard.
Mr. R. Wilde and W. Bell to be Acting Engineers, and Messrs. W. F. Pilcher, F. Morris, and J. Hamilton to be Assistant-Engineers, for service in the Gorgon, Lieut.-Colonel Forbes.

The annual distribution of the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes to the successful candidates among the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Saturday last. The ceremony was made by the Lord Lieutenant, in presence a numerous company of distinguished visitors, including the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Colonel Wyndham, and addresses were delivered by the Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Wyndham, and the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, chaplain to the forces.

The Duke of Cambridge went to Woolwich last week to conduct the examination of candidates at the Royal Military College for vacant commissions and prizes to gentlemen cadets. Major-General Hamilton Smith, commandant of the Royal School of Military Engineers, the list of commissions awarded, and the number of marks gained by each of the successful candidates. The examination of candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers by Major-General Smithan, R.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Institution, and Colonel Lefroy, C.B., Director of Studies. The following is a return of the commissions awarded, and the number of marks gained by each candidate:—To Mr. Watson by General Sir George Pollock, who made some appropriate remarks on the occasion. The sword, which is valued at 100 guineas, bears the inscription, "Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, C.B., by the Officers of the Bengal Army, in testimony of their high appreciation of his gallantry and conduct as a regulator and most three additional prizes. Mr. Jones was awarded the prize for mathematics; Mr. Hamilton that for French and first German; and Mr. Lewis two prizes, for practical geometry and landscape drawing. The following are the successful candidates:—Messrs. Jones, Wemyss, Mackinlay, Dudley, E. Martin, Fothringer, Turnbull, Blake, Bruce, and Hall Addison.

Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., Recorder of London, has consented to act with Sir Henry Storks on the Jamaica Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Gurney will leave for Jamaica on Saturday next. Before the appointment on the Jamaica Commission was completed Mr. Gurney might be relieved from the duty of presiding at the Middlesex Sessions, but he has now consented to undertake both duties.

The Royal Humane Institution has at the present time one hundred and fifty-three life-boats under its charge; seventeen of these are stationed on the coast of Ireland, and the remainder on the coast of England. Two life-boats have been sent off to the Australian colonies, one to Melbourne, and the other to the port of Adelaide, in Southern. The Arklow life-boat of this institution was the first to proceed to the assistance of the ill-fated ship Tayleur, on the coast of Liverpool, which was wrecked on the outlying sandbanks on the morning of January 21.

In accordance with the provisions of a convention concluded with the Swiss Confederation, which came into force on the 1st January next, and Deutschwerder, be forwarded by each French mail; and likewise, for places in Switzerland, correspondence for which the French offices are respectively "via France," or upon which the rates of postage are fixed by the French tariff, and which are forwarded by the Swiss mail. The rate of postage to be charged on letters for the Swiss Confederation generally, or the city of Bergamo, forwarded via France, will be 5d. for every quarter ounce or fraction of a quarter ounce; newspapers will continue to be charged at the rate of 1d. each.

The following is a return of the weight recently applied to letters sent within the United Kingdom, progressing by one rate for each half ounce between the limits of the supplies of one penny and a shilling, and applied to letters addressed to the under-mentioned colonies and other countries:—Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, any foreign port on the West Coast of Africa, Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, by packet via Southampton or via Marseilles. Under this regulation a letter for any of the places mentioned, weighing not more than half an ounce, is conveyed one ounce and a half, will be chargeable with three rates of postage; and if exceeding one ounce and a half and not two ounces and a half, will be charged with five rates of postage, and so on.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

RATES, a large amount of money has been sent into the Bank of England this week, and the operations have shown a further rise. Recently, however, the demand and the operations have shown a further rise. Recently, however, the demand for discount has been somewhat limited, and the rate for the best class of bills is unusually limited.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount to three per cent. The advance became necessary as the amount of money deposited with them on call; 5 to 6½ of 6 per month, and 5 to 6 per cent if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

The Bank of France has also raised the rate of discount from moderately active, and the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follow:

Thirty days' bills ... 3 per cent | Four months' bills ... 3½ per cent
Sixty days' ... 3 „ | Six months' ... 4 „
Ninety days' ... 3½ „

In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods have ranged from 1½ to 6 per cent.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has been rather stationary. The last few leading coins are:—

	Bank rate	Open market		Bank rate	Open market
Paris ...	3 per cent	3 per cent	Berlin ...	4 per cent	3½
Vienna ...	5 „	5 „	Brussels ...	3 „	3
Trieste ...	5 „	5 „	Hamburg ...	4 „	3½
Madrid ...	5 „	5 „	Frankfort ...	4 „	3½
Cadiz ...	5 „	5 „	Hamburg ...	4 „	3½
Leghorn ...	5 „	5 „	Amsterdam ...	3 „	3

Since 26,000 in gold has been taken from the Bank. There is an active demand for silver, as enhanced quotations. See silver, 61½, and Mexican dollars, 59½.

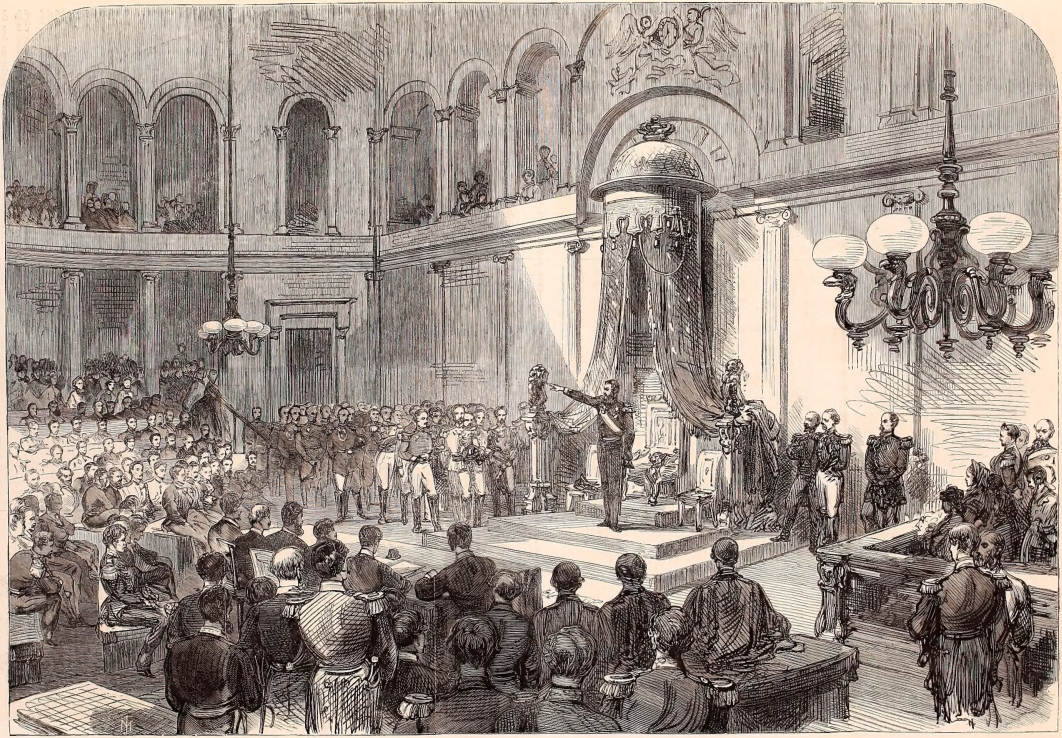
The Exchanges have been steady, and the rates of discount in London and Paris and Hamburg's have realised 3½; Amiens, 3½; Augsburg, 3½; Australia, 3½; Berlin, 3½; Bremen, 3½; Breslau, 3½; Brussels, 3½; Cologne, 3½; Copenhagen, 3½; Dantzic, 3½; Dresden, 3½; Frankfort, 3½; Geneva, 3½; Genoa, 3½; Hamburg, 3½; Leipsic, 3½; Leghorn, 3½; Lisbon and Oporto, 3½; London and Gottenburg, 3½; London and Stockholm, 3½; Madrid, 3½; Milan, 3½; Naples, 3½; Paris, 3½; Rotterdam, 3½; Rouen, 3½; Turin, 3½; Vienna, 3½; Zurich, 3½.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has been rather stationary. The last few leading coins are:—

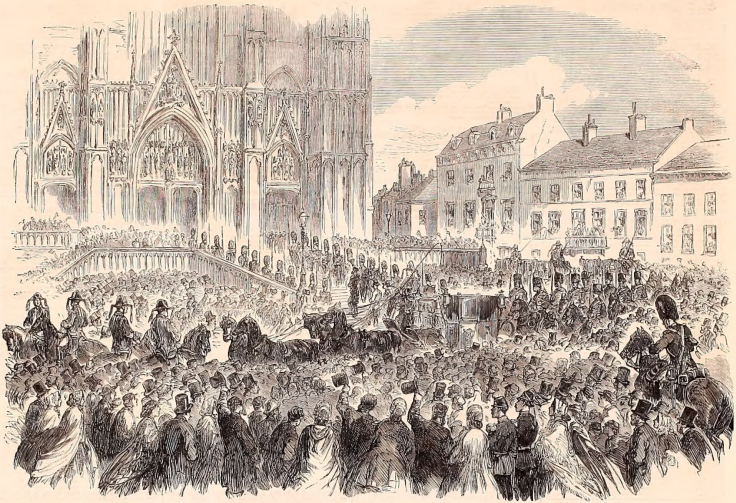
	Bank rate	Open market		Bank rate	Open market
Paris ...	3 per cent	3 per cent	Berlin ...	4 per cent	3½
Vienna ...	5 „	5 „	Brussels ...	3 „	3
Trieste ...	5 „	5 „	Hamburg ...	4 „	3½
Madrid ...	5 „	5 „	Frankfort ...	4 „	3½
Cadiz ...	5 „	5 „	Hamburg ...	4 „	3½
Leghorn ...	5 „	5 „	Amsterdam ...	3 „	3

The Stock Exchange has been rather quiet, and the transactions were limited. The following are the closing prices of the leading Stocks and Shares:—

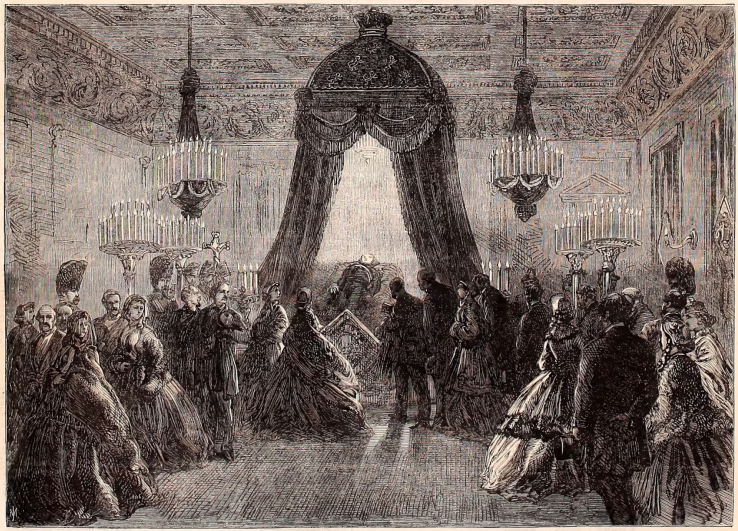
Bank Stock, 215 to 217; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90½ to 90½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 90½ to 90½; 3 per Cent. Consols for Account, 90½ to 90½; New 3 per Cents, 90½ to 90½; New 2½ per Cents, 90½ to 90½; Long Annuities, 1885, 3 3-16; Annuities, 1903, 3 3-16; India Stock, 215 to 217; Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent., 98 to 100; Ditto, under £1,000, 98 to 100; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 1858, 101 to 103; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 1859, 101 to 103; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 1860, 101 to 103; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 1861, 101 to 103; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 1862, 101 to 103; India Stock



KING LEOPOLD II. TAKING THE OATH BEFORE THE BELGIAN SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



KING LEOPOLD II. ENTERING THE CHURCH OF ST. GUDULE, AT BRUSSELS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS: THE BODY LYING IN STATE AT THE ROYAL PALACE AT BRUSSELS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK. Forty Suits of Tea. Gross Lady. Race of any for return. One Shilling. Children, Sixpence.
Tea, 2,000 shillings worth of accessories, in the world."—Vide Times, Dec. 1st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—DAILY NEXT WEEK.—More Fun than ever. Arrangements under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee. The Rungan Family, the Wander, Little Richins, and his Sons, Clowns; Mr. Harry Payne, the Great Lafayette, Mr. Fred Evans, Mr. Alfred J. M. Read, Julian and Young, Professor Pepper, The Woodwardian Family; the Dutch Organist, Rascal, in Comic Quaking Scene; Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Sam Cowell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Lee, The Ethiopians, and Wizard, with their Comic Scenes, Harlequin, Columbine, Zephine, Tops, &c. Performances daily, three times. Admission, One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. Extra Trains.
"The Five-Arts Courts, in Variety and Beauty, are unrivalled in the World."—The Decoration of the Towers, Transepts, and Orchestra, should be seen by all: beautiful effect by day or night.
Also, the Great Picture of the Battle of Inkermann, the Panorama of Christmas Pleasures, The Darling Rail, Tilsbury Theatre, Art, with exhibitions from 40 to 50 Paintings, Scenes, Sculpture, Models, Curiosities, &c. Also, the Great Picture of the Battle of Modder Arpentine. All these in addition to the Gigantic Stock and Fancy Goods Bazaars of Holiday Utilities.
In addition to this extraordinary list of Attractions, Pollonia's Grand Ballet Troupe, Mr. Leo Lewis, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Fox, Mr. Cooke, &c., &c., will perform in the Ballet, Variety, and Burlesque features of the Great Time Go.
Doors open at 10 o'clock. Commences at Quarter. "A right down wrench a Pleasure Resort for Everybody."—Vide Observer.
Monday to Friday, Palace open at 7on, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.
One hundred and fifty regular Railway Trains daily from London to the Crystal Palace, and from all parts of the Country. Omnibuses and all intermediate stations to the New High-Level Station, passing into the Centre Transept. Also, from Ludgate-hill and Victoria, by the Crystal Palace and Penge, by the Crystal Palace and Norwood, and by the Crystal Palace.

THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURES. DAILY NEXT WEEK. No end of fun. "The greatest place for pleasure."—Observer. 40 Vehicles on Sunday Day. Palace warm and agreeable.

SEE THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME at the CRYSTAL PALACE NEXT WEEK. Harlequin and Scenes of splendour.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ETHARDO Daily Tour Work.—Do not miss this extraordinary performance. "Is the most extraordinary performance ever witnessed."—Vide Press.
Ethardo's Concerts at 7or. One Shilling; or, by new system, Sixteen Concerts for Sixteenpence. Dec. 30, 31, 1865.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Evening at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. Mr. JOHN PARRY, Jun., has the honour to announce that his TWENTY YEARS' ATTENDANCE (Monday) at Three o'Clock. The only evening entertainment will be given on Monday, January 1st, consisting of Mr. Parry's inimitable and original entertainment, originally created the reputation of the Gallery in 1858, and the only change in its programme presenting a new title, which is for the best reason in London these five years. The unapproachable success of the entertainment has induced Mr. Parry to repeat it for the last time. Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.—Manager, Mr. Hamilton.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING PERFORMANCE on NEW-YEAR'S EVE. Commencing on Monday, and including Wednesday Morning, negroisty, wit, fun, novelties under Twelve half-price to all parts of the house except the Gallery.—Mr. Christy, Proprietor.

STODARE.—THE HOLIDAYS.—THEATRE OF MAGIC, ILLUSION, and MIRTH, HALL.—Novelties in Magic and Entertainments, performed twice every Afternoon and Evening from Boxing Day to Wednesday Morning, January 3rd, 1866. Great attractions for the Holidays. Magic, Vocalisation, Ventriloquism, Mirth, Fun, and Frolic. Doors open at the Hall, 7 and 8. Stalls, 2s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., not guaranteed by him. Every Evening at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 6d

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
Business to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments, and the Public generally.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000. RESERVED FUND, £115,000.
Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:

Auckland	Kaipara	Nelson	Otaki
Bay of Islands	Kaiapoi	Onehunga	Queenstown
Blenheim	Napier	Wanganui	Tokomairiro
Christchurch	Nelson	Wellington	Waikouaiti
Dunedin	Newcastle	Picton	Waitahuna
Hokitika	Onehunga	Russell	Wellington
Invercargill	Otago	Manchester	

The Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and receives Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.
New Zealand Government Inscribed Stock.
The London Office receives deposits for the Bank at call or short notice, and has agencies for negotiating
F. LARKWORTHY,
Broad-street, London, E. C. Manager and Director.

RELIGIOUS STATUARY, Crucifixes, Holy-water Stoups, &c.—WARDLE and Co., 27, Soho-square, and 75, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

BURGLARY IN MANCHESTER.—Sentence.—Yesterday, at the Manchester Assizes, May 24, 1864, Hopkinson was introduced by Mr. E. Armitage, Q.C., Governor of the Warrensville Committee, to inform you that your Patent Elbow Bolt, which was employed by you about two years ago to secure custody of the cash in the Warrensville Office, at the Townhall) was found by the police in the possession of the thieves. The bolt will be delivered to you. Prison-cells have been in use for many hours, as they left several broken instruments behind them. A reward of £100 was offered for the capture of the burglars, and in forcing open the safe, in which the bolts were applied with success, and, after repairing them, he only succeeded in doing so after upwards of four hours' additional work on the premises. The valuable assistance of the police went found particularly serviceable.
Gentlemen, yours truly, CHUBB.

MESSRS. THOS. MILNER and SONS, Phœnix Saltworks, Liverpool.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, Boudoir, Conservatory, Library, Mantel, Stand, or Table, Groups, Statuary, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Statuettes, &c. In Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c. Also, Minerals, Busts, Plaster, and Bronze Medals.—J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

THE Celebrated TAPESTRIES of St. MAUR and NAUILLY for PORTIERES and CURTAINS.—A splendid Stock of these unique Fabrics, in all the new and choice colours of all sizes and widths, ready for immediate use.
THE BURLINGTON FURNITURE-GALLERIES,
5, Conduit-street, Bond-street, London, W.
N.B. The New Rooms are now Open. Illustrated Catalogues of Furniture free.

FILMER and SON'S UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS, 31, and 32, Berners-street, W. Alterations respectfully executed in these spacious Show-rooms, without any additional charge to Patrons.

CHALET CHAIRS.—HOWARD and SONS, 27, Berners-street, London, solicit the inspection of Purchasers to their Chalet Chairs, varied in form, and adapted to all reception rooms. An illustrated history to every Chair in stock.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, contains the largest STOCK in existence of all sorts of Furnishing Ironmongery, at moderate prices. The Stock of Sheffield plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia metal goods, Baths, Lamps, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Stoves, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Wire Work, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-hangings, Cabin Furniture, &c., with lists of prices, and plans of the twenty Furnishing Rooms, may be had gratis, or sent by post. Furnishing Ironmongery, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Perry's-place, and 4, Broad-street-buildings, London, W.

A WASHING-MACHINE, especially when combined with WRINGING and MANGLING, is most valuable, and is now to be seen in operation, at the Exhibition of MADDISON'S NEW PATENT PRIZE-MEDAL MACHINERY, address 1, Fore-street, London; also, Manchester and Liverpool.

ENTIRE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF CARPETS, LINEN, FURNITURE, &c., from the overheating of flues of buildings, formed by one side of Church-street, Soho-square, Messrs. Chubb, and Sons' Patent Detector, Fire-proof Safes, and Locks, manufactured by Messrs. Chubb, and Sons, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which brought the bodies, jewellery, and property of the unfortunate sufferers from the fire at the Tay Bridge, perfectly uninjured, are to be seen at Messrs. Chubb and Sons' Manufactory, No. 1, Milton's Place, Golden-square, Liverpool; 57, Mosgate-street, City, London; 16, Market-street, Manchester; 36, Queen-street, Cheapside, Birmingham.

BREECH-LOADERS, Improved CENTRAL FIRE, DIRECT ACTION, perfected and simplified, for Rifle Shooting, Shot Guns, and Pistols, with all the recent improvements, by the original inventors and patentees, Messrs. Prince and Westley. Price lists forwarded.—E. M. REILLY and CO., 315 and 30, Oxford-street, London.

COMFORTS FOR INVALIDS. 250, Strand, London, W.C.

JAMES CARTER and CO.
GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS.

CARTER'S HALF-GUINEA BOX of SEEDS will produce choice Vegetables all the year round.

CARTER'S GUINEA BOX of SEEDS will produce choice Vegetables all the year round.

CARTER'S TWO-GUINEA BOX of SEEDS will produce choice Vegetables all the year round.

THE ABOVE are suitable for small, medium, or large Kitchen Gardens, and will be forwarded on receipt of postage-stamps.

CARTER'S GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS,
Price-Lists gratis and post-free.

237 AND 238, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON GARDEN SEED WAREHOUSE.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend cocoa as the most nutritious beverage for breakfast. Unfortunately the delicate and highly nutritive principle of the nut has been almost lost, since there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the eye or grateful to the palate. By the new process of Messrs. Epps, by which the nut is carefully ground between rollers of polished Spanish mahogany, the nutritive principle is retained, and the cocoa is at once rendered easy of digestion, and is brought to a state of fine division, so as to be readily suspended in water, and to present a rich and delicate appearance. The natural colour is restored by taking the fats to produce an active pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect purification it receives in process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. For general use, Messrs. Epps's Cocoa is specially recommended for breakfast, when, with the addition of boiling water, it forms a delicious beverage, "Food and its Adulterations," says "Cocoa contains a large proportion of nutritive matter, and is one of the most valuable necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions are printed on the packets, which are labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Sold also in packets and tins by grocers. Gentlemen visiting the Continent will find it convenient to purchase Epps's Cocoa, 10, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street, Manchester; Liverpool.

EXCELLENT QUALITY of CHOCOLATE.
The Public Medal was obtained by J. & F. EPPS and SONS, for Excellent quality of Chocolate.
The Jury adding, "The Chocolate is delicious. Fry and Sons is a name to be remembered."
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

Medals, London, 1851 and 1862; New York, Paris, and Dublin.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING
is highly recommended especially, as being of the best quality, delicious flavour, and very nutritious for Children, with whom it is a universal favourite.

Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
are an exceedingly delicious sweetmeat, rapidly increasing in public favour.

STILTON CHEESE IN PERFECTION.
What is better for a Present than THE STILTON?
Choice of Hunstanton.
CRAFT, Knightsbridge.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
Is the best you can use, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

FAMILY MOURNING, JAY'S.
BLACK NETT EVENING DRESSES, JAY'S.
DEEP MOURNING SKIRTS, TRIMMED WITH CRAPE, JAY'S.
BLACK SILKS of the BEST QUALITY, JAY'S.
MILLINERY for MOURNING, JAY'S.
RICH BLACK VELVET MANTLES, French Models,
at from 5 to 10 guineas, the exclusive and original cost price.
267, 345, and 351, Regent-street.

LILLICRAPP'S SEALSKIN CLOAKS.

LILLICRAPP'S ASTRACAN JACKETS.

LILLICRAPP'S VELVET MANTLES.

LILLICRAPP'S CARRIAGE WRAPPERS.

LILLICRAPP'S FUR COATS.

LILLICRAPP'S VESTS for HUNTING.

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LILLICRAPP.—SKINS DRESSED,

LILLICRAPP.—SKINS MOUNTED.

LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, No. 24, Conduit-st., Bethnal-g.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR'S recently announced SALE of RICH FANCY SILKS HAS NOW COMMENCED. Patterns free.—Piccadilly, Regent-circus, London.

ASTRACHANS from 5s. 11d., SEALSKINS and VARIOUS FURS, for Trimming Dresses and Jackets, and other materials for Ladies' Jackets and Mantles equally reasonable. Also, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Rugs, and Wrappers for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear at very moderate prices.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Furriers, Illustrations, Hosiers, Glovers, Hatters, and Outfitters, Hamilton.

JOHN HARVEY and SON,
GLOUCESTER HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL,
Beg to announce that they have made large additions, Hosiers, Glovers, Hatters, and Outfitters, Hamilton.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE,
New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, 42 in., Fine Striped Glacés, 14 yards, 42 in., 21s. 6d.
New tasteful Checks, 42 in. to

BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
Patterns free.
A large assortment of Patterns, £3 5s. 6d. for 14 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

WINTER JACKETS.
Patterns free, of all the New and Useful Materials.
Beaufort Cloth, Diamond Cloth, Sicilienne, Matelassé.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

WINTER JACKETS.
Black Velvet Jackets, Black Velvet Mantles, Black Velvet Capes, Black Velvet Costumes, Black Velvet Trimmings.
Useful Young Ladies' Jackets, in Alpine, &c., 21s.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
Long Cloths, Short Cloths, Calicoes, Longcloths, Shirtings, and Irish Table Linen, Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks.

STAYS, Crinolines, Baby-Linen, Juvenile and Ladies' General Outfitting Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, 183, Oxford-street, corner of Poland-street. Wedding and Ladies Outfits on shortest notice. Observe the number, 183, Oxford-street, corner of Poland-street.

MANTLES, SEALSKIN JACKETS, &c.
Best Sealskin Jackets at 21 guineas each.
Best Sealskin Jackets at 21 guineas each.
Elegant Velvet Mantles, 5 guineas each.
Patterns of Mantles and Furs forwarded free.
GRANT and GASK.
56, 58, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

AN EXTREMELY CHEAP PURCHASE of New French Fancy Silks
from 2½ to 4½ guineas Full Dress of 14 yards,
Patterns forwarded free.
GRANT and GASK.
56, 58, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

BEST SEASONED FURS, at moderate prices, at 4, 5, and 6 Sea Side Terrace,
Grove Middle, extra quality, 7 guineas.
Grove Middle, extra quality, 8 guineas.
GRANT and GASK.
56, 58, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

MADE-UP SKIRTS, FANCY DRESSES, and MANTLES, of the Newest Designs.
Patterns forwarded free.
GRANT and GASK.
56, 58, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

SHETLAND OPERA MANTLES.
This Novelty in every Colour, large size, very warm, weighs only 4 ounces, price 21s.
GRANT and GASK.
56, 58, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

SILK FOR EVERY DRESS (Regent's Bombay) at 2s. 9d. a yard wide, soft, pliable, and of the most durable quality, in every shade of colour, and the most suitable for morning or evening wear. Ladies' need for patterns.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FRENCH MERINOS in all the Brilliant Colours, at 9s. per yard, double width. Fine and soft wool, and will wear well. Ladies' need for patterns.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
Shades with Black Stripes, 9s. 6d. per yard, 36 in. wide, the Bronze Shades.
Silk Velvets, Prints, and Satins to all the New Colours for the

JAMES SPENCE AND CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NEW HEATHER MIXTURES IN ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
A large stock of the best makes, made expressly for us, in all shades colours—new Tickets, Browns, Greys, and Greens, prices 9½d., 10½d., 11½d., 12½d., 13½d., 14½d. per yard.
A large assortment of the new Heather Striped Winceys, in all the fashionable colours, prices 10½d., 12½d., 13½d., 14½d.
A choice lot of Printed and Woven Flannels, for blouses, 10½d. and 11½d. per yard.
A choice assortment of Shetland Shawls, Hosiery, Trimmings, Underclothing, &c.
Drapers, Dressmakers, and Milliners supplied with cut lengths at wholesale prices.
Close on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's churchyard, London.

FOR EVENING DRESSES, ON COMMON TRAIN,
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
Just purchased from Paris and Germany
Several Manufacturers' Stocks of the above article.
The whole forming the largest quantity ever collected together,
and will be sold at about one-half the usual prices.
Also a large and varied assortment of Fashionable Silks.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

AN INVOICE OF TARTLAN PLAID DRESSES,
All New Patterns, at 1l. 9s. each entire quantity.
The Costume consists of 10 yards of Silk and 10 yards of Wool.
This is a real Highland Plaid, in the old North Crossed Scotch, made in the latest style of fashion, 10s. 9d. to 2 guineas.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY, KNOWN AS
ROYAL ABERDEEN WINCEY,
in a perfectly new range of rich Colours,
at 10½d., 11½d., 12½d., 13½d., 14½d. per yard.
Some very useful qualities, from 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A NEW FABRIC FOR WARM WINTER DRESSES.
RUSSIAN SILK LINSEYS,
in a choice Collection of new mixed Colours,
at 10½d., 11½d., 12½d., 13½d., 14½d. per yard.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FANCY FLANNELS,
for Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Garibaldi Jackets,
and Gentlemen's Morning Coats, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per yard.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS,
rich coloured stripes downwards (both sides alike),
at 2½ guineas, 3 guineas, and 3½ guineas Full Dress of 14 yards.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FOR WEDDING and EVENING COSTUMES.
Tulle and Net Dresses, in the most beautiful Colours,
from 2 to 3 guineas Full Dress.
Patterns post-free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

IRISH POPLINS,
the most durable Fabric for Dresses, at 1l. 1s. 6d. to 2l. 8s. Full Dress.
LYONS SILK POPLINS,
ENGLISH MOIRE ANTIQUES,
and FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUES,
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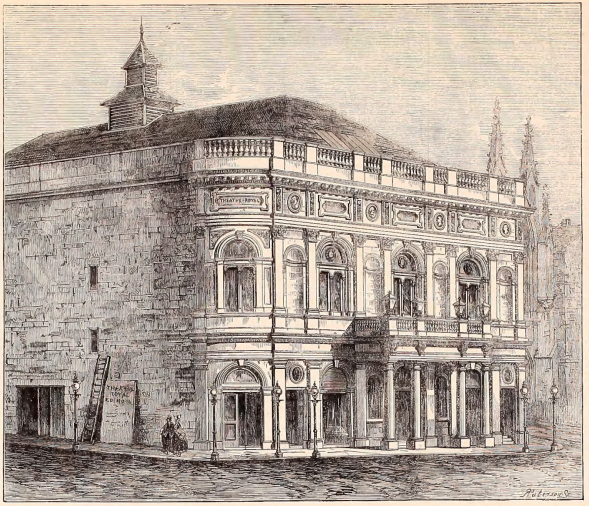
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THE NEW THEATRE AT EDINBURGH.

THE destruction of the Edinburgh Theatre by fire, in January last, will be remembered by the readers of this Journal, an illustration of the scene having appeared in the following Number. A View of the new building, which has now been opened with every prospect of success, is engraved for this week's Publication. The present theatre, which stands on the same ground as the old one, though its internal structure affords much more accommodation both to the audience and the stage business, has been erected from the designs of Mr. David M'Gibbon, the architect. Its front is divided into two stages: the centre of the lower stage is occupied by a handsome portico surmounted by a balcony, and forming the box entrance; and on each side, separated by pilasters with Doric capitals, are the entrances to the amphitheatre, pit, and two shops. The second stage contains several windows, the lights of which are divided by red sandstone shafts. In the space between the windows is a series of niches, flanked by pilasters; and in these it is proposed to place lifesize allegorical figures representing Tragedy, Comedy, Music, and Dancing. Over the second stage is a broad frieze, in which are three mezzanine windows, alternating with medallions. The medallions are four in number, and contain respectively portraits of Molière, Shakespeare, Dante, and Sir Walter Scott, carefully carved in high relief by Mr. Rhind, sculptor. The whole is surmounted by a massive cornice and balustrade. The only openings in the side of the building next Little King-street are the entrance to the gallery, the scene-door, and several small windows which light some of the passages. Much internal space has been obtained by doing away with two of the four shops which occupied the front part of the old building, and contracting as much as possible the dimensions of the two shops which have been constructed, one on each side of the box entrance. The working department of the theatre is now concentrated on and near the stage, an arrangement which has allowed the auditorium to be removed further towards the front of the building, and to give more space to the stage and its appliances. On the whole, the new theatre is much more convenient than the old one. It will seat 2691 persons, or 900 more than could find room in the former house, the amphitheatre, as it is called, being twice as large as the pit of the old theatre, while the space which used to be the pit is now laid out in stalls; the dress circle is not divided into boxes, but filled with seats, each of which is a comfortable armchair. The decorations of the interior, as well as the arrangements for lighting and ventilation, are worthy of so complete and commodious a theatre.



THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

ASPINWALL AND THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

THE seaport town of Aspinwall, on the coast of New Granada, in the Gulf of Mexico, is the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Railroad by which passengers are conveyed in a few hours to the shore of the Pacific Ocean. It is, as all the world knows, quite a new place, having been founded on Feb. 29, 1852, by the Panama Railroad Company, and named after one of the most active promoters of the scheme, with the sanction of the New Granadian



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.—SEE PAGE 664.

Government. The houses are built on the law, swampy island of Manahilla, which is about a square mile in extent, but little more than an eighth part of its surface is yet covered. As opportunity offers hundreds of ballast are brought, and as the island is raised more is gradually filled in, but this process is a very slow one. When completed, however, Manahilla ought to present a solid surface. There is no fresh water on the island; and all the water required for the consumption of the inhabitants has to be carefully collected from the rainfall or brought in pipes from the mainland. The principal feature of the place is the railroad, with a number of hotels and bars, which thrive amazingly. The streets are limited, and there does not appear to be the slightest effort to improve the condition of the town. The mandamus of part of Argentina's new constitution for the months of October and March tremendous scorchers visit the coast, and coming cholera will probably compel the authorities to act. The Engravings shows the lighthouse erected on the Point at Aspinwall. It is a light-looking iron structure, and stands on a remarkably low heaviest sea. If the Panama Railway had belonged to an English instead of an American company, a solid pile of heavy masonry would have been built, costing as many pounds as the present structure cost dollars. The light is visible at a distance of twelve miles, and is under the charge of Harbour-Master Macgill, Esq., who is also the able and excellent author.

Our other View represents the starting of the train for Panama in the early morning. The time of leaving is supposed to be six a.m., but it is not always punctual. Nowhere have the Yankees put up a more striking examples of American energy and perseverance. It was commenced in 1850, and finished in 54 years, having been for the most ever undertaken in a tropical country. Its length is forty-seven miles and a half, and the charge (there is no distinction of class) is $5 4s. 2d., or 2s. 2½d. per mile—the most expensive railway travelling in the world. The fortunate shareholder receive a dividend of twenty per cent, but this sum is earned, for the expenses are heavy, the cost of luggage, and has to pay five cents, or 2½d., for any exceed. Freight is also high. The Panama Railway is the only means of the other is about four hours. The rolling stock is, of course, American, and the carriages are found to be as superior in point of comfort to those of the English railways. By a reference to the Engraving it will be seen that the passengers avail themselves of the roof as well as of the carriages, and the guard can walk from one end of the train to the other while it is in motion.

THE FARM.

The Islington and Birmingham shows have passed away, thanks to the excellent veterinary precautions, without any development of contagion. We must say that the two new rebate rules on the cup decisions more cavilled at. In the ox and steer class, for instance, the Royal Jersey ox seems penally penalised, as he is disqualified by one of the judges assured us, and we quite agree with him, that, to his mind, a Short-Horn ox was better than a Devon. The rebate between Hereford cow Spangle won again at Leeds, and her owner believes her to be in calf. Mr. Samuel Wylie, the chief of our shorthorn breeders, very little short of ninety, won a first prize at the same place for a fat ox and a three-year old cow. The Shorthorn Club, whose premiums and donations for the year only reached £320 3s., have a balance in their banking account of £64 8s., and the Royal Agricultural Society numbers 3833 members, or an increase of 1833 members. George Clive, M.P., succeeds Lord Leigh on the council, and brings an accession of strength to the Herefordshire interest. Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Druckham, dwelt very fully, in his able "Breeding and Management of Cattle" essay in the Journal of the Farmers' Club, upon the various the disadvantages of the time of calving, which the present rules of the Royal Agricultural Society breeders.

Mr. G. M. Allender has protested against the decision of the veterinary judges at the Birmingham Show, and has received certificate from Professor Simonds to the effect that the destution of three of their cows was correct. In the case of pleuro-pneumonia it is slight deviation from the rule which obtains in the seething of pigs; but, still the Professor considers that "this deviation is only exceptional, and that the five pigs are free from disease." Mr. Allender, who has made his solemn declaration on the subject before a commissioner, is the duke of Richmond, and has a herd of more than 100 pigs, for the pen of five, and that he sold the worst for 20 gs.

Farmers are necessarily in the habit of being a little hardened up at last to the terrors of ringerpest. In Cumberland, for instance, the county police have kept their line more than once, and with a very rough work with the drovers who tried to force them. At Carlisle, the legend of "how we beat Hunter" is current, and the "dodges of old" has been curiously exemplified by a jobber, who had nearly £1700 worth of beasts in an uninfected district. It seems that several fields were taken by Carlisle, and that Mr. Hunter's drovers were their wits's end what to do with them. First, they tried to burn one in a garden; but the people looked, and a stop was put to that. Then came than that, the carcass took all day to consume, and sent up volumes of black smoke over the town. The Corporation were communicated by bony their dead at Kingmoor; a common between two and three miles out of the town. Accordingly, some bodies were taken out to the one night. The farmers in the district heard of it, and rallied on the Saturday night, partially repaired the road, and commenced. The bold "jobber" in question headed them, and threatened with his double-barrelled gun to shoot the horses in the Corporation carts if they proceeded to work further. But the men, with their horses, proceeded over the bridge in a cab to find what had been done with the bodies of the dead beasts; but their progress was soon arrested by order of the jobber, who staggered the horse with a blow from his stick, on the spot, accomplished his Vivandi and his carcass was put in the cart, and, it is said, collared one or both of them, with menaces. Then, the property began to be taken in orders from out of the county, and the Corporation corpses pass into the country; and, finally, the rural pressure became so great that they were compelled to cart their dead to the town and buried, with slaked lime over them, in some Grassings within the borough. The wonder is that this resolve was not taken at first; but, probably, it seems that the beasts were considered to be infected before they were carted for Kingmoor.

A few days ago there was some concern at the suspension of the indiscriminate use of the poleaxe by inspectors; but, as they also hold to the opinion that every beast so slaughtered is paid for by the Government, the original Order in Council is not likely to be re-enacted to its full extent. In many places the appointment of local inspectors coming straight from diseased beasts, without cleaque of clothes, or even washing their hands, has been objected to, and the cutting servants under martial law as regards going among other cattle or dwelling, and there are such active official agents spreading rather than allaying the disease.

Professor Gamgee states that his experiment as to not taking its has succeeded, and that the cost of a fine beast by Lord Ducie.

The sheep mixture of Mr. Henry Woods, agent to Lord Walsingham, and author of the pamphlet on "Sheep Management," which has become one of our pastoral classics, has been so successful that arrangements have been made to sell it. We shall be glad to see it.

The following scale of doses has been found to answer for sheep:—For lambs above two and under four months old, two drachms; above four and under eighth months, three drachms; above twelve months, four drachms.

A dose may be given every two or three days if required. The best way of giving the medicine is out of a soda-water bottle. The mouth of the animal may should have a complete change of food, and should be placed in a dry shady place, care being taken that they do not get wet. If they are put on turnips or common turnips or roodes, they should be taken from such food entirely, and have hay, cut chaff, or a few oz. or peas given them. Bran is considered an excellent allowance (but not too much at a time) of peas, malt (if cheap), and oil-cake. Sheep should not be allowed to drink for at least two hours after taking the medicine or mercury the chill. In four or five days' time, a dividable to add a little linseed cake. I prefer the American barrel cake, because it is generally richer than the English cake. With reference to the disease now so prevalent among sheep, the threats of the animals are frequently so sore as to prevent their swallowing the ordinary food, and, consequently, many sheep have died from exhaustion. In the case of Mr. Palmer's sheep, twenty at least were saved by giving half a pint of good oatmeal gruel, with half a wineglassfull of brandy, three or four times a day; and this I would strongly recommend to be done in the worst cases, after the first dose of medicine. If there is much purging, the gruel should be given cold. Many persons have expressed their opinion that in giving the medicine for the *rinderpest* in cattle it is not necessary to give an opinion as to whether it is likely to prove effectual, or not, however, *quite certain* it can do no harm. Of course, for cattle the dose must be largely increased.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Dante's Inferno. English Text by Cary; with Seventy-six Illustrations by Gustave Doré. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The materialism with which Dante is justly charged was but a concrete expression of the faith of the age. The "Inferno" is a representation there is nothing indefinite, incorporeal, ideal, as in Milton's; he would have us believe that in his "Vision" he actually saw what he said, and, accordingly, with the most literal and realistic particulars he describes the torments of the damned. He took there—men and women of his own time, many of whom he himself had known. The materialism, whilst it undoubtedly renders pictorial illustration in some respects more easy, also presents many difficulties to the conscientious artist. A translation of Dante's horrors into a still more definite language is likely to appear as this nineteenth century to loathsome for genuine sublimity of tragedy, and it also runs some risk of being voted simply ludicrous. The grotesque, which was so dear to the Middle Ages, is hardly known in modern times, especially in England. The grotesque of Hogarth and other Continental artists. The Gothic caricatures has little real affinity with it. We cannot place ourselves on the same footing as our ancestors in this, and would not if we could. It has for us curious, not sympathetic, interest. That M. Gustave Doré has some modern conventionalism and certain artistic faults and deficiencies, should, in the present generation, so truly and so worthily have realised the mediæval conceptions of Dante, is a fact which, in the history of modern art, is one of the most remarkable psychological phenomena of the day. In cruel and (in M. Jules Janin's opinion) unjust criticism of Dante himself, He fails, many will think, chiefly in not giving sometimes enough of the horrible. Many of his pictures which he might have derived from study of Goetia of Dante's friend), the Florentine artist, the Bolognese Michelangelo. The artist, doubtless followed a true instinct in selecting Dante's poem as the best vehicle for the display of his powers in the first work (we speak of the Paris edition), undertaken at his own cost and avowedly with a view of producing something entirely worthy of himself. Yet the Shakspearean version of Dante's poem appears to even more remarkable than his success in any one direction. Turning from the terrible to the tender, he find him equally at home, almost equally, at home in comedy, humour, fun, burlesque, landscape, satire, and the highest poetry, in which pathos, sentimentality and grandeur, and devotional sentiment. Even more marvellous, however, than the versatility, elasticity of power is the truly unparalleled productiveness. It is said that, three years ago, his published illustrations numbered upwards of 1,500 designs. This would be surprising enough if the artist were an octogenarian. But he is not yet forty. Of these 1,500 designs, the few drawings seem with ideas as original as they are diversified. Nor must we forget Doré's services to the art of woodengraving. He has revived the old style of line, which was universally adopted by the Netherlandish masters and by our own Bewick. Hawkhurst, however, is the only English engraver on wood who fully retains engravers capable of preserving or translating the spirit of his designs. Many of the cuts in this volume are admirable as works of art. The printing, also, is excellent. Wood-engraving being the severe process of engraving on metal, requires that the printing-ink tank tones are, of course, its forte: and of this the utmost advantage has been taken in the present volume of Dante's "Inferno."

The Life of Mrs Sandoford. Illustrations by J. Leighton, F.S.A.; passages selected by R. Pigott. (Longman and Co.) Upon the production of so gift-book of the season Mr. Leighton's pencil has been lavished as upon this. Compiler, illustrator, printer, binder, have combined each to produce a work worthy of the days of old. The atlas of the work, which resembles an Emblem-book after Cats by the same collaborateur as the illustrations, is appropriate. The subject life is portrayed in its principal phases, physical, mental, and moral, strictly allegorical. The figures typify the virtues, the vices, and of the tree, and the varying aspects of nature during the months and seasons of the year. Each illustration has explanatory motto in prose or verse, with text, motto, and proverb, from a very wide range of nations and sources. Human life again, as the leading theme, with emblem, type, and symbol thereof in every page of illustration, in almost prodigal profusion in the designs, hundreds of which are associated with the text, and in the rich and elaborate borders, tail-pieces, and tailpieces; whilst more elaborate compositions mark the commencement of each of the twelve months, corresponding with the months. These designs by Mr. Leighton (known also by his admirable work on "Costume") are remarkable for originality and suggestive, often inventive and very ingeniously fanciful. The purely physical portion of the work, however, occasionally is little uncertain and heavy, arising from being over-wrought. A double treatment is adopted in the illustrations of the text initials. Each quotation is printed in the character of the author's period, and the initials corresponding with that character; they range from the Anglo-Saxon to the present time, and are very varied as regards the moderns. The general style of the ornamentation is Renaissance, and of a brilliant character, but occasionally (as in the initial letters to that style), which might sometimes have been exchanged with advantage for a more appropriate one. The initials to the quotations sections are often as playful as they are beautiful, and the artistic bibliophile will not fail to admire the skill and taste with which he will where the ornamentation ends and the typography begins—so reasonably does each pass into the other. The latter is in no way with praise "present his best thanks to Mr. W. H. Bradbury for the admirable printing of the whole: no more beautiful example of typography has been produced in our time.

The Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression, as Connected with the Fine Arts. By Sir Charles Bell, K.H. (Fifth Edition. Bohn.)

The scarcity and dearness of copies of this book have long rendered a new edition desirable. Although the first publication affords hardly sufficient pretext (even had we the space), or we should gladly dwell at length upon this grand work, we feel that it is though widely known, Sir Charles Bell's researches into the secret centres of life and expression have much given to the profession to all works of art containing representations of the human figure are specially open to appreciation and appreciation of the author. It suffice it to say, that the education of no figure-painter or sculptor can be considered complete without careful study of Bell's "Anatomy of Expression." The work is also of great value to students of all orders these researches of Sir Charles are of the profoundest interest, forming a link between physiology—those mysterious relating to the nervous system which are now acknowledged to be the most important discoveries of modern times—and the higher branches of discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Diversity of Nature, &c. By C. Barnard. (Longman and Co.) We must protest against the title, size, and price of this book as more fit for the drawing-room table than for the shelf of the student for the young student, and consisting mainly of "progressive observations" in the form of conversations. The author, with an unconscionable padding of matter either wholly irrelevant or of the smallest practical service to the class for which the book is ostensibly designed. In the first chapter, on the "Economy of studies," is scarcely anything more than the ordinary gossip on our neglected, pleasant, and easy study of nature, with a few quotations or popular botany; whilst the remaining half (partly retaining the form of dialogue) consists of a string of facts, more or less recently made up of still more discursive stories of rambles in the woods of Fairyland" country, and the Alps and Pyrenees. The mountains of Alpine and Pyrenean travel—the information being either of a most elementary kind, or, if not, such as can be acquired by any person of taste. The book should prove pleasant reading enough to any young amateur wishing to learn something of the favourite haunts and subjects of the landscape-painter; but we cannot recommend it to the young artist. The direct instruction scattered here and there is meagre and commonplace; the illustrations are poor and conventional, the author's own lithographic sketches being among the weakest. You have a spray of leaves and a detached branch of scribbled foliage in the place of careful studies of the entire anatomy of each species of tree; which is as reasonable as to give a leg, a head, or a tail, as sufficiently explanatory of the whole form of an animal. There is, in short, the entire absence of scientific method, and other faults of the old-fashioned drawing-masters' so-called "guides" to art.

Archæology of the Month

THE restoration of the Chapter House of Westminster, which has been so long neglected through the apathy of the Government to the preservation of our national edifices, has been discussed at a meeting convened by the President of the Society of Antiquaries in the beautiful building which it is their object to save from decay. Its painted walls, its coloured and gilded arcades, and high-arched windows have long been sadly observed; yet, not far from the Dean's decay's effacing fingers" have long been at work, millions of money have been expended with unsparing hand upon what were declared to attain the celebrity of the Chapter House of Westminster. "Westminster Abbey," observed Mr. Scharf, a contemporary, "is a perfect national building—the most interesting building in the British empire. We have made it the shrine of our royalty and illustrious dead. It is, then, sad—is it not really disgraceful to us as a nation—to see the present condition of the Chapter House—the chapels, the cloisters, the shrines, its cloisters, its exterior, and its western front? The shrines and monuments of the dead are in a state of neglect, and in a condition and decay. The Chapter House was built, by King Edward the Confessor; and the existing walls are of the time of King Henry III. The House of Commons first met herein, exactly six centuries ago. The Act of Supremacy and Uniformity, the Declaration of Parliaments were passed in this very chamber, after which the Chapter House was consigned to the custody of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue for public records; upon the removal of which this ancient building was left to dilapidation, for the which her Majesty's Government are responsible. At the recent meeting Mr. G. G. Scott exhibited a view of the interior restoration of the chapel, and a question of opinion as to care and labour alone, nothing except the details of the garagets and the buttresses being in the face of the architect. Although the present building is a crypt, with walls 17 ft. thick. From a straight joint which separates the Norman from the later masonry portions, Mr. Scott is of opinion that the bulk of the present building is of the date of the Confessor, the foundation having been enlarged for the new Chapter House of 1250. The Pyx Chapel, which now forms the Salute Chapelle in Paris. The Dean of Westminster presided at the meeting, and, upon the motion of Mr. Stanhope, a resolution was passed, deploring the neglected state of the edifice, and explaining that as a national property, it was a national property. The Queen's House should be restored by a Parliamentary grant. Mr. Beresford Hope urged that it formed a practical Reformers in "exercise" from any source they can a sum of £30,000 or £30,000 for the perfect restoration of the interesting building, and the Chapter House. The presence of the First Commissioner of the Board of Works having been pointedly alluded to, the right hon. gentleman took occasion to state that he had no power to act in any meeting in official capacity; that as a private individual he took a warm interest in the restoration of the building, and would consult the colleagues who were about to bring the subject before her Majesty's Government on before Parliament to obtain the necessary grant. Mr. Gladstone was not capable of practical utility. This hint as to "the way not to do it" was discouraging. Parliamentary responsibility of any kind, and the meeting must be influential in raising the requisite funds, should the influential House of Commons refuse a grant from the public purse. A highly temperate letter from Mr. Gladstone, however, to the Chapter House, and the responsibility of the Government for past neglect would be the last object of it. As the depository of a portion of our precious records, with "Domesday Book" for its nucleus (the suggestion of Mr. Hope), the restored Chapter House would surely command the public intelligent means, and especially of its architectural beauty. In addition to the Chapter House are "the penalty-house" and the cloisters, which would be also of no insignificant doorway, in the worst stage of decay.

Winchester cathedral is to be the next curious specimen of ancient domestic architecture to be found in the City, has, at length, entirely disappeared, and the site is now in the possession of the Dean of St. Augustine; and, with its gabled house-fronts and ancient air, was endured still more striking contrast with the new warehouses and fronts and fronts and new shops in progress around it. Some of the old shops, without doubt, in this street were very remarkable. During the recent pulling up of the pavement in which carry to the Great Priory occupancy—as a piece of Saxon wars and part of a well-wrought hand of the Saxon time. It is said that the Rose, Crown, minster, almost exactly like that given in Mr. Roach Smith's catalogue, page 74. "Those relics," says the writer, "have been exhibited at British Archæological Association by Mr. Wrinkle.

We are happy to say that the President of the Archæological Institute has received from Sir Charles Phipps a communication announcing that the Roman villa at Lydney has been excavated by the Archæological Congress in London, next July, to be under his especial patronage. Lydney is a small village on the banks of the River Castle.

In the sale of the collection of the late Mr. Daniel, of Cossebury, we will be recollected, was an imperfect copy of the "Vade Mecum for Malt Worms" for £16; and at Mr. Tyrrell's sale the only perfect copy known is to be found for the sum of £20 10s. 6d. Of "Ralph" the most eminent Publick Houses (more than 800) in and about London and Westminster, with the Sign on the Front (or Principal Customers) of each House; in a Method so plain, that any Thirsty Person (of the meanest Capacity) may easily find the Way from one House to another." Dedicated to the Brewers." It has one hundred woodcuts, and is a curious book, but has been reprinted.

Last month we briefly reported the communications read to the Society of Antiquaries upon the authenticity of the "Pastor Letters," recently impugned by Mr. Hermann Merivale; and referred to the Athenæum, which, on the 30th of November, the secretary, Mr. Knight Watson, first read a communication from Mr. Merivale's agents to certain external proofs of the authenticity of the "Pastor Letters," after which Mr. Merivale read a long and able paper in support of the evidence they presented, and expressed his firm opinion that the documents were genuine. Mr. Merivale's paper has been RESS, and we refer them to to remain for a time in the library at Somerset House, with a view to their inspection by a committee to be appointed for the purpose, and by such other gentlemen as may take an interest in the subject. Mr. Hermann Merivale, in his communication to the Society of Antiquaries on the result of the doubts he had raised a short time ago; adding that the appearance of the fifth volume, from custody beyond all suspicion, had removed all his doubts. Mr. Merivale added he had recently ascertained that several Pastor Letters have been found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and it is supposed that they found their way from the possession of the late Mr. Thomas Rawlinson.

According to a statement in the *Moniteur du Soir*, the postage-stamps used in a month in France is not less than 1,000,000 francs. Mr. Pierre Pascone quotes an "instruction" from the French Post Office, dated 1653, which says that "Letters, packets, &c., must be paid by the quarter of Paris to another, provided a ticket is attached to the letter, &c., by which the clerk may see it, and receive the money." The ticket being inscribed "post paid," because money will not be taken for the letter. But the tickets may be purchased at the office, and the head clerk of the palace. This story, and that of the printed billet, with blanks to be filled up by the writer, and of the prepaid envelope, instead of the postage stamp, appeared in the *Quarterly Review* in 1839; so that, in a twofold sense, there is nothing new under the sun.

A few days since, as some labourers were excavating in the Castle Gallery at Chirk, near Wrexham, they came upon a stone coffin about two feet of ornamental guilt chain. The cross has a large pearl at each intersection; on the upper side is represented the crucified Saviour, with the glory, the crown of thorns, and I.N.R.I., which, in apparently Lombardic characters, occur one on each limb of the cross. By removing a small pin, a portion of the upper side of the cross may be taken off, and in the cavity is a small piece of wood and a fragment of granite: the wood is a supposed relic of the true cross, and the stone a memorial of some locality in the Holy Land. It appears that, in 1378, Philippa, Countess of Clare, bequeathed to Edmund, her son, a piece of the true cross, which she charges him on her blessing to keep; and this Edmund, Lord of Clare, also bequeathed to Wymare Abbey "a cross of gold set with stones with a relic of the true cross;" and in many ancient wills similar bequests are met with.

MUSIC.

Signor Arditi's concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre were brought to a close on Monday evening, the 18th inst., after a course of twenty ordinary and almost unprecedented success. The last concert of the season was also the most brilliant. The instrumental portion included the "Grand March" from the "Prophète;" the scherzo from the andante from Mendelssohn's Italian symphony; the grand selection from Wagner's "Tannhäuser;" and Gounod's celebrated "Concert-stück," admirably played by Mr. Charles Hallé. The vocal performers were Mdlles. Emilie and Constance Soldene, and Signor Ferrucci. These accomplished sisters made a great impression, and were received with enthusiasm. Mdlle. Emilie Soldene sang the beautiful cavatine, "Le stagione amiche," from Gounod's "Mirella," and the famous brindisi, "Il segreto per esser felice," from "Lucrezia Borgia;" and they sang together the duet, "Dans les doltes des Pyrénées," from Auber's "Diamants de la Couronne," delighting the audience by their brilliant execution and dramatic style. The great success of the evening was, however, Signor Arditi to resume them next season.

A musical correspondent writes to us from Paris:—"Mdlle. Adelina Patti, after singing ten nights here, goes to Turin, and there sings twice in a concert. Before quitting Paris she was presented by Mdlle. Patti had promised to sing at a concert in aid of the cholera hospitals at Naples; but being unable to remain for the performance, she generously contributed an ample donation to the treasury. Mdlle. Patti will this last week for Madrid, where she is engaged to sing eight times for £1200 sterling. Grisi and her three daughters leave Paris for Nice on the Mario is January. A monument is to be inaugurated at Arezzo, next year, to the memory of the celebrated Guido, the inventor of musical notation, as represented by the established gamut. This homage was suggested by Rossini, and a subscription has been got up for the above object. In the list of contributors are the names of Ella, the director of the London Musical Union; Mitchell, Spontini, and the widow of the celebrated composer; the Contessa Rosenberch, Mdme. Cavalli, and several of the most distinguished amateurs of Italy. Meyerbeer and Pinsuti are at Florence, and much music is to be heard in private circles. Mdme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) is passing the winter at Cannes, and the widow of Ernst at Nice."

The Society of British Musicians is dissolved, after an existence of thirty-two years. The Madrigal Society of Music, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, is also dissolved.

A new opera, in three acts, entitled "Les Berges"—the libretto by Hector Cremieux and Ph. Gille—will be produced at the Bouffes Parisiens.

It was reported throughout Europe that Meyerbeer's *Musical World* ears at Vienna has also written to her London agent, Mr. Jarrett, begging him to contradict it.

THE THEATRES.

PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, AND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have, on former occasions, remarked upon the monotony and cheap origin of pantomime, and so fully detailed the monotonous sameness of the various pieces of this class, that we need not repeat ourselves. In our remarks in previous years for instruction on these various important productions we have proposed a plan which, if carried out, would ensure that modern managers are usually compelled to mount a pantomime "regardless of expense," and in many cases to produce magnificent scenes for the delectation of the public. Hundreds of families that have no other means of amusement benefit by the annual pantomime for Harlequin and his motley crew. Most of these, we have come over the spirits of the Christmas season, at the Theatres. There the pantomimes are not so *funny* as they used to be, and are far more expensive and less productive of comicality than uninterrupted in the olden time. In this kind of serious, really poetical pantomime Mr. E. L. Blanchard has, as we remarked before, the stated last week, been engaged this year both for Covent Garden and Drury Lane.

To his pantomime at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE Mr. E. L. Blanchard has given the title of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." If the splendour of accessories could ensure success, this production would be certain of it. The interest of the piece is not, however, equally distributed. Be Ghee pay to the Spirits of Darkness; and in the Subterranean Caverns of Jewels, where the wonderful lamp is found, a scene in Canton at early morning. We will elaborate scene in this: Here are the shops in process of opening, and wonderful specimens of the business carried on by Chinese tradesmen. Abanazar now disguises himself as the uncle of Aladdin, and (Harlequin Aladdin Ranger), for the purpose of tempting the youth to leave his mother, the widow Twankay (Mr. Paul Herbert Sheppard), an incidental ballet follows. Aladdin is then brought by his tempter to the Cobler Valley in the Kingdom of Cathay, and the magic of the sprite incantation by which the opening to the cavern is discovered. And now we come to the realm of our Fairy Queen, the Subterranean Caverns of Jewels, where the wonderful lamp is found burning. We cannot pursue further his adventures. Finally, with the assistance of the Genius of the Ring and the Fairy of the Lamp, with Aladdin escapes the dangers that threaten him, and returns to his mother's house. He now learns the powers of the lamp, and by the subsequent rubbing of his cousins are fed the Magician assuming further disguises—in that of a pedlar, in the character of a Chinese lady, and in a new one. The Flying Palace (a very cleverly-contrived scene) conveys them both to the Kingdom of Cathay, and ultimately the lady by the instigation of means. The treacherous Magician is punished by Be Ghee. The transformation scene is one of the series of the Wonderful Lamp of Day—glories which we cannot attempt to describe. Of the performers in this pantomime we shall sufficient last week. The success of the pantomime is decided.

At DRURY LANE, on Boxing Night, was presented, with the title of the favoured production is "Little King Pippin," Harlequin and Tartarus and the Magic Mirror, or the Fairy Messes. Falconer and Chatterton are reported to have a mind to make its appearance, and the completeness really achieved warrants the assumption. The pantomime with the Fairy of Autumn (see our illustration), the dirty deity Drayton, who, by the magic agency of the Fairy of the Mirror, ultimately, she becomes on Spring, in the Fairy of the Lamp. But did not the beneficent Fairy of Autumn, who had given Pippin blessing to the possessor? Also, no! unless his experience should be likewise gratified. Supply him, therefore, with a wishing-cap! all means. Let him, on the other hand, be supplied with a wishing-cap! Having purchased the wishing-cap of King Pippin (Miss Rosalie) and their domestic establishment, the monarch's treasury, the result is that a popular revolution ensues, and the monarch's reign takes to flight, and subsequently to Portsmouth. They find refuge in Flanders, but meet with such difficulty that they are obliged to part altogether, and, in sentiment, rise above it, winging their way to happier regions. Fortune steps in at this juncture, and the wonderful transformation scene follows, revealing the Fancy Factory of the Wheels of Fortune. Mr. Beverley has surpassed himself in the skill of all his scenes, thus altogether surpassing himself this year in the degree in which he succeeds usually in surpassing himself in the harlequinade we need add no more so what we stated last week, and have now merely to record the complete success of the pantomime.

SADLER'S WELLS, this year, presents the season with a pantomime supplied by Mr. Charles Millward, and called "Cock-a-doodle-doo! or, Harlequin Prince Chanticleer and the Princess of the Golden Valley." We need not tell the story, for the author himself has told it on the playbill. The piece commences in the Island of Gamecocks as alike should, when they are disturbed by their chief's mysterious youth, given to sleep-walking. Finds recognition in the orchestra on which he is seated. The secret is, he is in love, and a spirit, and also has learned that he is a great king's only son, and more so by the acquaintance of a wicked magician, Grindepeet (Mr. John Rouse), King of the Golden Valley, who defies to his journey towards the Golden Valley. Here the magic rose, the gods, three of which may be overcome by three enchanted gifts. In Cockerel's Grove, and introduces us to the Princess Rosyttist (Miss Leigh), daughter of the Queen of the Golden Valley (Miss Emily Fowler), a lady who, however, falls into the tyrant's power, and is threatened with death if she refuses his wicked love. Chanticleer and the King engages Grindepeet and his followers, so that he is able to escape. This scene forms the subject of our illustration. In the third, a grand Prince Chanticleer overcomes his second peril and the Princess Rosyttist. The fourth scene introduces Gamecock Grove, Summer, now the inclement weather, and the Princess Rosyttist, and no cease to the Prince and, and introduces us to the Golden Valley and the transformation scene, which represents "The Fairy Queen of the Golden Valley." The subject of this piece is certainly pretty, and has been well worked out.

The Strand opens with a drama by Mark Lemon, entitled "Honesty the Best Policy." It is entitled "Harlequin King Chess and Queen Check, or the Fairy Dogs

SCENES FROM THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.



COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE: "ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"—THE ENCHANTED CAVERN IN THE GARDEN OF JEWELS.—SEE PAGE 649.

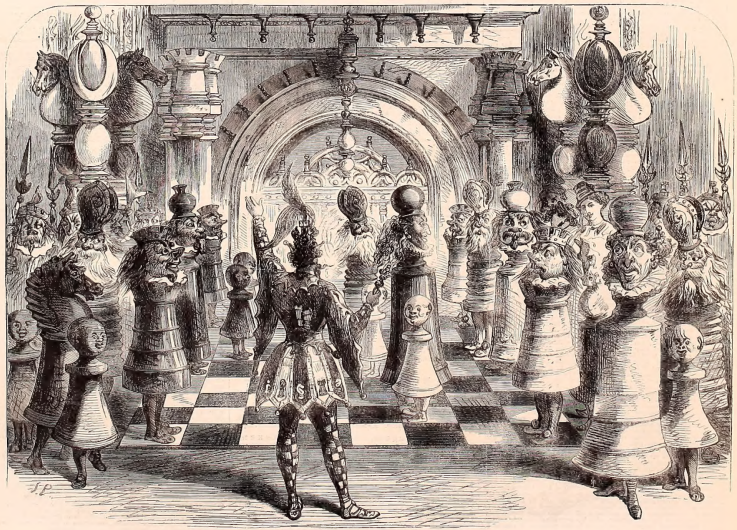


DRURY LANE THEATRE: "LITTLE KING PIPPIN"—THE TEMPLE OF MAMMON.—SEE PAGE 648.

SCENES FROM THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.



SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE: "COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO"—ESCAPE OF FINFIN AND ROSYTINT FROM CHANTICLEER CASTLE—SEE PAGE 658.



SURREY THEATRE: "KING CHESS"—GIVING CHECK TO THE QUEEN.—SEE PAGE 655.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. W. G. GREY.

The Hon. William George Grey, Secretary of the British Embassy, and, at the time of his death, acting Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, died, at the British Embassy at Paris, on the 19th inst., from an attack of cholera, which had only existed three days. He was the third son of Charles, second Earl Grey, was the youngest of the family of ten sons and five daughters of Charles, second Earl Grey, who was for the eminent statesman and Premier, by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Ellison, of Hepscott, Northumberland, and was brother of Henry, present Earl Grey, K.G. He was born on the 24th July, 1819, and was educated at Harrow and the University of Oxford, which he became a Fellow. He entered the diplomatic service in the autumn of 1841, and was appointed Attaché at Hanover, and in October in the same year he was attached to the Embassy at Vienna, where he became Secretary of Legation in 1844, and afterwards Chargé d'Affaires. In 1847 he was Minister Resident at Paris in February, 1848; and in September, 1849, was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, where he remained till the absence of the Minister, acted as Chargé d'Affaires. In December, 1850, he removed to Berlin, but was only there a few months, when he was sent to the succeeding post he was appointed Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, in which post he has since continued, and has there frequently acted as Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of the Ambassador. Mr. Grey was highly regarded and esteemed by those with whom he had official intercourse, as well as by those personally acquainted with him. He married, on the 2nd of May, 1848, Miss Theresa Catharine Stuckings, only daughter of Major-General Stuckings, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and by that lady is one of the betchelaer women to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

SIR G. C. BISSHOPP, BART.

Sir George Cuxon Bisshopp, tenth Baronet, of Tanton Park, in the county of Sussex, who died at Hastings, on the 14th inst., was born on the 19th of January, 1788, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, the eighth Baronet, Dean of Lismore, Prebendary of Westminster, of Aylesford, by his Lordship, Archdeacon of Raphoe, third daughter of Captain Andrew Sproule, Esq., R.N. He was the only surviving son of his father, and was educated at Eton College. He was formerly in the Army, and retired from the service with the 12th Foot, in 1813. He succeeded his brother, the late Baronet, in August, 1839, and was married, on the 22nd of January, 1839, He was survived by his widow, and by his only son, the present Baronet, the Rev Edward Cecil Bisshopp, the eleventh Baronet, who was born on the 12th of April, 1847. Many, only daughters, to the 11th of

A PAGE OF NONSENSE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE AGREEABLE COMPANION.

Try, invariably, to render yourself an agreeable companion. Always have a quip or a crank ready for the amusement of your friends. By-the-way, a joke that has to be got up with a *wrench*, must be a rather heavy affair.

Quips, Quirks, Quiddities, these are the things to have at your fingers' ends; then you can give them out, just as an honest debtor ought to pay you what he owes, "down on the nail." Shall I give you a specimen of ready wit? I had better do so, or you will go away and complain that I neglected your education.

This is ready wit. Says A to B, "I'll show you a conjuring trick with a shilling. Lend me a shilling." B does so. "Hocus-pocus," says A. "Observe, there's no deception, the shilling is gone." "Very good," says B, "when will it come back?" "Oho!" returns A, "it won't come back at all; so, *you're done.*" "Not quite," replies B, "*it wasn't a shilling.*" Now, you see, my dear friends, B had his wits about him: it was D's shilling, "which, when D come," as the song says, "for to hear on't, he very much applauded what B had done," because the shilling was a bad bit.

The apt quoter is a being much lauded and envied in society. Try my worthy dinner-out, my professional supper-eaters, professional luncheon-devourers, and amateur breakfast-swallowers, generally, to cultivate quotations. Deep reading is not necessary. Read *much*; read judiciously. Learn passages by heart; love and there. Lead up your conversation to your particular points. Somebody with a great memory learnt a whole article out of Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities," and gave it out at a dinner-party. A gentleman present corrected him as he was delivering it. The quoter was confident in his memory, until he found he had been retailing the article to its writer. Therefore, my sweet young people, do not choose (as a rule) a living author, unless he be a poet. You are pretty sure to know if Mr. Alfred Tennyson is in the company. Get Shakespeare by heart. Most people don't know his writings, except in a popular style, which means incorrectly. I'll put down a few lines for you, as a short guide to conversation at dinner, during dinner, before dinner, or after dinner.

Say to the Lady of the House, "I was sorry to hear, the other day, that my Cousin John was not so well." She will say, "Indeed; I am very sorry." Whereupon, come out with—

"Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'er fraught heart and bids it break."

"Ah! how beautifully Shakspeare has expressed it."

Again. I was at Mr. Parchment's office, my solicitor; he had his table covered with deeds and draughts, or whatever their names are—in fact,

"A deed without a name,"

as Macbeth has it.

After dinner, in the drawing-room. When the lady of the house says, "Now, Miss Plantzee, I hope you're going to give us a little music," you smile, and, in order to relieve Miss P.'s embarrassment, say waggishly to the lady of the house, "Faith, those last some *crotchets* in thy head now;" and give your authority from the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

For early in the morning, at a friend's house, say, as you take your seat in the breakfast-room,

"And then to breakfast, with
What appetite you may."

Always be ready with an anecdote of Sheridan. Make a few good stories, and hang them on to the names of illustrious or notorious pegs; including Peg Woffington. Always try to be an agreeable companion. And so, for the present, I have finished my advice.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

(A la Dandreary.)

It's a poor heart that gathers no moss.
One swallow is the soul of wit.
Never cry before you 're out of the frying-pan.
Pins is cheaper than needles.
It is never too late to do to-morrow what you can do to-day.

CITY SONNET.

Know ye the land where the cygnets and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their climes?
No; but I know where, at Birch's, the Turtle
Melts, in his *green* fat, a martyr sublime!

CONTRIBUTED BY THE OLDEST PUGILIST IN MDME. TUSSAUD'S.

An Irish waxwork show might be described as an exhibition of *Pugilopinheels.*

VERY CLASSICAL LATIN.—(BY MASTER JACKY M'CRACKEY.)

Why is the girl who takes care of me in the nursery not so big as our cook?

Why? Because she is *My mens (mi-ans).*

[*Master Jacky M'Crackey is next to text at once.*

THINGS THAT I HATE.

(By a Member of the Mi-nothropological Society).

Hate being asked to a nice dinner-party and when the day comes forgetting the address.

Hate a telegram arriving.

Hate a circular at breakfast-time.

Hate bills that look like letters from friends.

"I hate," whispers a young lady to me, "being told out loud by mamma, before a lot of people, 'to hold myself up, and not to stoop so.'"

Hate cold weather.

Hate little London boys who eat *skibs.*

Hate little boys who snowball one another and don't look where they're throwing.

Hate, in a street, a fellow who swings his walking-stick about.—N.B. There ought to be rules for carrying sticks and umbrellas. I don't know one man in twenty who can be trusted with either.

I hate a fellow who slaps you on the back, and says "How d'ye do, old boy?" and then laughs.—N.B. Don't see anything to laugh at. Idiotic.

Hate, in the streets, orange peel.

Hate shopkeepers who empty pails recklessly just as you're passing. N.B. One ought to get *oneself up* in the law on this subject. I once waited until a policeman arrived, and he couldn't tell me what the law was in this case. Policemen ought to carry Blackstone, or Coke, or something of that sort about with them, in their helmets.

Talking of Coke, I hate passing a door where the *coals* are going in. Hate stumbling, and begging a lamp-post's pardon.

Hate pennabusters.

Hate the ducks in the park.

Hate hoops; especially iron ones coming down hill.

Talking of hoops, I hate crinolines in theatres.—N.B. Would inscribe, if I had my way, over the stall entrances—

All hoops abandon ye who enter here.

Hate a fellow at the theatre who keeps asking you, "What did Buckstone say, eh?"

Hate all bet-knappers; and pew-openers.

Hate a man in the stalls who *will sing with* the opera-singers.—N.B. Once said to a gentleman who kept on humming "Casta Diva" while Grisi was on the stage, "Just a pity it is that Grisi sings so loud." "Why?" asked he in surprise. "Because, I returned, "we can't hear you." He would have called me out, only we were too comfortably seated, and hoping the end of the act he had forgotten the cause of offence, and was humming again. I changed my stall.

Hate feeling at a ball that my nose is red.

Hate seeing it in a glass, on a similar occasion, that my ears are red.

Hate being obliged to laugh when a fellow says to me before a lady whom I have been regarding tenderly, "How red your nose is, old boy!"

Hate getting change out of a purse.

Hate having to unbutton two coats to find out the time for a friend.

Hate a fellow who says "What? Eh?" whenever you speak to him.

Hate a fellow who never will shut a door after him.

Hate writing letters.

Hate a hair in a pen.—N.B. Cant get it out. Hate mending pens; hate going on writing with a bad pen. Hate trouble; shan't take any more. Hate everything generally.

MODERN NIGGER SONG.

VERSE 1ST.

Oh, Missy Dinah, am dat you?
Walk booly cooly de buckwheat, Sambo!
I swear on my knee dat I'll be true—
I hab you in substancion, dat am do,
So come, Missy Dinah, to me'll be two.
Walk booly cooly in buckwheat, Sam!
(*Symphony on the bones. One screamer walks round as if lame.*)

VERSE 2ND.

The blue fly know whar de 'possum dwell.
Walk booly cooly in de buckwheat, Sambo!
But de 'possum he won't go to hell,
For him steal all de corncake baked in the dell,
And, when Massa am gone, den down him fell.
Walk booly cooly in de buckwheat, Sam!
(*Ad lib, value to publisher about, £3000, including a law suit for copyright.*)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

(By Professor Jumble of Hanwell College).

William the Conqueror invented bear's-grease. He was the original bones. After his decease there were no more muffins, at least for several years, until the Danish bones, who had sailed for Gravesend, refused their signatures. The bathing-machines, however, were spared, and all ended happily.

II.

Xerxes was a fool. This was found inscribed on his door one day. The butler was very angry; and, on being unable to discover the perpetrator, offered a reward, but himself believed before he could reap the benefit of his enterprising spirit. *Si sic omnes*, said the King, who could read, write, but not speak French.

III.

The Mormons landed in Sardinia two years before the fall of Mesopotamia. There were great rejoicings, and no money was returned. On this account the saying of "We won't go home till morning" was prohibited to be sung after nine o'clock, when the curfew was blown and the day broke. Let us be glad that we live in milder times.

IV.

Horace, the poet, was a distant relation of Julius Cæsar. This was not generally known until he himself, while writing his Commentaries, exclaimed, "Oughi Cæsar, ought Nullus!" *Nullus* was Horace's cognomen. Horace used to say, that the proudest moment of his life was when, under an assumed name, he composed the works of Tate and Brady.

LITERARY NOTES.

(By Dr. Muddle, of the Sun.)

I.

It was Bacon who said, "Give me the making of the people's laws, and I'll soon stop their singing."

II.

Cardinal Wolsey, in early life, was in the habit of walking from London to Brixton and back before breakfast. One day, meeting Catherine Parr (whom he playfully used to call Old Parr, in allusion to the Doctor found fossil longevity), he said, "Well, Parr, how's your *son?*" This, being repeated by Somers at Court, gave great offence.

III.

Talking of Somers, it was he who built Somers Town. He was a fool.

IV.

Thomas Carlyle one day said, that the man who blew the first flute was a windbag. Professor Faraday retorted that he'd very much like to know who eat devilled trombones in the back kitchen. The Rector was silent.

V.

It was the fashion in the days of Queen Anne (who, some people assert, is defunct) to extend four fingers of the hand and apply a thumb to the nore. Builders did this: they called it, technically, taking a site.

VI.

The Young Pretender was born at Turin. His great mistake in life was signing Magna Charta in red ink. He did not think so, however; and, such is the unintelligibleness of coursiers, no one could find him anywhere, until Cromwell came out of the oak and informed them of the trick.

ARITHMETIC FOR THE FIRESIDE.

Nine tailors make a man; one man makes two jokes; two jokes make one laugh; one laugh makes a noise; a noise makes one angry; anyone angry makes me go out of the room and say "Good-night."

A CONUNTHRUM.

Och, Misther Augustus, whoy is this cup o' ryple foine-flavoured pekoe loike a moighty great river in Spain an' Portigal? Ye give it up, do yez? Will, thin, its bekase it's the *Tay 'Ove*, me durlin'.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MORNING, ON AWAKING.

Think it's cold,
Think I sha'nt get up yet.
Think I'll get up in five minutes from this time.
Think I've been asleep for half an hour.
Think it must be rather late.
Think what I'll do when I get up.
Think I'd better have some fresh hot water.
Think I must get up *now.*
Think I'll lie still it's *scarcely* the quarter.
Think my watch is fast.
Think that, if so, I've got three minutes more.
Think I shall be all the fresher for lying in bed a little longer.

THOUGHTS WHILE DRESSING.

Think that shaving is a nuisance.
Think that razors ought to be sharpened.
Think I'll let my beard grow.
Think what I shall look like while it's growing.
Think that I ought to go to a dentist.
Think I shall have no pocket-handkerchiefs for to-morrow.
Think I must write to several people to-day.

BREAKFAST.

Think I should like to be married.
Think I shouldn't.
Think I must have my hair cut.
Think I must pay a visit to my grandmother to-day.
Think I can go to my grandmother's first, and have my hair cut afterwards.
Think I'd better have my hair cut first, and go to my grandmother's afterwards.
Think that I ought to write to several people to-day.
Think, by-the-way, that I ought to call in and pay my bootmaker.
Think that the bootmaker's is in the same street as the hairdresser's, so I can do both.
Think I must write a letter to my grandmother's.
Think my family will be very angry if I don't call on my grandmother some time or other.
Think, if I pay the bootmaker, I shan't be able to pay What's-his-name.
Think I ought to pay What's-his-name first.
Think the bootmaker can wait.
Think What's-his-name can wait.
Think they might both wait.

APRIL, MAY, JUNE.

Think there's going to be a change in the weather.
Think I must get something from my tailor's.
Think I must owe him something considerable.
Think I'll ask to see my bill to please him.
Think I'd better give him something on account.
Think I won't, as he can't want it.
Think I ought to pay What's-his-name.
Think I might get Thingummy to lend me twenty, and pay Thompson and my tailor.
Think that I really ought to write to several people to-day.
Think I really ought to go and call on my grandmother.
Think I'll go to a dentist's, have my hair cut, and then call on my grandmother.

IN THE STREET.

Think I'd better not stop to speak to What's-his-name.
Think he saw me.
Think I ought to have spoken to him after all.
Think I really must pay What's-his-name as soon as possible.
Think town's getting very full.
Think that I ought to answer some of those letters, and write to several people.
Think I'll take a turn in the park.
Think I should like to go to the opera to-night.
Think I can make a sovereign last me to the end of the week.
Think I must get some gloves.
Think the washerwoman has not sent home my white ties.
Think, while passing, that I really ought to pay What's-his-name.
Think I don't want any more dinner.
Think, if I take a cab now, I shall be in time for the overture.
Think there is an overture.
Think there isn't.
Think it begins at eight.
Think it begins at half-past eight.
Think it used to begin at eight.
Think that I really must answer my letters to-morrow.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Think that it's very hot.
Think that I should like to be by the seaside.
Think, if I'd the money, I'd be off at once.
Think, before I go away, I ought to call on my grandmother.
Think that I ought to look in on What's-his-name and tell him that I shall pay him next week.
Think I'll write to What's-his-name instead.
Think I must have some sort of wideawake for the country.
Think some one might invite me down to his place in the country.
Think I might write to him.
Think I ought to write to a lot of people, and answer some letters.
Think that I *really* do want some cigars and gloves.
Think that I can make a sovereign last me till the end of the week.
Think that if anyone had been going to give me an invitation to the country, I should have had it before.
Think I should like to see Florence and Venice.
Think I'll go to Ramsgate.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

Think I should like to get married.
Think that I *must* get some peculiar polish for my patent leather boots.
Think that I must get a new umbrella and gloves.
Think that I ought to write to several people.
Think I ought to pay Thingummy this month.
Think, as it's my birthday, I'll call on my grandmother.
Think the old-fashioned custom of giving presents on a birthday admirable.
Think my grandmother ought to keep it up.
Think that my grandmother's not wearing well. Her memory's impaired; she quite forgot 'twas my birthday.
Think that I must have my hat done up.

25TH DECEMBER.

Think What's-his-name didn't expect to be paid so soon.
Think that there'll be a jolly party to-day at my grandmother's
Think everybody's a good fellow.

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ASPINWALL, CENTRAL AMERICA: THE TRAIN STARTING FOR PANAMA.



ASPINWALL, CENTRAL AMERICA: LIGHT-HOUSE POINT.—SEE PAGE 688.

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71 2009 084 10035